

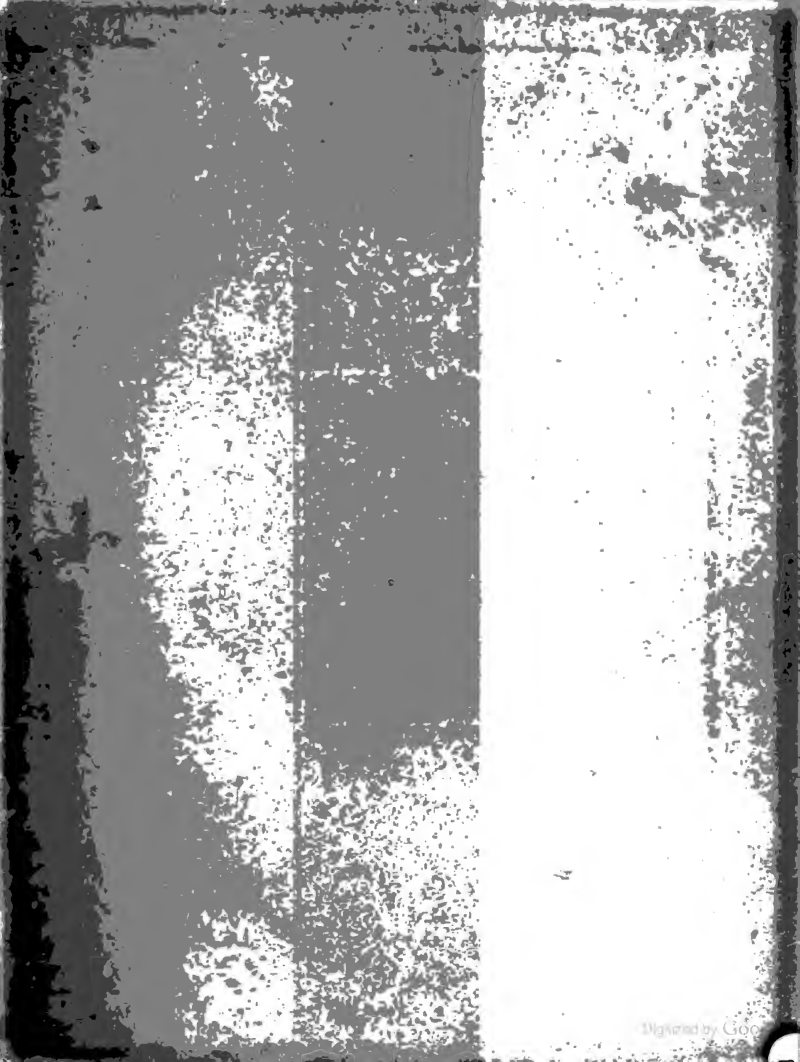




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MEMORIALS
OF
Adare Manor.

MEMORIALS
OF
Adare Manor,
BY
CAROLINE, COUNTESS OF DUNRAVEN.
WITH HISTORICAL NOTICES
OF
Adare,
BY HER SON,
THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.



Printed for private circulation,

By MESSRS. PARKER, OXFORD.

M DCCC LXX.

THIS FAINT TRIBUTE IS OFFERED TO

The Memory of Him

WHOSE BENEVOLENCE SUGGESTED, AND WHOSE TASTE DIRECTED

THE BUILDING OF THIS 'GOODLY HOUSE,'

BY HIS WIDOW,

CAROLINE DUNRAVEN.

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ADARE.

"Oh sweet Adare! Oh lovely vale!
Oh soft retreat of sylvan splendour!
Nor summer sun, nor morning gale,
E'er hailed a scene so softly tender."

GERALD GRIFFIN.

HE picturesque village of Adare* has long been celebrated for its ancient and various ruins, as also for the beautiful scenery in the demesne adjoining it, for ages the residence of the ancient family of O'Quin of Inchiquin, of which the present Earl of Dunraven is the representative^b.

The beauty of the demesne is greatly enhanced by the river Maigue,

* Adare is derived from *Althdara*, 'the ford of the oak' (*O'Donoghue*.) The following version of the derivation of the name was related to me by a peasant, who shewed us the ruins of Carrig-o-Gunnell Castle, [The Rock of the O'Gunnells—*O'Donoghue*,] about thirty years since, and was written down by one of the party; and although incorrect as to the derivation, it is curious as a legend:—

"The ruins of Carrigogunnell have long been celebrated as the scene of supernatural appearances; but more especially of an extraordinary blaze of light, which occasionally appears over or among the ruins at night. In former times this light was followed by the most baneful consequences, for whosoever first looked upon it instantly dropped down dead. However, it so happened that St. Patrick was once journeying in these parts upon his little pony, and as he came near the castle of Carrigogunnell, the light appeared as usual, and fortunately his pony saw it first, and, as might be expected, dropped down dead under him. But St. Patrick blessed the animal, and he came to life again. And the good Saint wishing to discover the cause of the light, and to deliver the country from its disastrous effects, went up straight towards the castle; and there appeared to him a bull, raging and furious; but St. Patrick immediately attacked the spectre, which, not being able to resist a personage of such holiness and power, betook himself to flight: upon which the holy man instantly pursued him, but was not able to overtake him until he reached the river Maigue, at Adare; and there being at that time no bridge over the river, he came up with him at the ford, seized him by the tail, and slew him there with his crooked staff; and from that circumstance the place was called *Alth-tarb*, 'the ford of the bull.'"

^b For a more detailed account of the history of Adare, of its Ruins, and of the O'Quins, see Supplement.

which flows through it from south to north. This charming river seems to have been a constant source of amusement to the different proprietors of the place: one generation, for instance, found recreation in converting it into a straight canal, while the succeeding one took an equal pleasure in "restoring it to its own sweet will." As for ourselves, it would be impossible to describe the many and happy hours we have passed fishing from its banks or boating on its placid waters; and the present Lord Adare, who is an ardent and most successful disciple of Izaak Walton, seems thoroughly to enjoy the various amusements it affords:

"For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on for ever."—TENNYSON'S *BROOK*.

The various ruins on the banks of this "shining river" form beautiful and picturesque scenes, while extensive vistas through aged trees and shaded walks, amongst spots "where many a saint and many a hero trod," give a peculiar interest to the whole place.

The demesne of Adare was remarkable for the number and magnificence of its elms. In November, 1814, the whole avenue in front of the house, shewn in the first view of Adare Manor, was blown down. The memorable storm of January 6, 1839, uprooted nearly 700 trees; and that in January, 1842, between 600 and 700 more, sadly mutilating the noble avenues, and destroying the finest specimens of single trees.

The following mention of Adare is from Derrick's "Letters from Ireland," vol. ii. p. 2, *Dublin*, A.D. 1767:—

"In our ride to Limerick we chanced to peep into a deer park, where the country people were spreading toils to catch a doe for the chase; but we were not permitted to depart till we promised to dine with the lord of the manor. Your Lordship must know something of him—Mr. Wyndham Quin, of Adair. His house is small but elegant, and pleasantly situated on the banks of a delightful river. There we were entertained with an excellent dinner, and treated with such politeness and care as greatly enhanced the favour of the invitation."

Arthur Young, in his "Tour in Ireland," A.D. 1776-7-8, says :—

"Few places have so much wood about them as Adare: Mr. Quin has above 1000 acres in his lands, in which a large proportion is under wood. The deer park of 400 acres is almost full of old oak and very fine thorns, of a great size; and about the house the plantations are very extensive, of elm and other wood, but that thrives better than any other sort. I have nowhere seen finer than vast numbers here. There is a fine river, which runs under the house, and within view are no less than three ruins of Friaries, two of them remarkably beautiful, and one has most of the parts perfect except the roof."

The ruins consist of a Castle, a Trinitarian Friary, an Augustinian Friary, a Franciscan or Grey Friary, which last is situated within the demesne, and two small churches in the parish churchyard.

A castle is said to have been built at Adare by the O'Donovans, and afterwards to have passed into the possession of the Kildare branch of the Fitzgeralds. It is popularly called "Desmond Castle:" its walls are bathed by the river. The Keep can be safely ascended by a flight of stone steps, and from the summit a fine view of the demesne is obtained. The feeling of repose which seems to pervade the whole scene when wandering among its ruins is well described by Gerald Griffin :—

"Peaceful it stands, the mighty pile,
By many a heart's blood once defended,
Yet silent now as cloistered aisle
Where rung the sounds of banquet splendid;
Age holds its undivided state
Where youth and beauty once were cherished,
And levers pass the wardless gate
Where heroes once essayed and perished."

In the year 1807 the church of the Augustinian Abbey was given to the Protestants as their parish church, the old one being out of repair, and too small; and in 1814 the refectory was roofed and converted into a school-house. The family mausoleum was erected in another part of the ruins. Over the entrance is the following text,—“My son,

remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." On the west front are the family arms, and underneath,—

"This mausoleum was constructed in the year of our Lord 1826, by Windham Henry, Earl of Dunraven, for the remains of his dear father, Richard, first Earl of Dunraven, and for the family of Quin of Adare."

Small mural tablets in memory of servants who had lived many years in the family are placed round the walls of the cloisters, which were restored in 1831. A second restoration of the church took place in 1852; and it has been much embellished by the erection of several fine stained-glass windows, by Hardman of Birmingham, as memorials to members of the Quin family who have since that time departed this life. Under the west window in the south aisle is a brass-plate with the following inscription:—

"This church was restored in honour of God, and in pious memory of Windham Henry, Earl of Dunraven, by Caroline his widow, 1854."

And on the east window are these words:—

"Windham Henry, Earl of Dunraven, died 1850."

Under the east window of the side aisle:—

"This window is erected in honour of God, and as a token of grateful affection to Caroline Countess of Dunraven, by the parishioners of Adare, and many attached friends, 1855."

The subject of this window is the Four Acts of Mercy.

Underneath one of the chancel windows is the following inscription on a brass plate:—

"This window is erected by Edwin and Augusta, Earl and Countess of Dunraven, in honour of God and in pious memory of her brother, Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P."

Under the west window of the nave is the following inscription:—

"In honour of God and in pious memory of Caroline Adelaide Wyndham Quin, this window is erected by her parents.

Obiit M DCCC LIII., Ætate xv."

About the year 1811 the Trinitarian Abbey was restored and given by the first Earl of Dunraven to the Roman Catholics, but has been enlarged and partly rebuilt by the present Earl. A portion of the ruins has been very skilfully converted into a convent for Sisters of Mercy, to which are attached two handsome schoolrooms. These late restorations were made under the direction of Mr. P. C. Hardwick.

The east window is of rich stained glass by Hardman of Birmingham, and represents the Offering of the Magi, with the following inscription on a brass-plate:—

“In honour of God and to commemorate the pious munificence of Edwin, third Earl of Dunraven, who restored this church and built schools for the Christian instruction of 600 children, this east window is erected as a memorial by the parishioners of Adare, 1854.”

There are four other windows filled with stained glass, three of them by Hardman, also put in by the parishioners.

Lord Dunraven has built another large schoolroom and oratory for the Christian Brothers, who have nearly 200 boys under their instruction; they have a considerable and well-selected lending-library in extensive circulation through the parish. These buildings are attached to the late Fever Hospital, which affords a second school-room, a class-room, and a dwelling-house for the community. The Hospital was originally purposed as a thank-offering after a long and dangerous illness subsequent to the birth of my second son in the year 1829, and the words “Deo et Pauperibus” are engraved over the entrance. A change in the medical laws of Ireland having rendered this building unavailing as a Fever Hospital, it was enlarged and appropriately converted to its present purpose in the year 1853.

The attention which Lord and Lady Dunraven pay to the comfort of those around them is clearly manifested in the appearance of the village. The cottages look neat and cleanly, and being partly interspersed with fine old trees and flower-gardens, have a most picturesque appearance. The village is also ornamented with a fountain, a parting gift to the

people of Adare on my leaving Ireland in 1851: it is amply supplied with delicious water brought from a distance of nearly a mile. It was,



THE FOUNTAIN.

I believe, the first memorial cross erected in Ireland, serving also as a drinking-fountain. The following inscription is cut on the stone:—

“Erected by Caroline, Countess of Dunraven. In grateful memory of the zeal shewn by the people of this village in quenching a fire at the offices of Adare Manor on the 15th April, 1844, this supply of water was brought and fountain erected.

“Lord, prosper Thou our handy-work! 1855.”

The accompanying engraving of the Fountain exhibits also a view of a portion of the Convent which has been previously referred to.

THE MANOR-HOUSE.

THE modern mansion was begun A.D. 1832. Some of the walls of the old house still remain, but are so amalgamated with the new that they could only be recognised by one who had watched the progress of the alterations. The building was still unfinished at Lord Dunraven's death, and in 1850 Mr. P. C. Hardwick was consulted, and with much talent and judgment completed the south and west fronts, after his own designs, following the general plan as intended by the late Earl. The old house consisted of a very ancient square tower, to which had been added a modern front, forming in shape a T. The new house is built of large blocks of hammer-dressed limestone of different colours, grey predominating, but relieved by occasional blocks of red and brown, all found in quarries of this county*. The gargoyles and carvings are of grey limestone, a material very difficult to work, but most durable. On the parapet of the south front is the following text in old English characters:—"Except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it." Part of this front consists of an open colonnade, over which are the following texts:—"Love God only;" "Honour and obey the Queen;" "Eschew evil and do good." This cloister forms a charming place to sit in, being sheltered from winds and dews at night, while it has the enjoyment of open-air life; the murmuring of the river, the singing of the birds, and the fluttering of the numerous water-fowl being the only sounds that break upon the silence. On this front there is also the following inscription:—

* Names of the quarries which supplied the stone for the walls, chimney-pieces, &c.:—The grey stone, principally from Tuogh; the red and yellowish red, Donoman, and various localities; brownish red, Cloonagh, beyond Rathkeale; interior of colonnade, yellowish red, chiefly Kihbreedy; columns and arches in the hall, Thomond Gate, Limerick; columns in the library, near Cratloe, co. Clare; entrance doorway, Limerick; the bay windows of the library, Limerick; chimney-pieces in the gallery, near Ballingary; in the hall, Tuogh; in the library, (Pugin,) commons of Rathkeale; do., (Hardwick,) co. Clare; dining-room, Rynaua, co. Clare; saloon, Donoman; Lord Dunraven's sitting-room, Clorane; Lady Dunraven's sitting-room, commons of Rathkeale.

"This goodly house was erected by Windham Henry, Earl of Dunraven, and Caroline his Countess, without borrowing, selling, or leaving a debt. A.D. 1850." The style of the building is Tudor, and the details are carefully taken from the best examples of the period in England and the Continent. The works, both stone and timber, were entirely executed by the mechanics and labourers of the village and neighbourhood, and proved an inestimable blessing during the years of famine, at which time provisions were given out to them at the ordinary prices. On the east front is the following inscription:—"In memory of James Conolly of Adare, mason and faithful servant of the Earl of Dunraven, and builder of this house from A.D. 1831 till his death in 1852."



THE VESTIBULE.

On arriving at the entrance you ascend a few steps into a recessed porch containing two massive carved oak chairs. The roof is groined,

the ribs springing from shields shewing the alliances of the last four generations of the QUINS and the WYNDHAMS; viz.—

MORONY.	DAYRELL.
WYNDHAM.	EDWIN.
DAWSON.	ROOKE.
STRANGWAYS.	ASHBY.

The entrance-door opens into a vestibule with a small inner room formed by one of the towers—a receptacle for cloaks, fishing-rods, &c. This vestibule has four round-arched doorways with jambs of polished marble, elaborately moulded and ornamented with Romanesque details: the largest has spandrels containing scrolls with these words in illuminated letters: "*Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra*;" the favourite motto of the late Lord Dunraven, and on which all his actions were based.

Between the corbels supporting the beams of the oak ceiling of this room are two rows of shields bearing the arms of the seven latest generations of the Quins and the Wyndhams. Those on the east side are:—

I. WYNDHAM, with DAVY on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Sir George Wyndham, Knt., of Offords, near Cromer, co. Norfolk, son of Sir John Wyndham, Knt., of Orchard Wyndham, by Joan Portman, his wife, married Frances, daughter and co-heir of James Davy, Esq., of Suffolk, in the same county.]

II. WYNDHAM impaling DAYRELL.

[Francis Wyndham, Esq., of Cromer, married Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Dayrell of Shudy Camps, co. Cambridge, by Sarah his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Hugh Wyndham, Bart., of Pilsden, co. Dorset.]

III. WYNDHAM, with EDWIN on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Thomas Wyndham, of Clearwell, married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of John Wyndham, of Duuraven Castle⁴, co. Glamorgan, Serjeant-at-Law; secondly, Anne,

⁴ This ancient residence is situated on a remarkable promontory, washed on two sides by the waters of the Bristol Channel, and strongly fortified on the third, or land side, by a fine triple entrenchment of earthworks, a large portion of which still remains. According to the late William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, a first-rate Welsh scholar, the true spelling was Dyndryvan, *Anglicè*, 'the triangular fortress.' The same derivation is given in the "*Cambrian Journal*," vol. iv. 1857, in a paper taken from Welsh historical MSS., compiled by Edward Williams in the year 1814. According to Dr. O'Donovan, *triceana* in Irish signifies 'of the three corners, or pinnacles.' It is singular that the word Duuraven, as now spelled, is more Irish than Welsh. By a letter received some time ago from the same eminent topographer, it appears that "*Riabha* (pronounced Revan) means 'a swarthy

daughter of Samuel Edwin, of Llanmihangle, co. Glamorgan. Her brother, who married Lady Charlotte Hamilton, dying without issue, she succeeded to the large estates of Llanmihangle* and Coity'.]

person.' hence *Dunriabhaia*, arx fusi, *Anglicè*, Dunrëvan, a townland in the county of Tyrone. The word *Riabhán*, anglicised Revan, Raven, enters largely into Irish topographical names."

According to the paper from the "*Cambrian Journal*" quoted above, the princes of Siluria are stated to have had their principal residence here, and they were called the tribe of Dindryvan.

The earliest notice of Dunraven, resting on what may be considered a firmer basis of authenticity, which I have been able to find, occurs in the *Brut-y-Tyryngion*, or Chronicle of the Princes, compiled by Caradog of Llancarvan, in the twelfth century. (Vid. *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, Jan. 1864.) Under the year 1050, (page 53,) we read:—"And while the sons of Rhydderech, son of Jestin, were engaged in that expedition, the Saxons from the summer country came and burnt Dindryvan and Treovered in Glamorgan, the castles of Caradoc, son of Rhydderech, son of Jestin, and took a vast spoil of corn, cattle, sheep, and goods of every description they could find, and burnt and destroyed houses, and made dreadful devastation, against the peace firmly made on oath between the Prince of Glamorgan and the King and Earls of the Saxons."

Again, in 1080, (page 67,) it is said:—"In the same year the men of Rhys, son of Tewdwr, came upon Jestin, son of Gwrgan, and demolished the castle of Denis Powis, the castle of Llanlltud, and the castle of Dindryvan, which were the castles of Jestin, son of Gwrgan."

The writer of the papers in the "*Cambrian Journal*" before quoted, states that "Sir William de Londres granted the castle and lordship of Dindryvan to Arnold Butler, by tenure of presenting three cups of wine to Sir William and his heirs, whenever they should visit Dindryvan;" and gives as the arms of the Butlers, "Between three cups or a chevron argent in a field gules." According to the compiler of the valuable "*Glamorgan Pedigrees*" which have appeared lately in the "*Merthyr Guardian*," Dunraven was granted by Meyrie, son of Sir William de Londres of Ognor, to Sir Arnold Butler. The tenth in descent from Sir Arnold, Ann or Eva Butler, heiress of Dunraven, married Sir Richard Vaughan, of Bradwardine, Herefordshire, head of a wealthy family of numerous and wide-spread connections: he was Sheriff of Hereford in 1530. Dunraven remained in the family of the Vaughans for six generations. The last proprietor, Thomas, is said by local tradition to have had three sons, all of whom were drowned: the two eldest on the Tuskers, a rock situated about three miles from Dunraven, covered at half-tide, their boat having drifted away; and the third, a mere boy, by falling into a well. The story adds, that these calamities were a judgment of Providence consequent on the practice of exhibiting false lights to allure vessels to destruction on this dangerous coast. On the extinction of his family Thomas Vaughan sold Dunraven in 1612 to Humphrey Wyndham, (vid. p. 19, note k). In Grose's "*Antiquities*" a view is given of the old manor-house as it appeared in 1775. The building of the present house was commenced in 1803, during the progress of which all external vestiges of the old manor-house disappeared. Of the mediæval Norman castle no traces remain.

* The curious old manor-house of Llanmihangle dates from about the sixteenth century. The very pretty angle window in the east front of Adare manor-house is taken from Llanmihangle. Previous to its purchase by Sir Humphrey Edwin, this estate belonged to the ancient family of the Thomas's, Barts.

Sir Humphrey Edwin, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1698, was descended from the ancient family of the Edwins of Hereford and Holmer. It appears (vide Duncumb's Herefordshire, vol. ii. p. 92.) that in early times the family name was Zedden or Edwin. In the reign of Edward III. the arms were,—Argent, a cross flossy, between four Cornish choughs. Sir Humphrey's arms were,—Argent, a saltire sable between four Cornish choughs proper. (Vide Burke's General Armory.) The annexed pedigree traces the line down to the marriage with the Wyndhams:—

IV. WYNDHAM impaling ROOKE.

[Charles Wyndham, who took the name of Edwin, married Eleanor, daughter of General Rooke, of Bigsweat, co. Gloucester.]

V. WYNDHAM, with ASHBY on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, married Anna Maria, daughter of Thomas Ashby, Esq., by Charlotte his wife, daughter of Robert Jones, Esq., of Ffnonn Castle, co. Glamorgan.]

VI. QUIN, with WYNDHAM on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Windham Henry, second Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, married Caroline, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle.]

VII. QUIN of Adare, (modern,) and O'QUIN of Inchiquin, (ancient).

[The latter resumed and confirmed by patent, bearing date, Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle, Dec. 20, 1862.]

Those on the west side are :—

I. QUIN, with O'RORRAN on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Donogh Quin, or O'Quin, of co. Clare, (whose ancestors, the O'Quins of Inchiquin,

Sir Humphrey Edwin, born 1642 : = Elizabeth Sambrooke, died 23 Nov.,
died 14 Dec., 1707; buried at 1714; buried at Llanmihangle.

Samuel Edwin, died 1722 : = Lady Catherine, dau. of Robert,
3rd Earl of Manchester, died 1731; buried at Llanmihangle.

Charles Edwin, nephew and = Charlotte, dau. of
heir of Thomas Edwin, of James, 4th Duke
Headley, co. Surrey; was of Hamilton; died
M.P. for Glamorganshire 1777, aged 74.
1747, 1754; died *s.p.* 29
June, 1756.

Catherine, died
unmarried
before
1777.

Thomas Wyndham of = Anne.
Cromer, co. Nor-
folk, and of Clear-
well.

For the continuation of this pedigree, vide p. 22.

Anne's sister, Catherine, was betrothed to Sir Thomas Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's, by whose untimely death at Montpellier, in 1738, the ancient family of Stradling, descended from one of the twelve knights who conquered Glamorgan under Fitzhamon in 1091, became extinct; and the venerable castle, which had been in their uninterrupted possession for nearly 700 years, passed to the family of the Drakes of Sharncliffe.

¹ Coity (formerly spelt Coyty) Castle was erected by Sir Payne de Turberville, called by the Welsh *Payu Cythraul*, or the Devil, one of the twelve knights who were engaged in the "winning of Glamorgan" under Robert Fitzhamon in the year 1091. In the fifteenth century, Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Turberville, married Gamage of Rogiad, a Monmouthshire family of Norman origin, who became possessed of Coity. Their main line terminated in an heiress, Barbara, who married Sir Henry Sydney of Penshurst, brother of Sir Philip Sydney, and afterwards Earl of Leicester. Their mother Mary was sister of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Jocelyn Sydney, the seventh Earl, died in 1743. His natural daughter obtained the estates, from whom they passed to the Wyndhams. The picturesque and extensive ruins of the castle still remain to attest its former importance.—D.

were chiefs of Hy-Iffernan, and descendants of Cormac Cas, son of Olioll Olum, Monarch of Ireland, married a co-heiress of the old Celtic family of O'Riordan, which derived its descent from Riordan, the son of Dungal, ancestor also of the Mac Carthys, Kings of Munster and Princes of Desmond. Riordan was so called from the "firmness" of his decision and the "vigour" of his action—Riop, 'decision,' ban, 'undaunted.')

II. QUIN impaling MERONY.

[Thady Quin, Esq., of Adare, co. Limerick, married Catherine, youngest daughter of Pierce Merony, Esq., of Clounmough, co. Clare, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Theobald Butler, Esq. The O'Merony, or Morony, claimed descent from Dermot Roe, and were an old Celtic family of Clare.]

III. QUIN, with WIDESHAM on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Valentine Quin, Esq., of Adare, married Mary, elder daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Alice, wife of Price Hartstronge, esq., eldest son of Sir Standish Hartstronge, Bart.) of Henry Widenham, Esq., of Court, co. Limerick, and Mary his wife.]

IV. QUIN impaling DAWSON.

[Windham Quin, Esq., of Adare, married Frances Dawson, sister of Thomas, first Lord Cremorne, and third daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., M.P., of Dawson's Grove, co. Monaghan, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam.]

V. QUIN impaling STRANGWAYS.

[Sir Valentine Richard Quin, Bart., of Adare, afterwards first Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, married Lady Frances Muriel Strangeways, daughter of Stephen, first Earl of Hester. Through this alliance the subsequent Earls of Dunraven derived a Royal descent from King Edward III., through the families of Manners and St. Leger; Henry Strangeways, Esq., the direct ancestor of Lady Frances, having married Margaret, daughter of George Lord Ros, son of Sir George Manners, Lord Ros, by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt., by Anne Plantagenet his wife, sister of King Edward IV.]

VI. QUIN, with WYNDHAM on an escutcheon of pretence.

[Windham Henry Quin, second Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, married Caroline, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, co. Glamorgan, a lineal descendant of Sir John Wyndham, Knt., of Orchard Wyndham, ancestor, through his eldest son, of the Earls of Egremont.]

VII. QUIN impaling GOULD.

[Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin, third Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl, married Augusta, third daughter of Thomas Gould, esq., a Master in Chancery, son of John Gould, Esq., (of the family of Gould of Old Court, Barts.) by Mary his wife, daughter and eventually heiress of Valentine Quin, Esq., of Rosbrien, the representative of a junior branch of the Quins of Adare.]

The folding-doors in this archway are covered with ancient richly embossed stamped leather, and lead into the great hall. The first feeling on entering this striking apartment is one of surprise at finding yourself



NORTH GALLERY IN THE HALL.



in a place totally unlike what you had ever seen before, and apparently more of an ecclesiastical than domestic character, but which is nevertheless peculiarly adapted to every purpose for which it may be required. It has been frequently used with equal appropriateness as a dining-room, concert-room, ball-room; for private theatricals, *tableaux vivants*, and other amusements. At the same time, when only one person is seated at the ample fireplace, where on medieval fire-dogs huge logs of wood are blazing, the *coup d'œil* is so perfect, and the whole aspect of the room so comfortable, that one could not wish it in any way changed or diminished, notwithstanding its great size. It is most difficult to describe: three lofty arches of grey stone cross it in one direction, while two others at right angles make a partial division of the stairs from the rest of the hall. The dimensions of this most picturesque room are:—length 53 ft., breadth 37 ft., and height 30 ft. A very fine organ, built by Telford of Dublin, occupies a position over two small arches immediately opposite the entrance: it is of great compass, having 44 stops and 2,353 pipes, (see p. 16); the stops were selected with great care by the present Earl of Dunraven, several of them having been procured from Monsieur Cavallé Coll, the celebrated organ-builder in Paris; and when played by his Countess, who is a perfect mistress of the instrument, the effect is indescribably beautiful. The hall is lighted by eight windows of different sizes, placed high up in the walls, some of them containing coloured glass. The walls are decorated with armour, and with horns of the old Irish deer, several of which are of remarkable size, the pair over the fireplace measuring 11 ft. 4 in. across from tip to tip, and another measures 10 ft. 4 in. The carved chimney-piece, of grey stone, was designed by the late Mr. Pugin; as was also the staircase of carved oak, (vide plate,) the organ-case, minstrels' gallery, and ceiling. From the first landing of the staircase you turn into an arched passage, apparently formed in the thickness of the walls; this, and the steps leading from it, were suggested by a similar arrangement in a curious old castle on the banks of the Necker, in Germany, and the effect is singularly

quaint and picturesque: it leads to a gallery, projected out with bold corbels over the north side of the hall, and ornamented with richly carved oak panels. A most beautiful and curiously carved oak door, the panels of which are partly pierced, and comprise groups of figures, the subjects from the life of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Nicholas, of the best period of the fifteenth century, opens into the great gallery, which is the favourite sitting-room of the family. The dimensions of this magnificent room, the effect of which would be most difficult adequately to convey, are—in length 132 ft. 6 in., in breadth 21 ft., in height 26 ft. 6 in. It has five very large bay windows, partly filled with stained glass: the central part of the western contains the following explanatory inscription:—

“The stained glass of these windows, illustrating the pedigree of the ancient and noble family of Wyndham, was designed and executed by Thomas Willement of London, F.S.A., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and erected by Windham Henry Wyndham, second Earl of Dunraven, in the love and honour of Caroline Wyndham his Countess.”

WEST WINDOW.

Ailwardus de Wymondam, 1139.

Hugo de Wymondam, 1152.

Edricus de Wymondam, 1170.

Thomas de Wymondam, 1197.

John de Wymondam, 1223.

Rodolph de Wymondam, 1250.

NORTH WINDOW, (No. 1).

William de Wymondam, }
 Johanna de Castell, } 1284.

John de Wymondam, 1335.

John de Wymondam, }
 Katherine Redshaw, } 1357.

Thomas Wyndham, }
 Margery Walcot, } 1386.

NORTH WINDOW, (No. 2).

Full length figures of

John Howard, Duke of Norfolk,
 in his robes of state.

Sir John Wyndham, in complete
 armour.

* Ailwardus, a noble Saxon, assumed soon after the Conquest the name of de Wymondham, from his property in the county of Norfolk.

NORTH WINDOW, (No. 3).

John Wyndham, 1415.
Elizabeth Sherrington.
John Wyndham, }
Margaret Segrave, } 1440.

John Wyndham, }
Margaret Clifton, } 1456.
Sir John Wyndham^a, }
Margaret Howard, } 1502.

EAST WINDOW.

Sir Thomas Wyndham^b, }
Eleanor Scrope, } 1535.
Sir John Wyndham^c, }
Ellen Sydenham, } 1574.
John Wyndham^d, }
Florence Wadham, } 1572.

Sir John Wyndham^e, }
Joan Portman, } 1645.
Sir George Wyndham, }
Florence Davy, } 1671.
Francis Wyndham, }
Sarah Dayrell, } 1694.

^a Sir John Wyndham was in the battle of Stoke, anno 1487, against the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, and was knighted immediately after the victory, but being afterwards engaged in the interests of the House of York, he was condemned for high treason, and beheaded by Henry VII. on Tower-hill, May 6, 1502.

^b Sir Thomas Wyndham, son of (this) Sir John Wyndham, redeemed all the forfeited estates in the 33rd year of King Henry VIII. Sir Edmund, eldest son of Sir Thomas, having struck one Chase, a gentleman of Norfolk, in the King's Tennis Court, within the verge of the Court, was thereof arraigned in the Great Hall at Greenwich, before Master Gage, Comptroller of the King's household, and being found guilty, had judgment to lose his right hand: and being brought to solemn execution before Sir William Pickering, Kut., Marshal, he desired the King would spare his right and take his left, for therewith he might be able hereafter to do the King service. The King, informed of this petition, granted him his liberty and pardon.

^c Colonel Wyndham, of Trent-house, who was great-grandson to this Sir John, was instrumental in King Charles's escape after Worcester fight, the King continuing three weeks at his house at Trent, and after several attempts to get beyond sea, returned thither again.

The following anecdote was at that time related to the King by this Colonel Wyndham, son of Sir Thomas:—

"Sir Thomas Wyndham not long before his death, in the year 1636, called unto him his five sons, (having not seen them together in some years before,) and discoursed unto us of the loving peace and prosperity this Kingdom had enjoyed under its three last glorious monarchs; of the many miseries and calamities which lay sore upon our ancestors by the several invasions and conquests of foreign nations, and likewise by intestine insurrections and rebellions. And notwithstanding the strange mutations and changes in England, he shewed how it pleased God, in love to our nation, to preserve an undoubted succession of kings to sit on the regal throne. He mentioned the healing conjunction of the two houses of York and Lancaster, and the blessed union of the two crowns of England and Scotland, stopping up those fountains of blood which, by national feuds and quarrels kept open, had like to have drowned the whole island. He said he feared the beautiful garment of peace would shortly be torn in pieces through the neglect of magistrates, the general corruption of manners, and the prevalence of a puritanical faction, which (if not prevented) would undermine the very pillars of government. 'My sons! we have hitherto seen serene and quiet times, but now prepare yourselves for cloudy and troublesome. I command you to honour and obey our gracious sovereign, and in all times to adhere to the Crown; and though the Crown should hang upon a bush, I charge you forsake it not.' These

WEST WINDOW. (Second Series.)

Thomas Wyndham, }
Catherine Edwin, } 1751.

Charles Wyndham, }
Eleanor Rooke, } 1801.

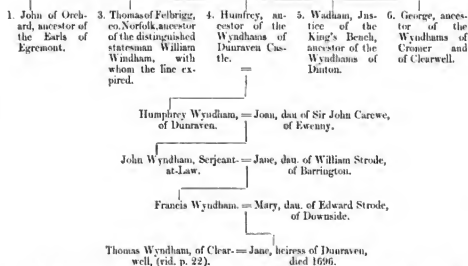
Thomas Wyndham, }
Anna Maria Ashby, } 1814.
Wyndham Henry } Earl and
Wyndham, } Countess of
Caroline Wyndham, } Dunraven.

words being spoken with much earnestness, both in gesture and manner extraordinary, he rose from his chair, and left us in a deep consultation what the meaning should be of 'the Crown hanging upon a bush.' These words, Sir, (said the Colonel,) made so firm an impression in all our breasts, that the many afflictions of these sad times cannot raze out their indelible characters. Certainly, these are the days which my father pointed out in that expression, and I doubt not, God hath brought me through so many dangers, that I might shew myself both a dutiful son and a loyal subject, in faithfully endeavouring to serve your sacred Majesty in this your greatest distress."

Three of the sons mentioned in this anecdote, and a grandson, fell on the field of battle in the Royal cause.

* John Wyndham, of Orchard, married Florence, sister and co-heir of Nicholas Wadham, Founder of Wadham College, Oxford. She died 26th February, 1596, and was buried at St. Edmunds. It is credibly reported at St. Edmunds that this Florence was brought into St. Edmund's Church to be buried, but life being found in her she was carried into the Vicarage-house, and recovered, and afterwards brought forth Sir John Wyndham: and many thanks to her, as from Sir J. Wyndham all the Wyndhams are descended.

Sir John Wyndham of Orchard = Joan Portman.



¹ The portrait at Petworth is probably the wife of this Sir John, who married "Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Portman, of Orchard Portman, co. Somerset, Kat." She died 10th September, 1633, and was also buried at St. Edmunds.

* This is a mistake: it should be Anne.

In the central compartments of these windows are the following shields of arms, illustrative of the Royal descent of the Wyndhams, as well as of their Scrope ancestry:—

WEST WINDOW.

- I. KING EDWARD I., encircled by the legend "Le Roy Eduard Premier."
- II. ENGLAND impaling CASTILE, with the legend "La Reine Eleanore."
- III. ENGLAND impaling FRANCE, with the legend "La Reine Margerite."
- IV. THOMAS DE BROTHERTON impaling DE HALYS, with the legend "Thomas Comte de Norfolk."

NORTH WINDOW, (No. 1).

- V. BARON SEGRAVE, with the legend "John Baron de Segrave."
- VI. SEGRAVE impaling BROTHERTON, with the legend "Margaret Duchesse de Norfolk."
- VII. MOWBRAY impaling SEGRAVE, with the legend "John Baron de Mowbray."
- VIII. MOWBRAY impaling FITZALAN, with the legend "Thomas Duke de Norfolk."

NORTH WINDOW, (No. 2).

- IX. HOWARD impaling MOWBRAY, with the legend "Sir Robert Howard Eques."
- X. HOWARD impaling MOLINES, with the legend "John Duke de Norfolk."
- XI. WYNDHAM impaling HOWARD, with the legend "Sir John Wyndham Eques."
- XII. SCROPE, with the legend "Sir William le Scrope."

NORTH WINDOW, (No. 3).

- XIII. SCROPE impaling DE ROOS, with the legend "Sir Henrye Scrope."
- XIV. SCROPE impaling DE LA POLE, with the legend "Rycharde Baron Scrope."
- XV. SCROPE quartered with TITFORT, with the legend "William Comte de Wilts."
- XVI. SCROPE impaling NEVILL, (Earls of Westmoreland,) with the legend "Roger Baron Scrope."

EAST WINDOW.

- XVII. SCROPE impaling SCROPE, with the legend "Henrye Baron Scrope."
- XVIII. SCROPE impaling FITZ HUGH OF RAVENSCROFT, with the legend "Rycharde Baron Scrope."
- XIX. SCROPE impaling WASHBOURNE, with the legend "Syr Rycharde Scrope."
- XX. WYNDHAM with SCROPE on an escutcheon of pretence, with the legend "Syr Thomas Wyndham."

The annexed pedigrees give the alliances of the Royal descent, as well as the direct line of the Scropes of Bolton:—

I.

Edward I., King of England. Born 1239, = Margaret, 2nd dau. of Philip III., King of France, (2nd wife); died 1317.
ascended the throne 1272, and died 1307.

Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed de Bro- = Alice, dau. of Roger Halya, of Harwich, therton, (5th son of Edward I.,) Earl of Knt.
Norfolk. Born 1st June, 1300; died 1338.

John, Lord Segrave, died 1353. = Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk.

John Lord Mowbray, born 1326; killed = Elizabeth Segrave, died before her mother, 42 Edward III., (1369). whose heir she was.

Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl created Duke of Norfolk 29th Sept. of Arundel.
1397, K.G., died 1 Henry IV., (1399).

Sir Robert Howard, Knt., died in the = Margaret, only dau. of Thomas Mowbray, lifetime of his father. Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Sir John Howard, K.G., summoned to par- = Catharine, dau. of William Lord Molines.
liament as a baron from 15th Oct. 1470, Died 1452.
to 15th Nov. 1482; created, 28th June, 1483, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal; killed at Bosworth Field 22nd Aug. 1485.

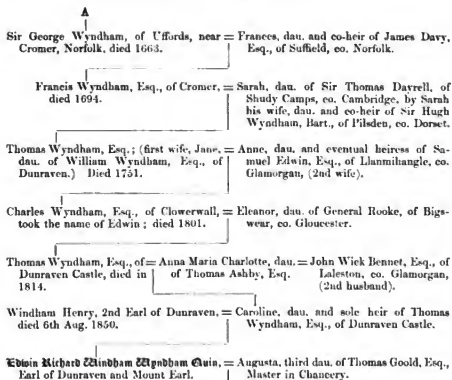
Sir John Wyndham, Knt., of Felbrigg, = Margaret, dau. of John Duke of Norfolk, co. Norfolk, beheaded 6th May, 1503. K.G.

Sir Thomas Wyndham, of Felbrigg. Will = Eleanor, dau. and co-heir of Sir Richard dated 22nd Oct. 1521. Scrope, of Upsall, co. York.

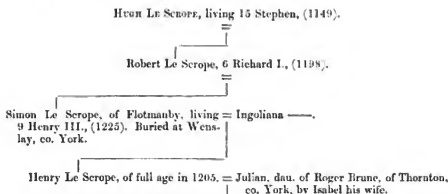
Sir John Wyndham, of Melton Constable, = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of John Sydenham, died 16 Queen Elizabeth, (1573). ham, of Orchard.

John Wyndham, Esq., died *visâ patris*, 26th = Florence, dau. of John Wadham, Esq., of Aug. 1572. Merfield, and co-heir of her brother Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford.

Sir John Wyndham, Knt., died 1645. = Joan, dau. of Sir Henry Portman, Knt., of Orchard.



II.



A

A

William Le Scrope, son and heir. Buried at Wenslay.

Sir William Le Scrope, Knt., held the manor of West Bolton, co. York, 1286. Living 31 Edward I., (1303). = Constance, dau. and heir of Thomas, son of Gillo of Neusam-upon-Tees.

Sir Henry Scrope, Knt., Lord of Croft. co. York, died 7th Sept. 1336. Buried at St. Agatha, co. York. = Margaret, dau. of Lord Roos, of Kendal. Died 27th Oct. 1357.

Sir Richard Scrope, 1st Baron Scrope of Bolton, 3rd son. Born 1328; died 30th May, 1403, æt. 75. Will dated 2nd Aug. 1400; proved 31st May, 1403. Buried at St. Agatha. = Blanch, dau. of Sir William De la Pole, Knt., and sister of Michael Earl of Suffolk, K.G.

Sir Roger, 2nd Baron Scrope. Born circa 1348; died 3rd Dec. 1403. Will dated 23rd Sept. 1403; proved 17th Jan. 1403-4. = Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir of Robert Lord Tiptoft. Born 1366; married ante 1381. Will dated 13th April, and proved 14th May, 1431. Buried in Christ Church, London.

Sir Richard Scrope, 3rd Baron. Born 31st May, 1393; died 29th Aug. 1420. Will dated 24th Jan. 1420-1; proved 8th Nov. following. = Margaret, dau. of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, K.G. Died 1463. Buried in the Convent of the Augustines at Clare, co. Suffolk.

Sir Henry Scrope, 4th Baron. Born at Bolton 4th June, 1418; died 14th Jan. 1459, æt. 41. = Elizabeth, dau. of John, 4th Baron Scrope of Masham. Living Aug. 1498.

Sir Richard Scrope, Knt., 2nd son, of Up-sall, co. York. = Eleanor, dau. of Norman Washbourne, of Worcester. Buried in the Austin Friars, Norwich. Will dated 11th Dec. 1505; proved Jan. 1505-6.

Sir Thomas Wyndham, of Felbrigg, co. Norfolk. Will dated 21st Oct. 1521; proved 4th March, 1522. = Eleanor, dau. and co-heir. Living Dec. 1505.

See ante, p. 21.

The ceiling is coved with oak beams, pendants, and bosses; cross arches divide it transversely into seven compartments, which are connected at right angles by side arches; much lightness is given to the ceiling by the spandrels of some of the arches being pierced. The cornice is ornamented with oak shields, emblazoned alternately with the Wyndham and Quin arms, each surmounted by a knight's head with helmet and mantling. The oak panellings on the north side of the room are copied from priuts in Froissart's *Chronicles*, Loudon, 1806, and executed by Adare workmen. Some fine stalls bought at Antwerp are placed at the west end; they have been so successfully copied by local carvers that a second row is placed opposite to them which cannot be distinguished from the original. There are also misereres of carved oak at both sides of the room, some of the patterns taken from the cathedral of Cologne. Four large garderobes of walnut wood are placed against the south wall, the subjects chiefly scriptural, (one, the Judgment of Solomon, is peculiarly fine). There are three fireplaces: the chimney-pieces are composed of the marble of the neighbourhood. The shields represent the arms of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to Edward I., whose descendant, Lady Margaret Howard, married Sir John Wyndham.

On the first chimney-piece are the coats of arms of

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. William I. | 3. Henry I. |
| 2. Matilda of Flanders. | 4. Matilda of Scotland. |

Second chimney-piece:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Geoffry Plantagenet. | 4. John and Isabella of Angouleme. |
| 2. Richard I. | 5. Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence. |
| 3. Henry II. and Eleanor of Aquitaine. | 6. Edward I. and Margaret of France. |

Third chimney-piece:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. | 3. Howard. |
| 2. Mowbray. | 4. Wyndham and Howard. |

The floor is parquet-work, and before each chimney-piece is a Turkey carpet. Musical instruments and games of different kinds are scattered throughout the room, a constant supply of rare and beautiful plants is

brought in from the conservatory, and their perfume, added to the delicious tones of the organ, and the beauty of all that the eye rests upon, forms a most perfect combination of refined enjoyment.

The walls are covered with pictures, many of them brought from Clearwell Court in Gloucestershire, principally portraits of the Wyndham family and their connections.

LIST OF PICTURES.

Dog and Cat.	<i>Snyders.</i>	Bishop Ridley.
Dog and Dead Game.	<i>Ditto.</i>	Portrait of Sobieski.
Deer-stalking in the Highlands.	<i>Mackenzie.</i>	Marguerite of Austria—Governess of the Netherlands.
Miniature copy of Titian's Descent from the Cross.	<i>Angeli.</i>	Queen Elizabeth when a child.
Landscape.		Philip of Spain, husband to Queen Mary.
<i>Ditto.</i>		<i>Pombus.</i>
Portrait of Andrea Hofer; copy of picture at Innspruck.		Unknown.
Portrait of Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII.		Elizabeth of Austria.
Portrait of Viscount Cremorne.	<i>Pompeo</i>	Sir Reginald and Lady Mohun, painted in time of Elizabeth.
<i>Batoni.</i>		The Wife of Grotius, A.D. 1396.
Ditto of Colonel Quin, father to the first Earl of Dunraven.		Père Jaques de Paris.
Ditto of Mrs. Quin, mother to ditto.		Marie Touchet la dame D'Autragne.
Ditto of Mr. Dawson.		Le Chevalier de Sully, A.D. 1664.
Ditto, unknown.		Sir Konelm Digby.
Ditto, Marechal de Turenne.		Portrait of Mrs. Edwin and Mrs. Wyndham.
Ditto, L'Abbé de St. Cyron, precepteur de Jansenius.		Sir Edward O'Brien.
Ditto, A Cavalier.		Lady Barker.
Ditto, Benedict XIV.		Portrait of Lady Harriet Galloway.
Ditto, Jean Barneveldt.		Crazy Kate.
Ditto, Maurice, Prince of Orange.		<i>Barker.</i>
Ditto, Rubens.		Landscape.
Ditto, unknown.		Fox and Poultry.
Ditto, Marquis de Sillery.		<i>Snyders.</i>
Portrait of the first Earl of Dunraven.	<i>P.</i>	Colonel Quin and his Dog.
<i>Batoni.</i>		Dead Badger.
James I.		<i>Snyders.</i>
Charles II.		Dutch piece.
		<i>Snyders.</i>
		The Annunciation.
		<i>Domenichino.</i>
		Fruit piece.
		Two Views in the Black Forest.
		Four Dutch pieces.
		<i>Sneyers.</i>
		Castle Angelo on the Lago Maggiore.
		<i>Stanfield.</i>

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven.	<i>T. Philippi.</i>	Large Fruit piece.	<i>Segers.</i>
View of the Island of Ischia.		Portrait of Lady Rachel Russel.	<i>Sir Godfrey Kneller.</i>
Island of Ischia and Bay of Naples.		Lord Southampton, her father.	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>
Piazza of St. Mark, Venice.	<i>Canaletti.</i>	Portrait of Nell Gwynne.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Copy of Raphael's Madonna.	<i>Angeli.</i>	Ditto, Col. Wyndham of Trent House.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo at Rome.	<i>Canaletti.</i>	Ditto, Mrs. Wyndham.	
Hon. Richard Quin in Suit-dress.	<i>Angeli.</i>	Ditto, A Lady.	
Bournabiaka, village in the plain of Smyrna.		Ditto, Mr. Wyndham.	
Magdalen and Angels.	<i>Guido.</i>	Ditto, A Gentleman.	
St. Francis.	<i>Murillo.</i>	Ditto, A Gentleman.	
Infant Christ.	<i>Alexander Patrini.</i>	Subject from Roman History.	<i>P. Panini.</i>
View in Venice.	<i>Angeli.</i>	Dadalus and Icarus.	<i>Panini.</i>
Sea piece.	<i>J. Whitecombe.</i>	Morpheus.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Canal and Bridge.		Italian Landscape.	<i>Van Derist.</i>
Portrait of Valentine Quin.		Dutch Landscape.	<i>Ruyssdael.</i>
Henry Quin, } children of Val.		Shipwreck.	<i>Fanderseele.</i>
George Quin, } Quin.		Jacob's Dream.	<i>Salcator Rosa.</i>
Mary Quin, }		Rome from the Pamfili Gardens.	<i>Van Lint.</i>
Mrs. Quin, their mother.		Portrait of a Lady.	
Portrait of the Earl of Ilchester.	<i>Sir J. Reynolds.</i>	Ditto of a Gentleman.	
Children of Charles I.		View of Rome, with the Ponte Rotto.	<i>Gaspar Ashiolo.</i>
Brigand and his Wife.	<i>Copied from one at Terracina.</i>	Ditto, Campo Vicino.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Landscape.		Portrait of John Wyndham, Esq.	
Dead Pheasant.	<i>Fraser.</i>	Ditto of a Lady.	
CLEARWELL PICTURES.		Principal Ruins of Rome brought into one picture.	<i>Panini.</i>
Portrait of Edward VI.		Holy Family.	<i>Carlo Maratti.</i>
Ditto, Charles Edward.		Magdalen.	<i>Rafael Mengs.</i>
Ditto, A Lady.	<i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>	St. Francis.	
Ditto, The Earl of Macclesfield.	<i>Sir Godfrey Kneller.</i>	Coliseum.	<i>Panini.</i>
Ditto, A Gentleman.	<i>Clotermann.</i>	Portrait of a Mr. Wyndham.	<i>Mark Ganardo.</i>
Portrait of the Duke of Hamilton, who was beheaded on Tower-hill.		Ditto of a Lady.	<i>Ditto.</i>
Portrait of a Lady.		Portrait of a Bishop.	
Adoration of the Wise Men.	<i>Joseph Chiari.</i>	Ditto.	
		Ditto of a Lady.	<i>Mark Ganardo.</i>
		Henry VIII.	
		Duke of Marlborough's Battles—Ramillies, Hochstedt, Hochstedt, Taniers.	

A library of ancient and modern works occupies large bookcases at the east end, and the wardrobes contain a collection of scarce and valuable prints and illustrated works. The following busts on pedestals occupy positions round the room, viz., the first and second Earls of Dunraven; Edmund Burke; Henry Grattan; Dean Swift; Napoleon Bonaparte; the Duke of Wellington; Sir William Hamilton; Sir Walter Scott; Lord Monteagle; William Pitt; and a Gladiator. The furniture is covered with tapestry worked by the village and school girls, who, during a time of great distress, were trained to execute a variety of useful and ornamental fabrics.

The dining-room is not yet decorated according to the beautiful plans of the late Mr. Pugin; they consist of panelled walls and ceiling, a lofty and highly ornamented mantelpiece, and a carved oak screen of rich design supporting a minstrels' gallery.

The billiard-room and library are also still unfinished. The latter was opened at a series of entertainments given to celebrate the coming of age of Lord Adare, February, 1862*. This noble room measures 66 ft. long, 21 wide, and 18 high; and is partially divided by a lofty arch resting on red marble columns. The great bay window in the eastern division is 18 ft. wide. The ceiling is divided into square panels formed of moulded oak ribs, at the intersection of which are carved pendants; the panels themselves being filled with plaster decorations in low relief. There are two magnificent chimney-pieces, the eastern one designed by Mr. Pugin, the other by Mr. Hardwick, both made of the red marble of the neighbourhood, the carvings of which are elaborate and beautifully executed.

* The Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Carlisle) and a large circle of friends assembled for the occasion. The first day's festivity commenced with a dinner to the tenants, to which upwards of four hundred sat down. A presentation of plate to Lord Adare from the Irish and Welsh tenantry followed, and in the evening a ball, attended by more than a thousand of the tenantry, took place. The next day there was a concert of the Adare Village Choral Society, and on the following evening a large county ball, when the great capabilities for picturesque effect of the hall and gallery were for the first time exhibited and fully brought out. The festivities closed with a ball to the servants, and the tradesmen of the village; and thus all classes participated in the happiness of the family on this occasion.

The sitting-room I occupied deserves notice as being quite peculiar in itself, and endeared to me individually by the proofs of affection which pervade every part of it:—

“There’s not a strain to Memory dear,
Nor flower in classic grove,
There’s not a sweet note warbled here,
But minds us of Thy love.”—KEBLE.

The initials C. D. are carved on the chimney-piece and over the door, and the Wyndham crest is repeated everywhere, even to the chairs. Three large windows facing the river, and commanding different views of it, give it a cheerful character. In the centre of the room there is a massive arch supporting the end wall of the gallery, and made ornamental by the way its soffit is designed. The division of the oak ceiling between the door and the arch is beautifully carved, the beams being supported by angels, bearing in their hands shields charged alternately with a red and a white cross. The beams form large squares, divided into four compartments; those nearest the wall and round the arch are richly emblazoned. The Wyndham crest and motto, with the rose of England in every variety of red and white, enlivened by sufficient gilding to give them a brilliant effect, alternate with each other; the cornice round the room is composed of the arms of England and France. The shields in the centre, and the mottoes, are disposed in scrolls of a peculiarly graceful character, which we took from the tomb of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy, at Bruges. The motto of England is blue with gilt letters—“*Dieu et mon droit*:” that of France in gilt letters on a pink ground—“*Mon joye Saint Denis*.” The fireplace is in the arch; the hearth-stone in mosaic, formed of marbles found in the neighbourhood. The space between the chimney-piece and arch is covered by a looking-glass; the frame has a pattern of roses, shamrock and thistle, surmounted by a scroll with the mottoes—“*Sub sole vanitas*,” “*Supra solem veritas*.” The arch itself is ornamented with a simple pattern in pure white. Opposite the fireplace is a very rich panelling of looking-glass with black

oak carving, effectively relieved with red and gold colouring. The panelling of the ceiling between the arch and the windows is much less ornamented than the other side; it consists of very massive oak beams, with pale blue ceiling enriched with a pattern of blue and gold: the cornice a repetition of the angels, with arms of England and France. The dimensions of this room are 26 ft. long, 20 wide, and 14 high.

Lord Dunraven's sitting-room, immediately facing the entrance door, is handsomely fitted up with carved oak bookcases, and over the red marble massive chimney-piece is a series of subjects in deep relief, richly coloured and gilded, representing the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, brought by the late Lord Dunraven from France.

The Wyndham Tower, which is 82 ft. high to the battlements, and 103 ft. to the top of its high-pitched roof, is occupied by a stone staircase running the whole height of the house, over which are small rooms.

At the head of the principal staircase, on the second floor, is a wide corridor, which at present is being fitted up as a museum, and contains a collection of objects of interest, comprising antiquities, geological specimens, and miscellaneous curiosities of various kinds. In the centre will be placed a magnificent and perfect specimen of the great extinct Irish deer, which was recently dug up in the vicinity of Limerick.

The servants' hall is quite peculiar, somewhat resembling the crypt of a church; the piers, supporting massive arches of the twelfth century type, forming the base of those in the great hall.

The kitchen, 26 ft. long by 23 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, is a striking room, of much architectural beauty.

On the south side of the house is a large geometrical garden, designed by Mr. Hardwick, enclosing a bowling-green and croquet-ground, bounded on the east by handsome cut stone terrace walls, surmounted with vases, containing a broad flight of steps leading down to the river; from whence a gravel walk, under a row of majestic elms, extends along the banks of the stream to a picturesque bridge in the vicinity of the Abbey.

In the extensive and beautiful pleasure-grounds which surround the

house are to be found a great variety of shrubs, and numerous specimens of the new and rare conifers, destined hereafter to supply the place of the noble elms which now form so prominent a feature in the graceful slopes which rise on the western side of the manor.

Among these old trees is an inscribed stone, commemorative of an aged ash under which the family plate is said to have been deposited during the troubled times of the Revolution of 1688. This tree, which survived the hurricane of January 6, 1839, was blown down on Christmas Day, 1856.

This charming spot was my home of unclouded happiness for forty years : may Heaven's choicest blessings be poured with equal abundance on its present and future possessors !

HISTORICAL NOTICES

OF

ADARE.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

IN the foregoing pages a cursory notice only having been given of the Ruins, and other objects of interest at Adare, the Author was desirous of rendering the account of the place more full and complete; and at her request all available information has been sought for, bearing upon the history of the Town and Manor, and of the different ecclesiastical and other ancient buildings, which combine to impart to Adare its peculiar character. The enquiry has involved more trouble, and has been accompanied by greater difficulties, than could at first have been expected. Such researches, however, can be considered in no other light than as a labour of love, where, as in the present case, the main object of the work is to honour his memory, by whose rare architectural skill and beautiful taste the house and demesne of Adare have become what they are; and more especially, as the desire that the work might be rendered as complete as possible, has emanated from one whose name is never mentioned in the vicinity of that "happy home of forty years" without calling forth expressions of genuine affection from its warm-hearted and grateful inhabitants.

If undue prominence appears to be given in the following pages to places or incidents which have no pretensions to historic importance, it should be borne in mind that this book is scarcely expected to interest many beyond those who are acquainted with Adare and the family of its proprietor. Should it, however, stimulate some, whose ancestors have taken a prominent part in the history of their country, and whose baronial castles have been the scenes of important events, to contribute works on Irish family topography, of more general interest than the present can lay claim to, the Book of Adare will have achieved an object

of wider utility and greater importance than that for which it was originally compiled.


The illustrations are taken partly from photographs, partly from some admirable drawings by Miss Gallwey, which she has kindly lent, but mainly from sketches made expressly by Mr. G. V. Du Noyer, who has also contributed a portion of the description of the Abbeys and Castle.

To several friends who have rendered material assistance we would here offer our cordial thanks. To the Marquis of Kildare and the Hon. Robert O'Brien (representatives of two of the families who have acted so conspicuous a part in the history of Ireland) we are indebted for various extracts from family documents and other sources. Our acknowledgments are also due to Sir Bernard Burke (Ulster) for his kind and valuable co-operation in the completion of the genealogical lists, and in supplying some important extracts: also to J. T. Gilbert, Esq., the Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, for several translations and transcripts.

To those distinguished antiquarian scholars whose researches have thrown so much light on the early history and literature of Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Todd and the Rev. Dr. Reeves, the thanks of the compiler of the following pages are especially due, and are gratefully tendered, for the trouble taken, and the time bestowed by them in pointing out sources of information, and in making and verifying numerous extracts and translations.

One valued friend still remains to be mentioned, whose cordial co-operation in our work is duly appreciated,—George Petrie, the founder of the modern school of Irish archæology; by whose zeal and labours during a long and honoured career, not only has the liveliest interest been created in our national antiquities, but also a true appreciation has been attained of the almost unequalled beauty of some of our ancient works of art, and of the previously unsuspected interest which attaches to our very early and remarkable historic monuments.

I. THE MONASTERIES OF ADARE.

 THE ecclesiastical ruins at Adare consist of three Pories, popularly called Abbeys, the Trinitarian, the Augustinian, and the Franciscan; and of two Churches, one of them the old parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the other a small church, or chapel, within the churchyard.

In an extract of some ancient rolls engrossed about the year 1658, made by Dr. Jasper White in 1685, for which I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Cussen, of Bruff, after enumerating the three Abbeys as existing, it is stated: "In the same town (Adare) there is, or was, a house of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem."

The Taxation of about the year 1302^a mentions the Hospitallers as having ten marks of yearly and free rent in the church of Adare, which proves the existence of this house: and on the Down Survey map of Adare (plate 29) there are the words "Spittle Gate" and "Spittle lands," referring evidently to this foundation.

In the *Epistole* of Pope Innocent III. published by Baluzius (Paris, 1682), there is one to the brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland. There is a long recital of names of lands which belonged to this Order: among them is the denomination "de Adar^b." This agrees with the mention of the "Hospitalarii" in the old Taxation. There is also "de Kilguban," now Kilgobbin, near Adare.

Mention is made in Archdall's *Monasticum Hibernicum* of a house of the Preaching or Dominican Friars at Adare; and the possessions of the Preaching Friars of Adare are alluded to in an extract in the same work, marked "Auditor General," relative to the grants to Sir Henry Wallop;

^a Vide Appendix E.

^b Vol. ii. p. 655.

but probably this was a mistake, arising from the Trinitarians being called Preaching Friars in one of the records of the Rolls, alluded to in the Appendix.

A religious house at Adare, under the title "domus beati Jacobi," appears in the Taxation of 1302. No traces of this monastery remain, and but for the name being found in this and another Taxation, all knowledge of its having ever existed would be lost.

THE TRINITARIAN PRIORY.

THE most ancient of the Monasteries belonged to the Trinitarian Friars. This noble Order, for the redemption of Christian captives, was founded in 1198 by S. John de Matha and Felix de Valois, in the pontificate of Innocent III. Their habit was white, with a red and blue cross. There is a very detailed and curious account of the foundation and history of the Priory of Adare, which was the mother house of the Order in Ireland, in a Spanish work entitled *Noticias Historicas del Orden de la Santissima Trinidad redempcion de Cautivos en Inglaterra, Escocia, y Hybernia*. Por e M. R. P. M. Fr. D. Lopez, D.D. Madrid, 1714. This work contains a list of eminent men who belonged to the Order in the three provinces of England, Scotland, and Ireland, including twelve Cardinals, three Patriarchs, thirteen Archbishops, and seventy-two Bishops; among whom two Cardinals, five Archbishops, and three Bishops came from the convent of Adare. This statement appeared so extraordinary, that I endeavoured to verify some of the Irish names; but scarcely any of them are to be found in Sir James Ware's, or other accessible lists. To have entered upon an examination of the authenticity of the whole number would have occupied too much space, and besides, would be foreign to the objects of this work; nor is it necessary, since a partial enquiry has given the following sufficiently perplexing result.

Neither of the two Cardinals of the Adare Convent can be identified.

Of the Archbishops, the first, James D'Arey, of Adare, is not to be found.

The third, Stephen de Felburne, Archbishop of Tuam, is stated to have died in 1281. According to Ware, he was Archbishop of Tuam from 1286 to 1288.

The fourth, Edward O'Brien, Archbishop of Cashel, is not to be found.

The seventh, Robert Hervey of Aberdeen, Archbishop of Dublin, succeeded Richard de Ferings, who died in 1306. Hervey is stated to have died in 1309. It appears from Ware, that there was an interregnum from 1306 to 1310, and Figueras, as quoted by Lopez, asks, "Why has Ware suppressed this bishop?"

The eighth, Friar James of Adare, Archbishop of Armagh, is not to be found.

Nor the ninth, Walter of Offaly, of Adare, Archbishop of Tuam.

Nor the eleventh, Brother Redmund of Adare, Archbishop of York.

The thirteenth, Peter Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, died 1480. According to Ware, he was Archbishop of Cashel from 1527 to 1550.

Of the Bishops connected with Ireland nine were examined, only two of whom were identified, Richard Rocomb, or Borlam, Bishop of Leighlin in 1420, and Daniel, Bishop of Killaloe from 1277 to 1289. Thus only four out of eighteen names have been verified, and one is doubtful*.

Lopez quotes a variety of books, but unfortunately few of them are to be procured in England or Ireland. It so happens that his references are both numerous and minute for the lives of the Archbishops and

* The Rev. Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, Dublin, has taken great trouble in attempting to elucidate the discrepancies of Lopez's History, which work he viewed with great suspicion; but in a letter dated June 9, he states: "It seems impossible that he (Lopez) could have written so minutely, with dates and all particulars, and yet be inventing out of his own head. Besides, every now and again a fact crops out which squares well with our history, and shews that there was at least an undercurrent of truth in his authorities. . . . What if it should turn out that Ware has recorded only the series of Bishops recognised by the English government, and that there was another line carried on by the old Irish Church, of which the English records have not preserved the memory? There cannot be a doubt that from the beginning of the thirteenth century to the Reformation our lists of Bishops outside of the Pale, including Armagh, are very imperfect. This may possibly arise from the neglected state of the Irish records; and we ought not perhaps to blame Lopez, when the fault may be nearer home."

Bishops, and, were the books at hand, it would be a very curious enquiry to endeavour to trace out the origin of these mistakes or exaggerations. To insert all that relates to Adare would take up many pages, nor, under the circumstances above stated, would it probably repay in interest for the space so occupied; a summary only will therefore be given, with extracts from the most interesting portions.

The earliest mention of Adare occurs in the Life of Father John Comyn, who was its first Prior, or Minister as the head of the House was designated in the Trinitarian Order.

By way of introducing Father Comyn, the account of the foundation of the Convent of Dunbar is given, p. 14. It appears that Gregory of Dunbar^d, Earl of March, had two nephews, Patriek and James, who on a voyage were taken by Turkish pirates. They appeared to the Earl in a dream, and entreated him to rescue them from their miserable captivity. He was so strongly persuaded of the truth of what he had dreamed, that he immediately went to the Convent of the Holy Trinity at Aberdeen, taking with him much wealth, by which he expected that the Father Redemptorists at Algiers would be able to redeem his nephews: this he offered, adding that if his wishes were accomplished he would himself found a Convent of their Order.

The narrative proceeds to state, that when the Earl's business was laid before the community, Father Cummins, who was present, undertook the mission. Receiving leave from his Superior, he with certain of his brethren set out for the city of Algiers, and was successful in redeeming from captivity the Earl's nephews, and many others. On his return, after an absence of eight months, the Earl of March invited him and his companions to Dunbar, treated them hospitably, and in fulfilment of his promise gave them one of his seats outside the town for a convent, and Father John Cummins was made the first Prior.

The foregoing account of the foundation of the Trinitarian Friars at

^d The marginal note refers to Dempster's *Apparatus ad Historiam Scoticam*, who says, p. 77, "Dunbar fundat Georgius de Dunbar pater Comes Marchie."

Dunbar is corroborated by the following extract from Wood's edition of Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland*:"—"Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, founded a Monastery of Red Friars at Dunbar in 1218." Butler says, "The Trinitarians were sometimes called in England Red Friars, for though their habit is white, they wear a red and blue cross patée upon their scapular†." Douglas also states that "Patrick, the eighth Earl, in 1290, is called in a record 'Comes de Marchia,' being the first designated by that title."

We next come to chap. vii. p. 18, where the introduction of the Order into Ireland, and the history of the foundation of the Convent of Adare in 1230, are narrated at considerable length. A very full account of these transactions, almost the same as the preceding, is to be found in book vi. chap. xvii. p. 340, from which the following passages have been extracted, with a view of giving a specimen of the circumstantial character of Lopez's history; at the same time it is impossible to avoid feeling that a certain air of unreality runs through the details of the description:—

"It happened in this said year (1227) that the Earl of March (*el Conde de las Marchias*) crossed over to Ireland on a matter about some ships, and the person with whom he had to treat was at the time in Adare, a town in the province of Desmond, in the diocese of Limerick. The Earls of Kildare held their residence there, and as soon as they heard that the Earl of March, of Scotland, was in the town, the Earls, father and son, called upon him, and asked him to make their Castle his residence. The Earl of March thanked them courteously for their offer, but not to give them trouble declined it. When, however, the Earls of Kildare had ascertained that the inn at which the Earl of March was staying was not such as was suitable for a person of his distinction, they pressed him in most earnest, kind, and courteous terms to accept the proffered hospitality; and so it came to pass that the Earl took up his abode in their castle (*palacio*) until the conclusion of the business for which he had undertaken his journey. They treated him with that dis-

* Vol. ii. p. 168.

† Lives of the Saints, note on Life of St. Felix of Valois, Nov. 29.

tinguished and friendly courtesy which befitted their respective ranks, and as the common talk of people who have but little occupation is apt to turn upon news of the day, entertaining anecdotes, and adventures, so it happened that one day, among other topics, the conversation fell upon the history of the captivity of the nephews of the Earl of March, and of their rescue by the brethren of the new religious Order which had been recently established in Scotland, with the title of the Most Holy Trinity; which institution (revealed by Heaven to its founder St. John of Matha, and to the Pontiff Innocent III.) devoted itself to the redeeming of persons from captivity. They discoursed also of the noble presence and of the strict observance of these brethren, and made particular mention of him, who with such ardent and charitable zeal had aided the Earl in redemption from captivity of his nephews. The name of this brother was John Comyn (Camino), of the family of the Earls of Buchan, a religious of great virtue, and pronounced to be a saint by all who knew him.

"The Earls of Kildare listened with marked attention to this narration, and having expressed a desire to know in what manner the Earl of March had testified his gratitude for the service rendered, he went on to say that so high a value had he placed upon the benefit received, that he gave up his country-seat (*palacio de recreacion*) to found a Convent, which was now completed and inhabited by the brethren, and by their Prior, the saintly brother John Comyn.

"The Earls of Kildare said to him in reply,—'Gladly would we too, fair Sir, embrace in our island this Order which has borne such good fruit. Yea, more, (added the father Earl,) should it find an entrance among us here, I also will found a Convent in Adare.'"

It is difficult to conceive what could have occasioned the Earl of March's visit to Adare on the affairs of some ships, as it is not situated on or near the sea; and it is curious that Lopez always uses the expression Earls of Kildare, as applied to both father and son.

The narrative goes on to state how delighted the Earl of March was at the Earl of Kildare's offer, and both Earls having applied themselves

diligently to the business, only three years elapsed until all arrangements were completed. After describing how the Earl of March persuaded the Superiors of the Order to send Father Comyn to Ireland, Lopez proceeds:—

“The blessed Father, with three other monks, proceeded to Ireland, and having arrived at Adare, he presented letters and despatches to the Earls of Kildare; who immediately pointing out the site, the Convent which was the principal one of this province was founded, to which the said Earls gave many lands. There the blessed Father Comyn remained as minister, by the command of his Superiors, as I have above mentioned in c. vi. of *Notic. I.* The Convent being completed, the Earls of Kildare continued to express their thanks to the Earl of March, not only for the introduction of the Order, but for having sent them the blessed Father Cummins, whom they respected and venerated for his heroic virtues and great sanctity, even more than for his high birth and rank. . . .

“The blessed Father John remained five years in Adare: two of them were spent in completing the fabric of the Convent, and the remaining three in the office of the ministry, laying down rules for future Priors (*prelados*); subsequently, the Friars always spoke to his successors of the good works of the holy founder of their Convent, and all who followed reaped the benefit of his exertions.”

Father Comyn is described as having practised great austerities, and as having had a serious illness at Adare. The Convent of Dunbar, finding his absence prejudicial to the interests of their House, recalled him, to the great sorrow of the Earls of Kildare and the people of Adare. He restored the Convent of Dunbar to its former splendour, was shortly afterwards appointed Prior of Aberdeen, and there died May 4, 1237.

The whole account of the foundation of the Adare Monastery is involved in some obscurity. There is a discrepancy even in the dates, some authorities making it as late as 1272. De Burgo^b describes this Priory as founded by Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh Baron of Offaly, father of the first Earl of Kildare, but it is more probable that the date assigned

^a Lopez, cap. xvii. p. 340.

^b *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 740.

by Lopez, Baron, and other historians of the Order, namely 1230, is the true one; in which case it must have been founded by Maurice, the second Baron of Offaly, who also introduced into Ireland the Franciscan and Dominican Orders. Possibly the buildings were restored or enlarged in 1272. The title Earl of March may be antedated by Lopez, just as is the title Earl of Kildare, the Earldom not having been created till 1316. It is strange how little is narrated of the Trinitarian Order either by English or Irish writers; even as to the number of their Houses there is the greatest discrepancy; Sir James Ware stating that Adare was the only House; De Burgo says there were fourteen; while Figueras, a writer very extensively referred to by Lopez, gives fifty-four as the number. If the "Book of the Monastery of Adare," mentioned several times by Baron, could be found, these difficulties would probably be cleared up, and many interesting particulars rescued from oblivion: Figueras perhaps had access to this book, and may have quoted from it in his "Annals."

We next pass to the list of Friars who held high positions in the Church¹, and we find, connected with Adare, two Cardinals, five Archbishops, and three Bishops. The first Cardinal, William Goold (Goldeo), is described as a native of Ireland: he took the habit of the Order at Adare; he afterwards studied at Oxford, where he obtained a Doctor's degree with much distinction. On returning to Ireland he founded the Convent of the Holy Cross in Limerick, and was appointed its first Prior. Whilst there, he defended the authority of the Pope most successfully against some persons who impugned it. He was sent to Rome on the occasion of some disputes which had broken out, and by his admirable management peace was restored to the whole province.

Pope Innocent IV. being at that time about to open the General Council of Lyons, appointed Dr. Goold as his theologian, and afterwards, to shew his high esteem for his learning and merits, he made him

¹ Book vii. chap. i. p. 411.

Cardinal Priest of St. Clement in the creation (*creacion*) which took place in Advent, 1245. He was afterwards appointed Archbishop of Dublin by Gregory X., which see he governed with great zeal and charity. He died February 21, in the year 1276.

The other Cardinal from Adare¹, Zacharias Patrick, was Irish by birth, of the Monastery of Drogheda, (*Vadipontanense*). He studied at Oxford, became Prior of the House of Adare, and afterwards was appointed to other Priories, and obtained such distinction that he was appointed to the Bishopric of Meath. He performed many services to the Church, which caused Pope John XXII. to create him Cardinal, in the Friday of the Ember-days of Advent, with the title of S. Eustachius, in the third creation. He governed his diocese for ten years, and died on the ninth of January, and was buried in his cathedral. Authors differ about the year of his death.

Friar Zachary is also mentioned in a Spanish work by Calvo. P. Fr. Silvestre, entitled "Summary of the Prerogatives of the Order of the Most Holy Trinity for the redemption of Captives, and of the illustrious men who have flourished therein." Pampluna, 1791.

Chapter xii. of this work contains an account of the religious of the Order who were created Cardinals of the holy Roman Church. Friar Zachary is here stated to have taken the habit in the Convent of Adare: the rest of the account agrees with Lopez. Figueras is quoted².

I have had enquiries made at Rome, but no traces can be found of such a Cardinal among those created by John XXII., neither in the copious dictionary of Moreri, nor in other authors, Latin or Spanish, who speak of the Order of the Trinitarians, or of John XXII. and of his Cardinals.

The following notices are condensed from Lopez.

Of the Archbishops the first on the list is Brother James Dirse, (perhaps Darsey). He is described as very learned, and as practising great austerities: he was, against his will, made Prior of several Convents, and afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. He died February 11, 1239. His

¹ Lopez, p. 415.

² MS. Annals, ad ann. 1329, fol. 670.

body is said to have remained incorrupt till the time of Henry VIII., when it was burned with the relics of many other saints¹.

Brother James (eighth Archbishop), an Irishman, was educated in the Convent of Adare. He took a Doctor's degree at Oxford, and was versed in the Hebrew and Greek languages. He was so learned and devout that he was made Provincial in Ireland, and governed his province with much address and religious observance. While at Rome on the business of his Order, he gave such satisfaction to Boniface VIII., that he made him Archbishop of Armagh (*Adamarchano*). He returned to his archbishopric, and governed it with great credit to himself. He died in July, 1329, and was buried in the Cathedral Church, where his ashes were held in veneration until the Anglican persecution².

It would almost appear as if two Archbishops had here been manufactured out of one. When brought into juxtaposition, their lives have a suspicious resemblance. The dates of their deaths are worth observing, one being 1239, and the other 1329. Neither of them, however, are to be found in Ware's lists of the Archbishops of Armagh.

The third Archbishop connected with the Convent of Adare was Walter of Offaly (*Faighia*). He received the religious habit when fifteen years old; then he went to Oxford: and afterwards, returning to Ireland, was made Prior of several Convents, and subsequently Provincial of the Order. He was created Archbishop of Tuam in the province of Ultonia³, (*sic*). He founded a Convent at Louth, which became celebrated, and forty-two religious were martyred there in the reign of Henry VIII. Walter died in 1362.

Brother Redmond was a native of Adare. He entered a Convent of the Order in London, obtained a Doctor's degree at Oxford, was afterwards made Preacher to the Court, and eventually, at the King's request, appointed by Clement V. to the Archbishopric of York. The year of his death is unknown⁴.

¹ Lopez, p. 420.

² The diocese of Tuam is in the province of Connaught.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 426.

⁴ Lopez, p. 428.

Peter, or as some call him, Edmund Butler, entered the Convent of Adare in his eighteenth year, and afterwards took a Doctor's degree at Oxford. He was of the family of the Earls of Ormond. By his zeal in the confessional and the pulpit he gained many souls to God. He was Prior of several Convents, then Provincial, and finally was appointed Archbishop of Cashel. God honoured him with many miracles, both during life and after death. He died in September, 1480^p. There is some mistake about this date. Edmund Butler was a natural son of Peter, Earl of Ormond, and was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel in 1527: he died in 1550.

Daniel of Killaloe (*Laonense*). After spending his noviciate in the Convent of Adare, he obtained a Doctor's degree at Cambridge, and subsequently became Prior of Adare, and then Provincial in Ireland. Clement IV. made him Bishop of Killaloe: he was consecrated in 1277, and died in January, 1287^q.

Bonaventura Baron says that two Bishops, alumni of the Order, at that time held bishoprics in Ireland, viz. Nicholas of Cork, and Daniel of Killaloe.

Edmund Arthur, or Arthur Edmund, was a celebrated preacher: he became Provincial of Ireland. Pope Martin IV. appointed him Bishop of Lincoln. He died January 19, but in what year is uncertain^r.

Cornelius Uvloop; went from Adare to Oxford, where he obtained a Doctor's degree. He proceeded to Rome, where he was made Procurator-General of the Order. Pope John XXII. made him Bishop of Kildare (*Darensis*). He wrote many learned commentaries on Holy Scripture, and died in 1336.

We next come to the celebrated writers of the Convent of Adare. Their works are all enumerated in detail.

Gregory of Adare: he flourished about 1271.

Jerome of Adare: spent four years studying under John Duns Scotus. He appears to have written numerous works, and to have flourished about 1323. He died in the Convent of Drogheda.

^p Lopez, p. 431.

^q Ibid., p. 440.

^r Ibid., p. 444.

Hugh of Adare : died in 1309.

Laurence of Adare : died in 1277.

Patrick of Adare : was a celebrated Doctor at Oxford. He was made Prior of Adare. He died in 1284.

Rudolph Walton : was Prior for eighteen years. He died at Adare, December, 1283.

Walter, whom some place among the saints, others among the learned men of the Order, took a Doctor's degree at Oxford. Many details are given of his zeal, piety, and learning. He is said to have performed many miracles ; among others, restoring sight to a blind man, and raising a dead man to life. He flourished probably about 1348.

Lopez * gives a very long and curious account of the suppression of the Monastery in the year 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII., which would be well worth inserting in full, could entire reliance be placed on its accuracy. As a summary, it may be stated, that when called on to take the oath of supremacy, the Prior Robert at first dissembled, to gain time to hide all the Convent property, relics, pictures, &c. After this he agreed to submit on one condition, viz., that a disputation should take place between himself and the preachers of the new religion, offering, that if vanquished, he should be burned alive. The King's officers and the magistrates held a consultation with the preachers on this proposal ; but the preachers appealed to the people and to some of the nobility, and inflamed their minds against the monks, calling this proposal a device of Satan to excite the people to murder officials, magistrates, and preachers.

So they returned to the Monastery and summoned the Prior, who, refusing to take the oath of supremacy, was beheaded on the spot. They then entered the buildings, made all the monks prisoners, to the number of forty-two, and caused them to suffer horrible cruelties. Some were put to death at that time, and the remainder were shortly after-

* p. 450.

wards hanged. The date of these martyrdoms is described as being February 12th and 13th, 1539.

There is something suspicious about this number forty-two, for precisely the same number is mentioned as having suffered death in the Monastery at Louth. Figueras gives fifty as the number executed at Adare.

A curious story is narrated in two places by Lopez, in one with very circumstantial detail, in the other in a condensed form. The following is a translation of the latter, taken from *Noticias* II., book ii. p. 62:—

“The blood of these glorious Irish martyrs did not cool so rapidly as not to leave its warmth until the present age, since in the year of our Lord 1644 according to some, or in 1643 according to others, brother Cornelius O'Connor, and brother Robert Eugenius Daly, Irishmen, gained the crown of martyrdom: the first was born of Catholic parents in the county of Cork; the other born in the same island, in what county is not said, nor is it stated whether he was of heretical parents.

“Richard Arthur, Bishop of Limerick, gave Cornelius the sacred habit, with the licence of the Most Rev. Father General, and he proceeded to Spain, where he made his profession. Of Robert it is not said where he took the sacred habit, but most probably it was in Spain. The superiors having directed them to return to Ireland, they took their passage on board an English vessel; and we may conclude that they safely reached their destination, and resided there for some time, since brother Cornelius held several controversies with the heretics in the Convent of Adare.

“They returned to Spain to establish an English College in Seville, or wherever the superiors might direct; and having arranged that Irish youths should be received into the Convents and Colleges of the provinces of Arragon, Castile, and Andalusia, they re-embarked, and the ship falling into the hands of a cruel pirate named John Plunkett, who recognised them as Catholics and monks, he being a most obstinate heretic, cast ropes about their necks with heavy weights, and threw them into the sea, where through his hatred of the Catholic faith they gained the crown of glorious martyrdom. This triumph was on the 26th of March, in one of the years already mentioned.

"I have prints of these two martyrs (and one is in my own possession) which represent the martyrdom, with a fine illumination, and clearly engraved; and at the foot is the following inscription:—'VV. PP. Fr. Cornelius à Conor, & eius socius Fr. Eugenius Daly, Hyberni, Ordinis Sanctissimæ Trinitatis de Redemptione Captivorum, in odium Fidei Orthodoxæ, à Pyrata hæretico Ioanne Plvnket in mari submersi ann. 1644.'"

Christopher Burgatt, an Irishman, of the Order of Preachers, in a Latin attestation quoted by Lopez states that he saw Cornelius O'Connor receive the habit from Richard Arthur, Bishop of Limerick; that he went afterwards to Spain, and that on returning to Ireland he fell into the hands of heretical pirates, along with a brother of the same Order, named *Robert of Adare* (*de Altar*), and that they were cast into the sea by the pirate Plunkett, A.D. 1643. This attestation is dated from the Convent of S. Dominicus Malacitani, Jan. 26, 1648. Father Richard Urceolo, in a Spanish letter, says that the event took place in 1643 or 1644. Both these documents appear to be original. Lopez states that there is another letter from Father Richard Urceolo, still preserved, addressed to the Rev. Fernando de Torquemada, Provincial Minister, in which both these martyrs are described as of Adare.

The other account¹ gives some additional interesting information relative to Cornelius O'Connor. He is stated to have been a native of Adare, and was ordained priest at Bordeaux, and celebrated his first Mass in the presence of the Duchess of Guillon, who paid all the expenses of his studies. He went to Paris, and conceiving the design of recovering the Convent of the Order of the Trinity of Adare, he begged to be admitted to the Order, in an interview with the General, Father Louis Petit, who sent him to Richard Arthur, Bishop of Limerick. On his way through London he was discovered and cast into prison, and having narrowly escaped death, he was at length set free. After receiving the

¹ Book ix. chap. vii. p. 584.

religious habit from the Bishop of Limerick, to whom Father Louis Petit had given the necessary faculties, he went to Adare, where he spent some time, but could not succeed in obtaining the Convent from its Protestant possessors. He was joined by Eugene O'Daly, a native of Adare, and they proceeded to France, and both made their solemn profession in Paris in November, 1643. The rest of the account agrees with the one previously quoted. Just as they were about to be thrown into the sea, Plunkett is reported to have said, "You, who believe in purgatory, imagine that you must go to heaven through fire; if, however, you hope to see heaven to-day, you may believe me, you will go thither through water."

From the recent date of these transactions, and the circumstantial manner in which they are attested, there is a strong probability that the story is true. Richard Arthur, the Bishop alluded to, was the Catholic Bishop of Limerick at that time*.

Among the numerous works referred to by Lopez, are two by Figueras, one designated as *Annal. MS.*, the other entitled *Cronicum Ordinis S. Trinitatis de Redemptione Captivorum*. Auctore Fr. Joanne de Figueras Carpi, &c. Verona, 1645.

Where the MS. Annals are now preserved is unknown; but the Chronicle has been examined in Rome, and I am informed that the only notices it contains relative to Adare are—that there were fifty-four houses of the Order in Ireland; that Adare was founded in the year 1230[†]; and the following relating to the expulsion of the Friars in the reign of Henry VIII., a condensed description of which event, extracted from Lopez, has been already given:—

* For the following particulars relating to him I am indebted to the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, the present Coadjutor-Bishop of Limerick. Richard Arthur was consecrated in 1623, and died the 23rd of May, 1646. His family had given a bishop to Limerick as early as the close of the fifteenth century. When the Nunzio Rinuccini made his public entry into Limerick, he was received at the doors of the cathedral by Richard Arthur, whose splendid mitre and crozier astonished him, accustomed as he was to all that was gorgeous in Church costume. The same mitre and crozier are used at the consecration of the Catholic Bishops of Limerick at the present day. Richard Arthur conferred priest's orders on the celebrated John Lynch, author of *Cambrensis Eversus*.

† *Cronicum*, p. 351.

"The inmates of the Monastery of Adare seeing their approaching death, early in the morning on Sunday, going round the cloisters in a regular procession for the propagation of the Divine Faith and safety of Holy Church, pour forth prayers to God. The minister of the aforesaid Convent, Friar Robert Burley, in a set sermon exhorts the rest not to refuse, if it became necessary, to suffer death for the defence of Christ's law; and not long afterwards being besieged by three English regiments, fifty religious in one minute of an hour were subjected to the extreme punishment of death. Robert and the greater part are struck with an axe; some are stabbed with daggers, some are carried out upon a fork; and when the martyrs of the Christian law and of the Catholic Church in their dying moment cried out 'Victory!' 'You will see,' said the English, 'what your Pope will now avail you, whom you call your lord and prince'."

Another book frequently quoted by Lopez, is one entitled *Annales Ordinis SS. Trinitatis Redemptionis Captivorum*, &c. Tom. i., Romæ, 1686, by Bonaventura Baron, a native of Clonmell, and a Franciscan Friar of St. Isidore's, Rome. He was nephew to Luke Wadding, the well-known historian of the Franciscan Order. The family of Baron was a branch of the Geraldines. They were titular barons of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny. The barony was created by the Counts Palatine, in virtue of the seignory granted by the Crown; and hence this branch was popularly called Baron.

From his book I have made the following extracts *in extenso*, which have been carefully translated from the Latin. Baron's account is not free from a certain appearance of unreality, and contains anachronisms; as, for example, where he says that the Earl of Desmond contributed to the first redemption of six very notable persons. The Earldom of Desmond was not created until nearly one hundred years after the foundation of the house at Adare.

"IV. The event peculiar to the Order, and to the present year, affects also

* *Cronica*, pp. 216, 217.

the author of these annals; for at the close of the year the Trinitarian Order was introduced into Ireland by certain fathers of Albion or Scotland, and especially by Friar John Comyn, Minister of Dunbar. It began at Atharia, or Atarra, commonly called by our countrymen Atharah, in the diocese of Limerick, for there a remarkable monastery was built by the fathers, and endowed by the Earls of Kildare, with possessions and revenues.

"V. There they laboured vigorously in the object of their Order, namely, the redemption of captives, with great applause for their piety, so that some paid over to them the price of lands, silver vessels, and also chalices, which they sold. Noblemen and commoners subscribed a great quantity of money. The Earl of Desmond, of whose race I am descended, contributed to the first redemption of six very notable persons, the whole plate of his table, a good part of which was of gold, and the greater part silver, but some of it only gilt; and the Countess gave her gold necklaces adorned with jewels, ear-rings inlaid with precious stones, golden bracelets set with pearls, and other female ornaments.

"From that monastery of Athare, moreover, proceeded many lights of this Order and ornaments of their country, as also from other houses of the same in the said kingdom, the enumeration of whom I think fit to reserve for the next year, seeing there is nothing to compel us to place them under the present year.

"IV. That the year may end in this², although content almost with silence, I will add here on the faith of others, some events of an uncertain year, but certainly near this time, from documents sent to me from my country, namely, that in this year, or certainly some year near this, Convents of this Order were built at Dublin, which is now the metropolis of the kingdom, at Limerick, at Cork, at Pontanum (commonly called Drihidagh³), and at Galway, in which houses a great number of religious beyond a doubt resided, and many of them remarkable both for skill in letters and for probity of life. Certainly the archives of Athara, a manu-

² I.e. in the death of two brethren of the Order, cast into the sea by the Moors at Algiers.

³ I.e. Drogheda, in Irish *Droichead-atha*, 'bridge of the ford;' hence the Latinized name *Pontanum*.

script book, as the fathers to whom it belongs inform me, mention Daniel Leonensis*, a man of the purest life; Gregory, a celebrated preacher of the Divine Word, (who lies buried in his own monastery of Atharia, near the greater altar); James†, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, an inexorable castigator of his own body, renowned both as an ornament of many sciences, and as well skilled in Hebrew and Greek; Peter Butler, otherwise Edmund‡, Archbishop of Cashel, a worker of miracles both living and dead,—all of them venerable, of wonderful integrity of morals, zeal for the worship of God, and sanctity.

“V. Beyond many, however, the Trinitarians of our country, that is to say the Irish, are found zealous for procuring liberty for the bound. In that province alone, it is believed that sixty-four redemptions were perfected, to each of which, if we ascribe at least ninety, (for we would make the number usual with others, too low rather than too great,) there will result 6,300^d captives redeemed by the Irish Trinitarians, if we credit those who assert it.

“VI. But what is of greatest moment in the acts and examples of these fathers, ought justly to be mentioned, their constancy in the profession of the faith, and patience under tortures even unto death, which they submitted to not only with fortitude, but even with eagerness. A certain MS. book of the Convent I have mentioned of Atharra, diocese of Limerick, mentions forty of them by their proper names. Some of them (says a recent author^e) must be rescued by our pen from oblivion; and beginning to do so, he adds, Blessed† Arthur* O'Neill, son of the Chieftain O'Neill, by his very name exhibits the great glory of his race, but was still more glorious by the sanctity of his life, his honourable religion, and his death. He never spared his body, subduing it by

* Read *Laonensis*, i.e. of Killaloe.

† This James must be one or other of the Archbishops of Armagh mentioned pp. 43, 44.

‡ His real Christian name was Edmund, but he was the natural son of Peter, Earl of Ormond. He was Archbishop of Cashel from 1527 to 1550.

^d But $64 \times 90 = 5,760$.

^e *Figure*, fol. 65.

^f *Bearas* in orig.

* Art. was a common Christian name with the O'Neill family.

fasting and flagellations; in his mind he was devoted to prayers and literary studies. A man of great wisdom, he easily obtained the rank of a Doctor in Theology, and in both Laws; he twice, with incredible joy of all men, governed the province of his religion^b in Ireland. In Albion, or the modern Scotland, he built some monasteries. He was already about sixty years old, but of vigorous strength, and with few white hairs, when the desire of preaching the Gospel to the heathen seized his mind. He called to him, as fellow soldiers in this danger, Fergan ainm^c and Patrick, alumni of his religion, both excellent preachers of the Divine law; the one thirty, the other six-and-thirty years old, both of wonderfully well-regulated minds. For some years they recommended the faith to the heathen, *viva voce*, and by the example of an austere life. When they had traversed long districts of lands, they arrived at the palace Amara, of the great monarch, Prester John. There they remained two months for the sake of preaching, and were received by that prince with the greatest honour; being called the White Apostles, on account of the whiteness of their life and garments, (if I mistake not). When they were about to leave, the Prince offered them great gifts of gold and silver. The religious beg to be allowed to receive nothing, excusing themselves on the ground that they ought to imitate Christ, both God and Man, and His holy disciples, who lived poor and taught the truth. In a few years afterwards they went to the royal Babylon, and whilst they were there preaching Christ, they were seized and crowned with the laurel of martyrdom. The blessed Arthur was committed to the flames; the other two were impaled on spits, Cal. of Sept., 1282.

"VIII. Gerald Hubert, burning with zeal for spreading the worship of the Lord, set out from Ireland, and piously lived some years at Jerusalem, where he also built a Monastery of the Order of the most Holy Trinity. He had there the greatest intimacy with Morogh his countryman, who quitting his country, for the same reason, to spread

^b I.e. of his Order.

^c Fear-gan-ainm is a common name among the Irish. It signifies *Vir sine nomine*, and is often rendered *Innominate*.

Christian piety, distinguished at Jerusalem for sanctity and learning, chastened his body with flagellation and fasting, and spread the faith with great labour, in which office Gerald was by no means inferior to him; until in Judæa he fearlessly gave up the ghost for the faith, having been beheaded in the year 1291, on the 6th day of May.

"Besides these, the book of Atharia has committed to memory Gregory Cormac, John Lensis¹, Dr. Redmond, Thaddæus O'Higgin, and seven and twenty others, all martyrs. All these, before the English came with the fury of barbarians, perished in foreign parts, to redeem captives from their power, as I have said. Thus far he¹; which things find with me the greater credit, because he mentions names used only, and very commonly, by our countrymen. Let these facts suffice for this year."

Of the Adare Priory, which was, according to Lopez, the most flourishing and best endowed at the period of the Dissolution, but scanty records are to be found in our native annals or histories. The earliest notice I have been able to discover is the following, in Archdall's *Monasticum Hibernicum*, the reference there being "King, p. 256 :"—

"A.D. 1319. Peter was Prior, for in the same year we find that Friar John Seys and Friar Gilbert de Clare, together with Master John Croyne, were accused of taking, by force and violence, goods and chattels of the said Prior Peter, to the amount and value of 100 shillings; and they gave bail for their appearance to answer to the said charge."

The next is from the Patent Rolls, 20 Edw. II., 1329 :—

"To all to whom [these] present letters shall come, Greeting. Know ye, that we have learned by the inquisition which we have caused to be made by our beloved and faithful Waton de la Pulle [*sic*], our escheator of Ireland, that it is neither to our loss or prejudice, nor to that of any other, if Friar Peter, minister, of the Order of the Holy Trinity of Adare, and the Convent of the said place, should purchase from William Norshyn

¹ Lensis is in the original, but is a mistake perhaps for Leonensis, or Limericensis.

¹ I.e., as I suppose, Figueras.

" p. 414.

three acres of land with the appurtenances in Adare, which are held in chief from Thomas Fitz-John, the Earl of Kildare, to have and to hold to the minister of the Order aforesaid of Adare, and the Convent of the said place and their successors, the Friars of the said place, in pure and perpetual alms, for ever. We desiring to do a special favour to the said minister and Convent, have granted to them and given permission for us and our heirs that they may purchase the aforesaid three acres of land with the appurtenances from the aforesaid William, to have and to hold to them and their successors in pure and perpetual alms, as is aforesaid; the Statute against setting lands and tenements to Mortmain notwithstanding. Being unwilling that the aforesaid minister and convent or their successors, or the aforesaid William or his successors, should, by reason of the sale and purchase of the aforesaid [lands], be occasioned molestation or be grieved in any way by us, our heirs or servants. In testimony of which thing, &c. Witness John de Arey, our Justice of Ireland, at Kilkenny, the 12th day of July, in the year aforesaid."

The Patent Rolls 32 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 11, contain a grant to this Monastery", of which the following is a translation; (twenty pounds a-year at that date would be equivalent to between two and three hundred at the present day):—

"The King to all to whom, &c. greeting. Know that we of our

* "Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo ministro et conventui sancte Trinitatis de Addara in Hibernia quod ipsi terras tenementa et redditus cum pertinentibus ad valorem viginti librarum per annum juxta verum valorem eorundem vel advocaciones ecclesiarum que quidem ecclesie ejusdem valoris existant, tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris tenementis redditibus et advocacionibus, que de nobis tenentur in capite sibi et successoribus suis acquirere, dietasque ecclesias appropriare possint habendam et tenendam videlicet easdem ecclesias cum appropriatis fuerint in proprios usus et terras tenementa et redditus predicta cum pertinentibus sibi et successoribus suis predictis in auxilium sustentacionis sue impetruum Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendum edito non obstante, dum tamen per inquisitiones inde in forma debita faciendas et in cancellariam nostram Hibernie vel heredum nostrorum rite retornandas compertum sit quod id fieri poterit, absque dampno et prejudicio nostri et heredum nostrorum ac alterius ejuscumque. In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud Haverynge ante Diem xiv. die Maij per breve de privato sigillo."—*Patent Roll 32 Ede. III.*, p. 1, m. 11, from the *Public Record Office*.

special grace have granted and given licence for ourselves and our heirs, as far as in us lies, to our beloved in Christ, the minister and Convent of the Holy Trinity of Addare in Ireland, to become possessed of, for themselves and their successors, lands, tenements, and rents, with the appurtenances, to the amount of twenty pounds a-year, according to the true value of the same; or the advowsons of churches, so far as the churches are of the same value, as well of their own proper fee as another's, excepting the lands, tenements, rents, and advowsons which are held of us *in capite*; and the said churches appropriately to have and to hold, to wit, the said churches, as soon as they shall have been appropriated, to their proper use; and the lands, tenements, and rents aforesaid, with their appurtenances, to them and their successors aforesaid, in aid of their maintenance for ever, the Statute enacted against granting lands and tenements to Mortmain notwithstanding. Provided, however, that it be found by inquisitions, to be made thereof in due form, and to be duly returned to the Chancery of Ireland, of ourselves or our heirs, that it may be done without injury and prejudice to us and to our heirs, and any person whatsoever. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness the King at Haverlyng by Boore*, 19th day of May. By letter of Privy Seal."

In the Black Book of Limerick, p. 98, is a deed executed 27 Edw. III. (1399), by John Fitzthomas de Clare, giving the advowson of Corcomoyde to the Dean and Chapter of Limerick. One of the witnesses was Nicholas Sanford, Prior of the Trinitarian Abbey, Adare.

In the Patent Rolls Rich. II., p. 2, No. 40, is one for the Minister and Convent of the Holy Trinity of Addar' in Ireland. This is an exemplification of the previous Letters Patent. From this date, until the suppression in the reign of Henry VIII., we lose all trace of this House; and after that occurrence, until the reign of Elizabeth, no account of these Priories is at present to be found. When the State Papers of Edward VI. and Mary's reigns are fully calendared, it is to be hoped that this gap may be filled up, for it would be

* Near Romford in Essex.

interesting to ascertain what became of these Monasteries at that critical period.

"At the general suppression the Prior of this House was found seized of the same, with a pigeon-house, seventy acres of land within the precincts; also of the tithes thereof, and two ploughlands adjoining the Friary, one called Upland, or Bernard, and the other the Castle and half ploughland of Robertstown; the village and half ploughland of Kilkerely, alias Kileoyle, alias Kilbride; the field of Gormon near Adaire, and sixteen acres adjoining; the meadow or marsh of Corkinminister, lying on the south side of the Friary; the mill and water-course of Castle Roberts; a mill and water-course in Adaire; two salmon-weirs on the river Mage, and an eel-weir in the parish of Adaire; the meadow of Nonyshaghaghercees, situated on the south of the Friary, and a garden-plot near to the same; the rectory and vicarage of the town and parish of Adaire, together with all the tithes issuing from the following towns, viz. Adaire, Finittstown, Lissemarray, Choro, Toagh, Kilnockane, Liskcalla, Graige, Derryvenane, Knockane, Ballylingford, Currowe, Kilrogan, Comyns, Boalbally, Castle Roberts, Reynroe, Cloghrane, Killivaraghe, Rower, Faningstown, Liscollybehy, Gowlane, Ballymacclery, Glanenoe, half of Ballygeill, and from all the lands in the parish of Adaire."

The subsequent history of the lands belonging to this and the other two Priories is curious as illustrating the number of hands through which they passed. In the interleaved copy of Archdall, in the Royal Irish Academy, is the following memorandum in MS. :—

"Inquisition taken on the morrow of S. Martin, 20 Elizabeth, finds that 4th of October, 9 of her reign, she demised to Sir Warham St. Leger this House, (the Trinitarian Priory). Also the Abbey of Nenaugh, and the nunnery of S. Katherine, both in the same county, with all their possessions, at the annual rent of £22 17s. 8d. Irish money. It also appears by another inquisition that the rectory of Adare, appropriated to the Prior of this Friary, was of the annual value of 20s."

^r Archdall, p. 414.

We next find that in 1583*, the Black Abbey, the White Abbey called the *Redemptio Captivorum*, and the Nunnery of Ballanegillagh†, formerly in the possession of Sir John Desmond, had been granted in lease to John Zouch‡ for twenty-one years, and had been conveyed by him to James Gold, Attorney-General for Munster, to whom a lease for forty years was granted by the Crown, 25 Eliz., (afterwards forfeited).

In the Irish Correspondence, Record Office, London, July 23, 1585, a full description is given of the lands of the Trinitarian and Augustinian Friars at Adare, together with those of the Abbey of Nenagh, and the Nunnery of St. Katherine, as leased to Sir Henry Wallop, July 20, 1585, for twenty years; and the possessions of the Franciscan Friars as leased to the same, on July 23, 1585, for twenty-one years.

This paper is nearly a duplicate of one which will be quoted presently, and which is to be found in full in Appendix A. It contains, however, some additional information; as, for example, after describing the lands of the Trinitarian Priory, it adds the following words, "which are all parcels of the possessions of the aforesaid House of the Friars Preachers of the Holy Trinity of Adare." The word *preachers*, employed in this record, may have given rise to the idea alluded to p. 35, of there having been a Dominican Priory at Adare, as the usual name for that Order is the Preaching Friars.

The following letters are interesting as relating to these leases, and also as illustrating the character and position of one of the leading men connected with the government of Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth.

Public Record Office, London, Irish Correspondence, 1585, Aug. 19.

SIR HENRY WALLOP TO SIR FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM.

"May it please your Honor. A few days before the Lord Deputy's departure northwards, it pleased his Lordship in lieu of the ward and

* Pat. Rol., 25 Eliz., Mem. 6.

† Designated also as Kayllaghe, or Negeillaghe, or St. Katherine. *Baile-na-caillecha*, 'town of the nuns.'

‡ This Zouch is mentioned in the history of the Castle.

* Sir John Perrot.

house of Athlone, (which shortly after his Lordship's arrival I was content at his earnest instance to resign unto him,) to grant unto me a lease of three little abbeys and a friary in Adare, and near unto the same, (all amounting to ten ploughlands, and withal a custodiam of the Castle,) and lands of Corgrage and Island of Foynes, which was the Earl of Desmond's, containing four ploughlands, and lying not far from those other things in Adare; which things altogether, albeit they are not by much to be valued with Athlone, and the commodities thereunto belonging, yet seeing no great hope of obtaining any better recompence at his Lordship's hands, I thought good not to refuse the same, being offered. And therefore am humbly to beseech your Honor that it may please you to take notice of the forenamed things, Corgrage and Foynes, (which yet I hold, but by way of custodiam,) to the end that when time shall serve for a lease thereof to be granted, I may not be prevented therein by the suit of any other there; whereof, if it please your Honor on my behalf to have some care, I shall have cause to account myself therein (as already many other ways I am) bounden unto your Honor. Those things in and near unto Adare, I have by lease under seal for twenty-one years; they are all waste in effect and no rent answered for them these many years, and the houses all spoiled and decayed, yet will ◇ (if he may) get the reversion or fee-farm of them to spite me withal. If I may have a fee 'ferme' or long lease of them, I will repair them and cause them to be inhabited, &c.

"Your Honor's always at commandment,
"H. WALLOP.

"From Dublin, this 19th of August, 1585.

"The particuler names of my things at Adare, Fantleroy, my man, shall deliver unto Mr. Francis Mills."

The following letter being very long and containing much that is irrelevant to the Abbeys of Adare, those portions only are given which bear directly upon Sir Henry's connection with them.

Public Record Office, London, Irish Correspondence, 1586, April 18.

SIR HENRY WALLOP TO LORD BURGHLEY.

"RIGHT HON. AND MY VERY GOOD LORD,—I received lately by Gregory Riggess a letter from the Lords of the Council there, concerning the Monasteries of Adare, which their Honors do think strange that I should accept or take any state therein, considering that the said Riggess had formerly brought over hither direction from Her Majesty to have the same pass by lease to him. And as nothing may or doth more grieve me, than that I should incur anyway Her Highness' offence or their Honors' mislike, so for the better satisfying of them and of Her Majesty, I have thought good to declare unto your Lordship in few words in what sort I have come to have any title or interest in the said monasteries. . . . After his (the Lord Deputy) coming hither, alleging special opportunities of service, and for that purpose a full intent to make his chief abode at Athlone, and to wall the town forthwith, he dealt very earnestly with me to have the said Castle of Athlone, which was before passed unto me upon the death of Sir Nicholas Malbey, under the broad seal of this realm. And I finding his Lordship's desire therein to be so extreme, was content to yield unto him the benefit of the House with the appurtenances during his government, which he hath accordingly enjoyed ever since. In consideration whereof his Lordship promised and assured me that I should have anything of the like value that I could find being in his gift or disposition. . . . And thereupon he proposing to me the Abbeys of Adare, and I perceiving that his Lordship meant not to pass them to Mr. Riggess, whose long absence also gave me cause to think he made no great accompt or further suit for them, I was content to accept of a lease of twenty-two years thereof, supposing that in time they might grow to be of further commodity. . . . I hope your Lordship with the rest of that honourable board weighing with your grave wisdoms and accustomed favour the premises, you will not only clear me of any sinister opinion, which may have been conceived of me by Her Majesty or their Honors, but also that they will think it reasonable that the House of Athlone, with the appurtenances, be restored to my possession, having so lawful

and just a title thereto by Her Highness' letters patents, remaining with me; as you have adjudged it agreeable to equity that Mr. Rigges should have the Abbeyes of Adare, having no estate perfected unto him of the same, and mine being already perfect; whereas my Lord Deputy hath of Athlone none at all, but his own will and my sufferance. The rather also for that I never have had or have anything of Her Majesty's gift since my coming hither towards the sustaining of the exceeding charges and expense which I live at here, all upon the penny in so troublesome times as have been since my coming over, and of such extreme dearth as hath been and is now universally throughout this realm, and so shall I have cause to think their Honors as much my good Lords, as I am willing to fulfil any their commandments. Thus I humbly take leave, the 18th of April, 1586.

"Your Lordship's humbly at commandment,
"H. W."

The following summaries are taken from letters in the Record Office, which carry on the negotiations relating to these Abbey lands.

"*Irish Correspondence*, 1586, April 18—Is a petition of Gregory Rigges to Lord Burghley for Her Majesty's letters to the Lord Deputy to pass him the lease of Adare, termed 'A lease which James Golde had forfeited to Her Majesty.'"

"1586, April 26, Dublin—Is a letter from Sir H. Wallop to Lord Burghley, in which he states that he has purchased Mr. Rigges' interest in waste lands, of the Abbeyes of Nenaghe, Negeilange, and friaries of Adare, and makes suit for the same."

* Sir Henry Wallop, of Farley Wallop, in Hampshire, the representative of an ancient family, was distinguished for his eminent abilities. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and exercised a leading influence in the House of Commons. He raised one hundred men, and went over to Ireland in 1580. In the same year he was made Treasurer of War; in 1582 he was constituted one of the Lords Justices. In 1587 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to dispose of the forfeited estates; and in 1595 was made one of the Commissioners for the plantation of Munster with English inhabitants. He was Vice-Treasurer, and Treasurer of War, till his death in 1599. Subsequently to the grants mentioned in connection with Adare, he obtained leases of abbey and church lands in the county of Wexford, and he purchased the Abbey, Castle, and Manor of Ennisceorthy in the same county, which is still possessed by his descendant, the Earl of Portsmouth.

"1586, *Aug.* 12.—We find a petition of Gregory Rigges to the Privy Council for a grant of £30 a-year, in reversion, in Munster, instead of the Abbey of Adare."

"1586, *Aug.* 12, Dublin—Is a letter from Sir Henry Wallop to Lord Burghley, suing for fee-farms of the Friaries of Adare, Abbey of Nenagh, the lease he bought of Rigges," &c.

"1586, *Aug.* 12—We find a similar petition to that addressed to Lord Burghley, to Sir Francis Walsingham, stating that the Lord Deputy will not suffer him to enjoy a lease of certain lands, which was granted to him. He prays for the fee-farm of £10 per annum."

"1586, *Dec.* 13, Dublin—Sir Henry Wallop to Lord Burghley: suing for the fee-farm of the Friaries of Adare," &c.

"1586-7, *Feb.* 20, Dublin—Sir Henry Wallop to Lord Burghley. Thanks for Burghley's kind remembrance of his suits for the Abbeys of Adare," &c.

"1587, *Sept.* 12—Sir Henry Wallop to Sir Francis Walsingham. That he may have the fee-farms of the Abbeys of Adare."

Sir Henry's wishes as to the fee-farms were not carried out, as we find* that these Abbey lands had been demised in reversion by the Queen to Robert Collam, of Dublin, December 24, 1587, to be held for fifty years after Sir Henry's leases were determined; Sir Henry immediately brought up this reversionary interest, and the Queen then,—

"In consideration of Sir Henry's services and the great expenses he had been at in building upon the premises for the better fortification and defence of her faithful subjects in these parts, . . . 22nd May, 1595, granted the said premises, and all the possessions, spiritual and temporal thereto belonging, to Sir Henry and his heirs, to hold as of the Castle of Limerick, by fealty only, . . . and to perform the conditions of plantation of the province of Munster. The aforesaid premises containing 2,000 acres; liberty to impark 120 acres, with free warren and park."

* Records of the Rolls (Ireland), vol. i. p. 270—November 4, 1595.

† For this paper, containing a list of the lands, tithes, &c., vide Appendix A.

Sir Henry Wallop does not appear to have exercised this power of imparking, unless indeed the present deer-park at Adare be as old as his time; but he probably, on becoming possessed of Enniscorthy, abandoned Adare.

By the following document* it appears that these lands somehow passed into the hands of the widow of Sir Thomas Norreis :—

“Sir Thomas Norreis, Lord President of the province of Munster, being slain in the service of Queen Elizabeth against the rebels in the said province, King James, on that account, and because the lands of his daughter and heir Elizabeth Norreis were waste during the time of the late rebellion, remitted to her all the arrears of rent due to the Crown, viz. :—

“The Friery of the Holy Trinity in Adaire, called the Friery for the Redemption of Captives, out of the Friery of St. Augustin of Adaire, the Abbey or Monastery of Nenawghe, and the Monastery of St. Catharine of Killagh, £22 17s. 8d.

“Out of the Friery of Franciscan Minorites of Adaire, .£4 Irish.

“All remitted from Michaelmas 39 Eliz. to Michaelmas 1 James I., and in consideration of a certain decrease of £600, by the alteration of money, the King allowed her the rent of the premises for seven years from the said feast of St. Michael.” Privy seal dated at Winchester, September 28.

We next find a grant of a considerable portion of these lands to Nicholas Lyllis, Esq., July 17, 1638*.

Thirty years afterwards a part of these lands was in the possession of George Evans, of Ballyphilip, co. Cork, as appears by a deed dated December 8, 1669^b, in which he conveys his estate to trustees for the use of his children; and amongst other lands he enumerates,—

“The moiety of the castle, abbey, town, and lands of White Abbey,

* Records of the Rolls, vol. ii. p. 15. In Ulster's office, Dorsó R. 22, Patent, Jan. 26, 1603.

* Vide Appendix B.

^b Records of the Rolls (Ireland), vol. vii. p. 312.

with the mill seat and preeincts thereof, &c. All the corkass or marsh lands and fishing weare thereto belonging. The moiety of y^r poor abbey, alias the Franciscan Abbey, and of y^r rights and preeincts thereof, with y^r salmon and eel weare. The moiety of the castle, town, and land of Rowrebeg, Rowremore, and Glannanore. The moiety of the eastle, town, and lands of Castle Robert begg, with the impropriate tithes to them belonging."

No trace of the Castle of Rower remains, but it is marked upon the Down Survey map.

Castle Roberts was situated near the bridge of that name, adjoining the south-east boundary of Adare demesne: a small house has been in modern times erected on its site, incorporating within its walls what remained of the old Castle, of which no features are now externally visible.

In the Records of the Rolls, vol. xi. p. 245, there is a grant under the Act of Settlement, 1662, to Sir Edward Ormsby, Knt., of numerous lands amounting to upwards of 4,000 acres, (whether English or Irish is not stated); among them are, Mondellihy, Black Abbey, various lands in Adare, including Spittle lands, five acres; a moiety of White Abbey, a moiety of Poor Abbey, a moiety of Rower and of Beabus, Shanacloon, Croom-gardens, Liskilly, &c.

Among the papers at Adare is a copy of a constat of the civil survey, taken out of the Surveyor General's office in June, 1678, giving an account of certain lands in the parish of Adare, by which it appears that Black Abbey belonged to John Lisaght, of Killenelly, Irish papist; Poor Abbey, with its tithes, mills, &c., and White Abbey with the same, belonged to Nicholas Lillies*.

The last grant is to Thady Quin, Esq., of Adare, December 16, 1684, to hold the lands for a thousand years from May, 1680, paying to Gilbert Ormsby and his heirs the rent of £230^d. In this grant is con-

* Vide Appendix C.

^d Vide Appendix D.

tained Black Abbey and gardens, ninety-four acres; a moiety of White Abbey and of Poor Abbey, and of the weirs thereof. The fee simple of these lands was subsequently purchased by the Quins.

The history of the Trinitarian Priory has been now traced from its foundation in 1230, to its coming into possession of the present proprietors of Adare, with the exception of the short interval between the expulsion of the Friars in the reign of Henry VIII. and the grant in the ninth year of Elizabeth.

Plate III. gives a view of the ruined Church of this Priory as it appeared about the end of the last century. Within the memory of the present generation there was an old gabled ruin standing on the south side of the road, which formed part of the conventual buildings; a large well-built passage or sewer, still to be seen in the garden of one of the cottages near where this tower stood, leads towards the Church. At the beginning of this century the ruined Church was used as a ball-court, and subsequently the intention was to fit it up as a market-house; and connected with this plan the following anecdote is related among the townspeople. One day the late Earl went into the old ruin, and as he stood looking up at the ceiling of the tower, he was heard to say, "I never will allow it to be a den of thieves;" and he immediately sent for the Rev. Mr. Lee, the venerable parish priest, and announced his intention of giving it to the people for their Church; which was soon after carried into effect.

The present remains of the Trinitarian Priory consist of the Church, one wall of the buildings which formed the north side of the cloister, a tower with gabled roof at the western end of this wall, and a smaller tower at the other extremity*.

The Church consists of a nave, massive central tower, chancel, and north transept. The latter was many years ago lengthened by the present parish priest, the Rev. T. S. O'Grady, since which it has been

* Vide Ground plan, Plate XIII.

converted into one of the schoolrooms attached to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

The architectural features of this Church are very simple. The window in the south side of the tower, and those in the nave, are of two lights, with intersecting tracery and dripstones. The wall of the nave is battlemented, as at Askeaton. The low and massive tower bears more of a military than of an ecclesiastical character, indicative of the necessity for a strong place of defence which existed when this Priory was founded. The dimensions are, externally, 34 ft. by 31 ft., and 63 ft. high.

This tower is approached by a narrow flight of steps constructed in the north wall, the door to which is in the north-west pier, twelve feet above the floor of the Church, and is reached by a ladder. In the belfry there are three doors, which lead by narrow staircases to four small and curious cells. Two of them are formed in the thickness of the east and west walls, and are marked in the plan. These two cells have square apertures at either side, affording an east and west view into the Church; through the former the high altar can be seen. The south-east angle of the tower is prolonged into a small turret, looped at three sides. The battlements are lofty and well proportioned, giving an air of lightness to the structure. They are precisely similar to those of Jerpoint Abbey, of which a view is here given.



Battlement, Abbey of Jerpoint.

These Irish battlements, according to Mr. Fergusson¹, "are identical

¹ Handbook of Architecture, p. 926.

with many found in the north of Italy, but very unlike anything either in England or Scotland. They give a foreign look to the whole building, which is very striking."

The apertures to the bell-chamber are all narrow and square-headed. An opening on this floor conducts by a few steps to a low vacant space extending beneath the floor for the distance of some feet, and which appears to have been covered by a trap door. The tower is simply groined, the ribs having chamfered angles, springing from massive corbels with moulded capitals, terminating in a hexagonal point, resting on a rudely carved head, one of which is here shewn. In the south wall of the nave are three plain recessed arches, about 12 ft. high, 11 ft. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. deep.

When this church was repaired and enlarged in the year 1852, the chancel required to be rebuilt. It had a plain east window of three lights, of somewhat similar design to the present one. The nave has been lengthened 12 ft., a Lady-chapel added, and a porch erected. Plate IV. shows the east end of the church in its present state. In the necessary alterations and enlargement care was taken to preserve as far as possible the ancient character of the buildings.



Corbel in the Tower.

The square tower before mentioned has recently been converted into the kitchen of the Convent, with an oratory over it. The north wall of the cloister forms the south wall of the large schoolroom. In the garden of the nuns is the dovecot belonging to the Monastery, of low circular form, the conical stone perforated roof of which is still perfect. Plate XIV. represents this group of building as seen from the Convent garden.

AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY.

THIS House was founded by John Earl of Kildare, 1315, as appears by the following Patent granted in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward II. :—

"A Charter for the Brothers of the Order of Augustine".

"The King to all whom it may concern.

"Be it known to you that by an act of our special grace, and from motives of charity, we have granted to the brothers of the hermits of the Order of St. Augustine of Adare, for the benefit of our own soul and of the souls of our predecessors, which those brothers can retain for themselves and their successors, for a pure and perpetual charity, one piece of ground of two burgages in the manor of Adare, (which John, the son of Thomas Earl of Kildare, formerly granted to those brothers, and which Thomas, the son of John, present Earl of Kildare, confirmed for them,) and also one piece of half a burgage which belonged to Richard of Adare, chaplain; in the same town one piece of ground of half a burgage which belonged to John Madak, also in the said town; two acres of land which belonged to Robert le Blound, and his son John in the same town, and

"Carta pro fratribus Sancti Augustini.

"Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali & caritatis intuitu concessimus fratribus Eremitarum de Ordine Sancti Augustini de Adare pro anima nostra & animabus antecessorum nostrorum quod iidem fratres tenere possint sibi & successoribus in puram & perpetuam elemosinam unam placeam duorum burgagiorum et dimidium in villa de Adare (quam Johannes fil. Thome quondam Comes Kildarie concessit eidem fratribus), et Thomas fil. Johannis nunc Comes Kildarie eis confirmavit. Et eiam unam placeam dimidii burgagii que fuit Ricardi de Adare Capellani in eadem villa unam placeam dimidii burgagii que fuit Johannis Madok in eadem villa duas acras terre que fuerunt Roberti le Blound & Johannis filii sui in eadem villa contiguas predictae placee duorum burgagiorum & dimidii et unam placeam unius burgagii que fuit Willelmi de Burne in eadem villa. Quia compertum est per inquisitionem factam ad mandatum nostrum quod predicta concessio non est ad dampnum vel prejudicium nostrum nec aliorum nisi in tantum quod tempore custodie post mortem predicti Comitis Kildarie nos amittere possemus quinque solidos & sex denarios redditus molis debiti de predictis tenementis. Teste Rogero de mortuo mari locum tenente, &c. xiii. die Decembris, anno regni nostri undecimo" (1317). (Rot. Pat., 11 Edw. II., Dublin.)

adjoining the above-mentioned one piece of ground of two burgages and a half. And one piece of ground of one burgage which belonged to William de Burne in the same town. For we have discovered by inquiries made at our desire that this concession does not redound to the injury or prejudice of ourselves or of others, except merely inasmuch as thereby we may be deprived after the death of the above-mentioned Earl of Kildare of five shillings and sixpence of revenue due to us out of the aforesaid tenements.

"*Witness*, Roger de Mortimer, deputy. Dated the 13th day of December, 1317, in the year of our reign 11."

Sir Roger Mortimer, afterwards Earl of March, was Lord Justiciary of Ireland in 1317 and 1319.

Unfortunately, not a single notice connected with the history of this Priory can be found, from its foundation till after the general suppression of these Houses in the reign of Henry VIII.

In the year 1599 the Earl of Essex slept within its ruined walls; the occasion of his being there is given in the history of the Castle. The account of the appropriation of its lands has been already detailed, with those of the Trinitarian Priory. It appears to have possessed about fifty-six acres and their tithes.

The group of conventual buildings forming what remains of this Friary consists of the Church, the cloisters, the refectory with rooms under, a gateway, and a long building extending to the north^b. The Church consists of the nave, with a south side-aisle, the chancel, and a lofty square central tower. The west doorway of the nave was plain, but above it are corbels apparently to support the beams of a wooden porch. The western buttresses are without plinths. The south aisle is of later date than the nave; it has a cornice moulding both external and internal; that on the outside is a hollow ornamented with carvings of foliage—human heads and animals of fourteenth-century character. The east and

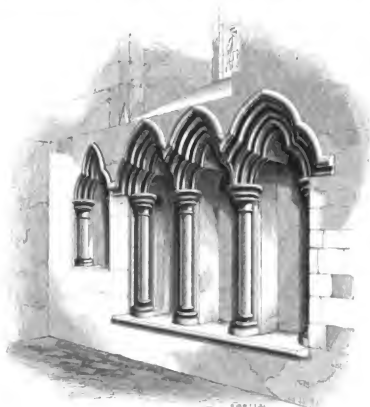
^b Vide Ground-plan, Plate XV.

west windows are surmounted by dripstones springing from foliated carvings with a square return. The western one is shewn in the accompanying view of that window. The mullions in the south windows have a round head on the edge externally. The east window is surmounted by a deeply cut drip-moulding springing from slender engaged semicircular shafts with caps and bases. The present entrance to the Church is by a small door near the western angle of the south aisle, the west door being blocked up. The aisle was separated from the nave by four pointed arches without chamfers or mouldings, and resting on rectangular piers without caps or bases. Only one of these piers now remains, as three of these arches have been recently thrown into two, which are supported by a circular column with a capital in the Norman style. Nothing could be contrived more out of character with the ancient building than this alteration, carried out apparently to enable a few of the congregation to see the clergyman, who were previously debarred from doing so by the more massive square piers. This is not the only instance of barbarism in architecture perpetrated under the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The south wall of the chancel is pierced by windows of three lights, with chamfered mullions terminating in simple interlacing tracery. The east window of the south aisle, of four lights, is well proportioned, and is enriched along the edge of the splay by a fine moulding springing from corbels supported by angels. In the south wall is a recessed tomb similar to those in the Franciscan Priory, and having the same mouldings. The west window of the nave is of three lights, with the usual intersecting tracery. The corbels which supported the ancient roodloft still remain. The central tower, which is



West Window, South Aisle,
Augustinian Priory.

square, and seventy-eight feet high, is of later date than the chancel, being attached to the old wall and partly blocking up the westernmost of the south windows. Beneath this window are three sedilia of a similar character to those in the Franciscan Abbey, remarkable from the peculiarity of their position. They may have belonged to an altar at the screen or junction between the nave and chancel previous to the erection of the tower. The chancel is lighted on the south side by two windows of three and one of two lights, of rather unusual width for their height.



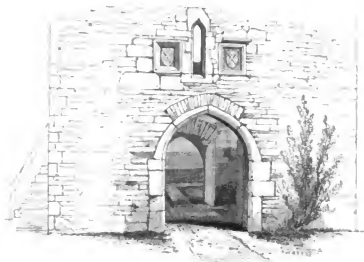
Sedilia, Augustinian Priory.

The angle of the splay of their inner arch has a hollow moulding. The east window is of five lights and of very large dimensions, the mullions

and tracery of which are identical with those already described. The foregoing sketch shews the chancel sedilia. Opposite to them are two recessed tombs, with elliptical arches of similar type to those above mentioned. The cloisters were entered from the Church by a door in the tower, (now blocked up by the organ). A semicircular-headed doorway in the north wall of the chancel leads to a vestry which has recently been added. About ten feet from the vestry is the entrance to the cloisters, of which Plate XVII. gives a view as seen just within the doorway. The interior of the cloister-garth is a square of thirty-three feet, each side consisting of three bays, which contain a window of three lights, with cinquefoiled heads. The ambulatories on the south and west side are plain vaulted, while those on the east and north are groined. The bays on the east side are elliptical, while those on the remaining sides have the depressed pointed arch. The side of the bays facing the east ambulatory are well carved in hollow and ogee mouldings. On this side the spandrels in the three bays contain shields, bearing, in the southern bay, the cross, in the centre the cross saltire, and in the northern, the cross saltire on a field ermine: the two latter are the arms of the Kildare and Desmond branches of the Geraldines. In the north ambulatory the arms on the shield are the cross and cross saltire, and opposite the central bay is the lavatory.

The north side of the cloisters is bounded by a range of building, the ground-floor consisting of several vaulted rooms, and above a long apartment, which may have been the refectory, or perhaps the dormitory. This room measures 82 ft. by 22 ft., and is lighted by several windows, no two of which are alike. It is now converted into a schoolroom, in which also the concerts of the Adare Choral Society are held. No trace of the buildings on the east or west side of the cloisters remains, but on the site of the latter the mausoleum, already described, has been erected.

Attached to the north-east angle of the buildings on the north side of the cloisters is the gateway, of which a view is here given. Over the



Gateway, Augustinian Priory.



Dovecot, Augustinian Priory.

arch are two shields, bearing the Desmond and Kildare arms. Why the Desmond arms should be here and in the cloisters it is difficult to conjecture, unless these portions of the Monastery and the south aisle were erected by the Earl of Kildare, who married a daughter of the Earl of Desmond, the same who founded the Franciscan Priory; a date which the style of the architecture would well bear out.

Plate XVI. shews the east and west view of this group of buildings in their present state. About three hundred yards south of the church, just within the demesne wall, stands the ancient Dovecot of this Priory, as shewn in the woodcut on p. 73. Adjoining it the mill is said to have been erected.

FRANCISCAN PRIORY.

Of the history of this House we know, fortunately, many particulars. The following account of its foundation is derived from Wadding¹:—

“The Convent of Adare was partly built in the year 1464 for the Observant Brothers, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Joanna his wife, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, in honour of St. Michael the Archangel. The Convent was received in the Chapter of Moigh, which was held this year on the Feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, and the Brothers entered it on the Feast of All Saints. The dedication of the Church took place in the same year, November 19; the consecration of the Church, as well as the two chapels and the cemetery, in the year 1466, on St. Michael's Day. . . . The names of the benefactors, the grants made to the Brothers, and the days on which they died, are noted in the chapter-book of the Convent, which is still extant, and from which we have derived this information. There lived here in the great odour of sanctity Curca, a Brother, a layman; he died on the 13th of December, 1532.”

¹ *Annal. Minor.*, ad ann. 1464.

Wadding then mentions various details which are here omitted, because they are substantially the same, but not quite so full, as those which follow, taken from an interesting MS. existing at the Franciscan Monastery, Louvain, entitled "History of the Franciscan Convents in Ireland, compiled by R. P. F. Donatus Mooney, at the command of the Rev. Father Purcell, Provincial of the Order in the Monastery of Louvain, A.D. 1617." Father Mooney travelled over Ireland, and obtained all the information which could then be procured relative to the state of the different Houses of his Order. Copious extracts from this MS. appeared in Duffy's "Hibernian Magazine:" the following, relating to Adare, is from the number for October, 1860:—

"Of all our Munster Monasteries there was none more celebrated than that of Adare, whose ruins look down on the silvery Mague. This venerable edifice stands twelve miles south-west of Limerick, and within eight of the Shannon, where the Mague pours its tributary waters into that mighty river. The Franciscans are mainly indebted for this Monastery to Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare, and Joanna his wife, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who laid its first stone in 1464, and erected the Church and a fourth part of the cloister within the same year. Kildare and his Countess were munificent benefactors to our brotherhood; for, not satisfied with furnishing the Church with glass windows, they also bestowed upon it a bell of great value, and two silver chalices. The Church was consecrated in honour of Michael the Archangel, on the Saint's festival in 1466, precisely one year before the decease of James*, Earl of Desmond, who was executed in Drogheda for having counselled King Edward IV. to dismiss his wife Elizabeth Woodville, widow of Sir John Grey.

"The places consecrated as cemeteries outside the Church, were the cloister, within and without, and both sacristies, together with a field which was destined for public sepulture; south of this a small patch of

* He was attainted in a Parliament held at Drogheda, and put to death for "fostering, alliance, and abetting with the Irish."

ground was left unconsecrated, in order that it might be reserved for those who were deprived of Christian burial. The remaining portions of the building were completed by different persons, whose names are inscribed in an ancient register which I saw in the hands of Father James Hickey, formerly guardian of the Convent, and which was read in the chapter-room on all Fridays of the year, when it was customary to pray for the health of our benefactors' souls. Cornelius O'Sullivan erected the belfry, and made an offering of a silver chalice washed with gold. Margaret Fitzgibbon, wife of Cornelius O'Dea, built the great chapel¹; and John, son of the Earl of Desmond already mentioned, erected a second one of minor dimensions, to which Margaret, wife of Thomas FitzMaurice, added another, small indeed, but exquisitely beautiful. O'Brien of Ara and his wife built the dormitory, while Rory O'Dea completed a portion of the cloister, and presented a silver chalice. Marianus O'Hickey, who subsequently took our habit and died in Adare Convent, built the refectory, and it was he who furnished the northern side of the choir with its beautiful panellings and stalls. Donald O'Dea and Sabina his wife finished another portion of the cloister, and Edmund Thomas, Knight of the Glens, and his wife Honora Fitzgibbon, built the infirmary: the latter died May, 1503. Another lady, the wife of Fitzgibbon, added ten feet to the length of the chancel, in order that the priests might have ampler space about the great altar; and she likewise caused a vault to be constructed for herself under the choir. O'Sullivan, who erected the belfry, died in 1492; and Margaret Fitzgibbon, who built the chapel under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin, deceased January, 1483. Donough, son of Bernard O'Brien, who built the dormitory, died on the vigil of the feast of St. Francis, 1502; and our founder, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, departed March 25, 1478. Joanna, his wife, died on the feast of St. Antony of Padua, 1486, and was interred in the sacred edifice that owed so much to her munificence. Among the other

¹ In Wadding the words used to designate Margaret Gibbon's chapel are "*majus sacellum*," and for the two others "*primam*" and "*secundam capellam minorem*." There are but two small chapels: can the "*majus sacellum*" refer to the long south transept?

illustrious personages buried in our Convent of Adare was Raymond de Burgh, a friar of our Order, and Bishop of Emly, who died July 29, 1562. He is said to have been the last Bishop of Emly, for the see was united to that of Cashel in the time of his successor.

"When I was in Cork I saw a considerable portion of the sacred furniture of this Convent in possession of Father Thomas Fitzgerald, who shewed me a very beautiful silver-gilt ciborium for the Most Holy Sacrament, a silver cross used in processions, and six or seven chalices, nearly all of which were washed with gold. He also had the register of the Convent, and various suits of sumptuous vestments, which were seriously injured by time.

"During the wars of the great Earl of Desmond, our Friars were ejected from the Convent of Adare; and when Queen Elizabeth bestowed the desecrated edifice on one Wallop, a soldier of fortune, he allowed it to go to ruin. When I visited it the roof had fallen in, but the walls were still standing."

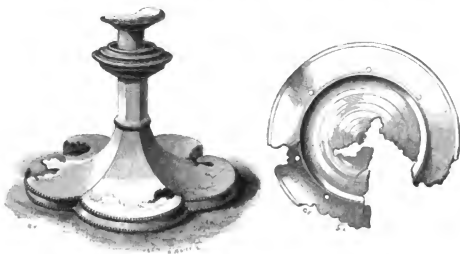
The Earl also made a grant of ground whereon the Friary stood, and erected a garden and orchard, together with eight messuages, seven acres of small measure, and convenient pasturage.

No account has been found of the suppression of this Priory in the reign of Henry VIII. By the grants in Elizabeth's reign, alluded to in p. 58, the buildings are described as consisting, in 1585, of a church, a cloister, a hall, a dormitory a library, three chambers, a kitchen, a bakehouse, a large park or close on the western side, surrounded with stone walls, two other parks surrounded with walls, moat, and foss; in which parks are many trees, a water-mill, and an eel and a salmon weir on the Maigue. Of these walls, moat, and foss not a vestige remains, excepting the gateway and a portion of the wall on the south side; the boundaries of the parks are obliterated, and the trees have all disappeared. The subsequent history of the Abbey lands has been already given with those of the other Priors.

After the suppression, but at what precise period is not known, this

Priory became again tenanted by the Monks, as appears by a letter from Justice Walsh to Burghley, giving an account of the disordered state of Munster owing to Lord Desmond's rising: it begins, "The Abbaye of Adare stoared again with friers."

During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. this Abbey is said to have been burnt by the Earl of Inchiquin, called "Murrough of the conflagrations." During the excavations and repairs which were carried on



Falen and Portion of Chalice, found in the Franciscan Priory.

* Public Record Office, London. Ireland—Elizabeth—vol. xlii., No. 88, 1573, Nov. 30—Cork. Justice Walshe to Burghley.

Extract of the above, entitled "Justice Walshe to my L. of y^e state of Mo'nster altered by y^e Erle of Desmond's actions:—

"The Abbaye of Adare stoared againe wth friers. The chief holdes of the cuntry fortified by the Erle, diuers of the subiects enforced to combyne wth him, and in respect of suche comynaco^{ns} an attouement made betwixt him and his enemies, wth a number of oth^r evill shewes, do not onely give hope vnto the disordered sorte: but also put certen feare in the good subiects of his revolte. And many do thinke when in this sorte his decedes do strive wth his woordes or letters, there is no faithe to be given to them, &c.

"From Cork, this xxxth of November, 1573.

"Yo^r L. most humble to co'maunde,
"NICHOLAS WALSH."

about the year 1829, some charred wood was found among the ruins, and the marks of fire were plainly visible, thus corroborating this tradition.

While clearing away the rubbish which had accumulated to the height of several feet, particularly in the small rooms on the east side of the cloister, a variety of articles were discovered: among which may be mentioned nearly a hundred coins, from the reign of Edward II. to the eighteenth century; a watch case, two small bells, pins, amber beads, small candlesticks, pipes, combs, and a silver ring, with the legend "Love God onely;" also a paten and a portion of a chalice, made of tin, and much worn: they are given in the accompanying woodcuts, (see p. 78).

A few years ago the small bell here shewn was found during some excavations which were made to clear out the foundations of the rooms lying to the north of the cloisters. It is 3 in. long, and 5 in. round. Two Franciscan Monks from Limerick, who happened to be looking on when the bell turned up, claimed it; pleading very hard that, as representing the ancient possessors of the Monastery, they might be allowed to take it away with them, and appealed strongly to the religious sympathies of the steward, who was a strict Catholic: he, however, resolutely refused, declaring that "the Abbey and all it contained belonged to his Lordship, and to him the bell must be given."



This Priory, while inferior in size to many of our Abbeys, as for example Manister or Kilmallock, both within a drive of Adare, is so complete from the variety and number of its buildings, the walls of which still remain, that it affords a characteristic example of the Monasteries erected in Ireland during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Although not enriched by some of those beautiful architectural details which are

occasionally to be found in our ecclesiastical buildings, it is remarkable for the general elegance of its outlines, arising partly from the excellent proportion of the gables, so many of which remain in a perfect state, and more especially from the graceful form of its simple yet beautiful tower, which is well seen in Plate XX. The ruins consist of the Church and cloister, and the usual conventual buildings, some of which are easily identifiable*. They are in an excellent state of preservation, owing to the late Lord Dunraven's care, who most skilfully repaired those portions in danger of further dilapidation, and placed them beyond the reach, it is hoped for many years, of destruction by ordinary causes. The entrance to the nave of the Church is on the south side near the west gable, by a small plain doorway. There are indications of a wooden porch having been erected outside this door. The west window, of three lancet lights with an external label moulding, is simple, but well proportioned: the mullions are plain, the heads of the lights without cusps. The central tower, which is narrower than the body of the Church, springs from a lofty equilateral pointed arch, 24 ft. high, and only 9 ft. wide*; it is 72 ft. in height, and divided externally into two courses, surmounted by a high and embattled parapet of triple steps, the terminal stones of which are coped at an unusually high angle, giving them a peculiar air of lightness. The form of the tower is rectangular, the proportion of the north and south sides to the east and west being about 11 ft. to 14 ft. 6 in. This adds materially to its effect, as seen from different points of view. The upper story on the east and west sides is pierced by small loops, while in the north and south the loop is doubled, forming a narrow square-headed window. On the north side of the nave, and close to its junction with the tower, is a series of three blank arches, recessed to the depth of 1 ft. from the surface of the wall, and commencing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the level of the ground. Beneath them are small arched vaults.

* Vide ground-plan, Plate XVIII.

* Vide Plate XXI.

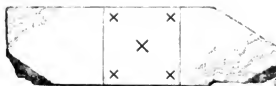
They are obviously monumental recesses. There are altogether fifteen in this Church, all of the same general character, and of rather late date. The arches of some are semicircular, of others elliptical. They are divided by small buttresses of several stages, and are surmounted by ogee drip-mouldings, with carved and crocketed finials. Their sepulchral character has been questioned, but they may be seen in different Abbeys, from the shallow dimensions they display at Adare, through an intermediate state, when inscriptions and crosses are occasionally found on the slab, to a depth capable of containing, as they sometimes do, monu-

mental effigies. In the west wall are two consecration crosses, which are here represented: there is one of similar design in the north wall. They are scratched in the plaster, and are about 10 in. in diameter, and at about 5 ft. from the



ground. On the south side of the nave is a wide transept, access to which is through two pointed arches of unequal width and height, springing from an octagonal column. The transept has a west aisle, separated from it by three pointed arches resting on rectangular piers without caps or bases. This aisle had a lean-to roof, the west wall being only 9 ft. high. The south window of the transept is finely proportioned and of four lights, with the mullions crossing in the heads and not cusped, beneath which is one of the recessed tombs. At the south end of the aisle is a two-light window, with ogee heads. On the eastern side of the transept are two Chantry Chapels, the first, or northern one, containing four recessed tombs; the second, two. In those chapels are now preserved two altar slabs, which were found in the Augustinian Priory (now the Protestant Church) during the alterations made a few years ago in that building by the Dowager Lady Dunraven. They are here represented, (see next page). At the southern end of the west wall of the aisle is a small building with a west gable, about 11 ft. long by

10 ft. wide, lighted by two semicircular-headed windows. It seems to have been enclosed or screened off, and to have communicated with the



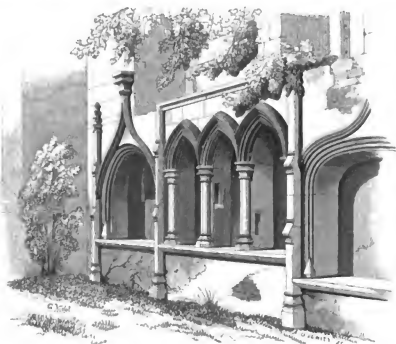
Altar Slab, Franciscan Priory.

transept by the doorway opposite: beyond which in the east wall of the transept was an altar, (see Plan). This building was probably a sacristy for priests saying Mass in the transept and chapels.

The east window of the chancel is large and of four lights, the tracery being the same as that in the transept, and in the south wall are four windows of two lights, with the heads obtusely pointed. On the south wall are three sedilia between two of the arched recesses: the rectangular apertures in the divisions, (see next page,) are remarkable for the peculiarity of their position, one being close to the seat, and the other near the springing of the arches. The piscina, which is within the eastern recess, is quite plain and round-headed. In the north wall are three more of these recesses, of the same general character as those already described.

That pictorial decorations were extensively used in this Church, is

clear from the traces remaining on the soffit of the semicircular arches surmounting these tombs, and on the surface of the revealed wall; a few



Exterior, Franciscan Priory.

of the patterns and patches of pale green and red being still visible. The following extract from a work entitled "A Tour through Ireland," Dublin, 1780, relating to one or other of the Abbeys, most probably refers to the Franciscan:—

"From Limerick we went to Adare, which is a little village pleasantly situated, and embellished with ruins of several Churches and Convents, rendered elegant by ivy, which almost covers them. In this stately ruin are some remains of ancient painting yet to be seen, particularly a bishop with his crozier and mitre giving his benediction. St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columba are very conspicuous."

Beneath the tower on its northern side is the entrance to the cloisters. A small room has been here added, (see sketch on the opposite page,) the floor of which is on a level with the top of the cloister wall, the side walls resting on semicircular arches, which span the walk, and the end blocking up a portion of the arcades, as is shewn in the woodcut, p. 87. At the south-east corner is a staircase leading to the rooms which were probably dormitories. The arcades are divided into bays of three lights, (see p. 87): those on the north, east, and south sides are of a similar pattern, but the western side, evidently of later date, is different, and is shewn in Plate XXII. In the centre of the garth stands a venerable yew of considerable size, but by no means rivalling the magnificent one at Muckross Abbey. From the north-west angle of the ambulatory, near the doorway leading into the kitchen, the beautifully proportioned small building already described is well seen, giving a peculiar and picturesque character to these cloisters. This view is represented in the woodcut on p. 87. In the western wall is a small figure of a Franciscan Monk, carved in low relief on a stone about 20 in. by 8 in. in size: this figure is popularly called St. Bridget, and does duty as a wishing stone; the popular belief being that when kissed, whatever is wished for will be granted. It bears evident marks of having been long subjected to this usage. These cloisters have a very foreign character about them: Mr. Fergusson has noticed this feature in other Irish cloisters; he says*, "The cloisters have so foreign an aspect as to be almost startling: Kilconnel looks more like a cloister in Sicily or Spain than anything in these Islands." This peculiarity is also mentioned by Mr. Blake in his papers on Kilconnel Abbey in the Proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1858. The cloister walk was covered by a lean-to roof. On the west side is a building which formed the Prior's rooms and kitchen. The lower room is 71 ft.

* Handbook of Architecture, p. 914.



Room built over the South Walk of the Cloisters, Franciscan Priory.





South side of the Cloisters, Franciscan Priory.



long, and has a large fireplace in its north gable, and one in the east wall near the south end on the ground floor, of which a view is here given.



Fireplace in the Prior's Room, Franciscan Priory.

A door in the north gable leads to a paved yard, and another in the south wall gives access by a passage to the cloisters. This room was at one time divided into two parts, one half of which perhaps was the refectory, but the division has been removed. The northern half of this room is of a later date than the southern. The floor above was divided into two or three rooms. About sixteen feet of the southern end formed one, in which is the handsome fireplace here shewn, (see p. 90,) constructed in a peculiar manner: a portion of the kitchen has been walled off, forming a passage (see Plan); this passage has been arched over in the central portion, and on this arch the great fireplace has been built, thus projecting boldly into the room. The vaults over the splay arch of the round-headed windows are of cut stone. The rest of this floor had an

attic story above it, the north end being apparently at a higher level; it contains a large fireplace in the east wall. The windows in these



Fireplace in upper part of the Prior's Room, Franciscan Priory.

rooms are most irregular in form and size, none of them having pointed arches.

On the east side of the cloister was the sacristy, and four other rooms, the walls of which are now but a few feet high, except the portion adjoining the cloister. Over these rooms were probably the dormitories. In the west wall of the kitchen, or Prior's house, a doorway leads to a detached building, the dimensions of which are 40 ft. by 19, marked G, which was perhaps the infirmary mentioned by Father Purcell, as erected by Honora FitzGibbon. It contained however no fireplace, and was but dimly lighted by a few narrow loops. It has three doors, one of which is nearly a foot lower in level than the other two. This

apartment contains several square recesses, about three feet from the ground.

The north side of the cloisters is bounded by the large room marked E on the plan, and containing a spacious fireplace; its dimensions are 39 ft. by 24: this was probably the refectory. Over this room was another of the same size, also with a fireplace.

To the north is a paved yard, beyond which is the building marked H on the plan, entered by a flat-headed doorway, and having a fireplace in the west gable considerably out of the centre: this was probably the guest-chamber. Near it is a detached room 28 ft. by 20, of which scarcely more than the foundations of the walls and of a fireplace remain; apparently this was the kitchen of the guest-chamber. On the east side of the yard is the building marked F, with a large opening in the centre, 14 ft. long and 3 ft. 6 in. wide, through which was a watercourse of the same width. At one end and at right angles is a small cell with oval terminations, equally communicating with the water-channel. These were evidently the garderobes of the Friary. This building has been encased by a rectangular gabled tower. In the first floor the windows are narrow, square-headed, and of one light; the upper story forms a long, narrow room, lighted by four two-light round-headed windows in the south wall; the north wall is destroyed. On the west side of the courtyard are the foundations of two rooms, nearly square, one of which appears to have been a bakehouse. To the north of these rooms there are the remains of steps leading to a platform about six feet square: can this have been the base of the cross?

In consequence of the complete and unusual absence of vaulting in this Monastery, the whole of the first floors are destroyed: whereas at Askeaton, also a Franciscan Priory, built nearly at the same time, the vaulting has preserved the upper floor: this is also the case at Muckross, another Franciscan Priory of about the same date; likewise in the Adare Augustinian Priory. The ruin marked I was pointed out lately, by

a very old man, as the site of the mill; the foundations were covered with rubbish, but excavations being immediately made, the whole plan of the structure was ascertained. The place where the water entered, and where the wheel and the machinery were placed, remain perfect; parts of the grinding-stone were found, and several pieces of charred wood, and marks of fire plainly visible on the stones, thus corroborating the tradition of the Monastery having been, at least partially, destroyed by fire.

The gateway on the south side, in the direction of Croom and Castle



Gateway, Franciscan Priory.


Roberts, is still tolerably perfect; a portion of it is here represented, shewing a shield bearing the Kildare arms. From this gate a road, formed of the roughest pavement, still nearly entire, leads to the Abbey. The principal entrance was probably on the north side towards Linerick, or the west towards the castle and bridge: but of the gateway or wall not a trace remains.

These ruins cover about two acres of ground; they are beautifully clothed with ivy, which here grows with extraordinary rapidity and luxuriance, and attains to a great size. Close to the

east end of the Church is an ancient ash-tree, under which John Wesley is said to have preached. The Wesleyans hold an annual meeting and preaching at this spot. Many years ago, one of the proprietors of Adare was repairing a long line of wall, and running short of stones, he gave directions to pull down a portion of the Abbey, pointing out the particular gable at which he wished to commence, but the masons, bearing a greater reverence for the building consecrated to religion than their

master, positively refused to remove a stone, or to use one if removed : and after some ineffectual attempts to shake their resolution, the scheme was fortunately abandoned, and the *Poor Abbey of Adare*, (the popular name for a Franciscan Monastery,) was saved by the poor from the fate which has attended so many of even the noblest and most sumptuous buildings, that of being converted into a quarry.

II. THE PARISH CHURCH.

HE earliest notices yet discovered of the Parish and Church of Adare are to be found in two ancient Taxations, extracts from which have been kindly furnished me by the Rev. Dr. Reeves, who considers them to have been made about the years 1291 and 1302*. They were formerly among the Records at Carlton Ride, in a bag which was sent over from Ireland to the English Exchequer in 1323. That of 1291 is probably the taxation ordered by Pope Nicholas IV. The second is from a Taxation of the province of Cashel; the roll is undated, but the diocese of Emly bears the date of 1302. In the first document we find "the Church of Adare with its appurtenancies," also "the Churches of Dissert and Croom." The other mentions "the Deanery of Adare, including among others the Church and Vicarage of Croom; the Church of Disert;" and "the Church of Adare, with the chapels of Kileurly and Castle Roberts," which is set down at "11 marks, 4 shillings, and 5½ pence, excepting 10 marks of annual and free rent, which the Hospitallers have in the same Church;" and the Vicarage of the same set down at "5 marks, 8 shillings, and 10 pence, excepting 4 marks to the Hospitallers^b." The list contains also "the house of St. James of Adare," alluded to at p. 36, and the name occurs again in another Taxation, which will be given further on.

The next notice of Adare is to be found in the first part of the little *Liber Niger* of Limerick, which MS. is preserved in the Registry Office of the diocese. This is stated by Bernard Adams, Bishop of Limerick, to have been copied verbatim from the *Liber Niger*, which had become consumed with age, and to have been completed December 23, 1616.

* Vide Appendix E.

^b The Hospitallers and Templars were specially exempt from these taxations, on account of their services and losses in the Holy Land.

The name occurs in a list of procuration or visitation fees or proxies. The amount of the proxies is said to agree with that of the fees of this period, but the list is certainly older, as it recognises the rights of religious houses^c. Among the names are the following:—"The Church itself of Adare, the Rectory of which belongs to the Monastery and Convent of the Order of the Holy Trinity: the Church of Villa-Trostany, (now Dunnaman): the Prebend of Dissert Engussa." The importance of the word *Engussa*, as here attached to Dissert, is shewn in the chapter on the Church and Tower of Disert. The full list of the Churches comprising the Deanery of Adare is given in Appendix F. In the second part of the *Liber Niger* is found the Taxation, first of the benefices belonging to the dignitaries and prebendaries, and then of the non-prebendal Churches. It contains also a list of the religious houses, from which the following extract is taken:—

"Taxacio bonorum religiosorum eiusdem diocesis.

"Bona Monasterii de Magio^d taxantur ad lx' xiiij' iiiij^e—inde decima vi' xvi^d.

"Bona domus Katerine in O'Conyll custos exced sed in redditu annuali taxantur ad xl' iiiij^d—inde decima iiiij' ob.^e

"Bona domus beate Marie de Rathgell iiij marē— inde decima iiiij'.

"Bona domus beati Jacobi de Adare, viz' in redditu annuali xl'—decima iiiij'."

The names connected with Adare in the list of non-prebendal Churches is given in Appendix G. This list agrees with that in the Taxation of 1302, already referred to, except that here all mention of the Hospitallers is omitted.

By the Royal Visitation Book of 1610, it appears that the Vicar of

^c The list of procurations is a transcript from the *Liber Niger* of Limerick, now at Maynooth, and which is probably the identical book from which Bishop Adams made his copy.

^d The Abbey of Monaster Nenagh.

^e I cannot identify this House. The Numery of Monaster-na-culliaigh was dedicated to St. Catherine, but it was in the Barony of Small County, not in O'Conyll or Connello.

Adare was a layman, Eugenius Kelly, and the Curate, Odo or Hugh Tueth. At this visitation it was found that a great number of laymen were in possession of the benefices; they were turned out, and clergymen put in.

An interesting extract from the *Liber Regalis Visitationis Hybernice*, 1615¹, contains, under the Deanery of Adare, a list of the Churches and of the clergymen attached to them. Of Adare, Sir John Jepson was the lay Rector, Richard Hare the resident Vicar; of Croome, Nicholas Leiles was the Rector. Dunnaman belonged to the rectory of Croom, William Meriton was the Vicar; of Disert, Richard Fuller was the Curate, and Philip Jenkins was the *minister legens*.

Among the Adare papers is a curious terrier of the glebe lands, tithes, &c., of the vicarage of Adare, dated August 1, 1697². This terrier is signed by Edward Ingram, Vicar, and seven other names. The first is Henry Widenham; his daughter, an heiress, married Valentine Quin, grandfather to the first Earl of Dunraven. Another, Henry Fosbery, is represented at present by George Fosbery, of Clorane, in the parish of Adare. Speerin, the name of another, still exists among the Adare tenantry.

Of the state of the Church during the eighteenth century no particular information is to be obtained. There is a story current among the Palatines that the first clergyman who came in recent times to Adare was a Mr. Roberts, who had lived at Kilgobbin; he was a Welshman, and some books in that language are said to be still in the hands of the Palatines. Perhaps this happened at the time they first settled here, about 1710, when the Protestants, previously very few, must have had a considerable increase to their numbers.

The old parish Church, of which a view is here given, adjoins the churchyard, and is situated a little north of the Castle; it formerly stood within the churchyard, but the small portion to the west and south

¹ Vide Appendix II.

² Vide Appendix I.



Old Parish Church.

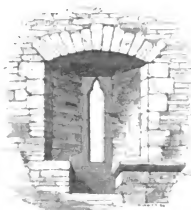


of the building was taken into the demesne about the year 1820. The service was performed in this Church till about the year 1806. The building consists of a nave and chancel, and a third division west of the nave, which contains a low rude pointed arch, and is surmounted by a gable; this was probably formed by dividing the nave, but for what purpose it is difficult to determine. It is said that this western portion was at one time used as a Meeting-house. The building is quite devoid of any ornamental features. The gable of the eastern wall of the nave is surmounted by a bell-cot of two openings, which is peculiar, as usually in Ireland these bell-cots are erected in the western gable; but there are many examples in England of their being placed over the chancel-arch. Judging by the only original window left, the nave appears to be of the fifteenth century.

The chancel-arch is rude and very low, and the chancel unusually square. The east window is long, narrow, and semicircular-headed, the dressings of sandstone; and there are also three other similar windows, one in the north and two in the south walls^a. This chancel has not been used within the memory of the oldest living Protestant: it was appropriated by the Quin family for their burying-place, as is recorded by an inscription placed over the family vault, where the high altar once stood. The two south windows are of sandstone rather roughly worked, and small; they are much dilapidated. Between them is a small door, having a rough segmental-arched head; it is 5 ft. 6 in. high, and the width is 2 ft. 9 in. at the top of the jamb, and 2 ft. 11 in. at the bottom. This doorway, and also the window to the west of it, have only very recently been rendered visible, as they were walled up, and the wall covered with ivy on both sides; they are therefore not shewn on the ground-plan.

^a From the character of the chancel windows, that part of the Church is probably as old as the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century, and must therefore be the original Church erected by the first Norman settlers.

About seventy feet to the north of the Parish Church, and standing in the churchyard, is a small and well-proportioned Chapel, apparently of the fourteenth century, exhibiting in its arrangements features of some interest. The walls are deeply battered to the height of six or seven feet. The door is on the south side, and of unusual width, with an equilateral-headed arch formed of two stones. The east gable is pierced by a long, narrow, trefoiled window; there is one of the same character in the north, and another in the south wall. The piscina is trefoil-headed and rather rude. The most remarkable feature of this building is the west



Window of small Chapel in the Churchyard.

gable, pierced at the height of twelve feet from the level of the ground by a narrow trefoiled window, the sides of which are deeply splayed. In the sill of this window lateral seats have been constructed, as shewn in the subjoined woodcut, from which it would appear that this portion of the Church was set aside as a parvise, or dwelling for the priests: this idea is further confirmed by the fact that over the doors are three corbels with apertures near them, and in the op-

posite wall corresponding holes to receive joists for the floor. Underneath the eastern part of this building there is a vault, with three openings still visible in the base of the north, east, and south walls. Plate XXIV. represents this chapel as seen from the north-east, backed by the keep of the Castle. Of its history, or for what purpose it was built, nothing is known; the old people call it the Earl of Desmond's Chapel-of-Ease.

III. THE TOWN.

THE earliest mention of the Town of Adare is in the year 1310, in a grant from Edward II. "to the bailiffs and good men of Adare, to levy tolls during the three ensuing years, off goods coming for sale to their Town, to be applied to enclosing the Town with a stone wall *."

By the following grant from Edward III. in 1376, it would appear that Adare must have been about that time utterly destroyed by the Irish:—

"^b The King to our Sheriff of Limerick, keeper of our peace there, our Bailiffs, Ministers, Servants, and Collectors of our Subsidies and other Talliages, which now are or at any time were in said County, greeting. Whereas We, considering after what manner the Town of Adare was burned, destroyed, and laid waste by our Irish enemies, that said Town may be better and more quickly rebuilt and repaired, hence granted to the Provost and Commonalty of said Town, that they should be acquitted from all Subsidies, Talliages and other services, Customs and other impositions whatsoever arising within the County aforesaid, until said Town should be fully repaired and rebuilt. And We, willing to give effect to this our grant, at the request of Maurice FitzThomas, Earl of Kildare, the Lord of said Town, firmly command you and each of you, under penalty of our displeasure, that said Provost and Commonalty should not be compelled or distrained upon to contribute to or pay these Subsidies or Talliages by you imposed or hereafter to be imposed upon them, or to contribute to or pay any other services or customs to be imposed in said County, until said Town be

* Pat. Rot. 3 and 4 Edward II.

^b Close Rolls, 51 Edward III., A.D. 1376.

fully repaired and rebuilt, but that they should be altogether exonerated and discharged therefrom, and from distress should there be occasion.

"Witness, JAMES LE BOTELE, EARL OF ORMOND,
"Our Justice of Ireland at Dublin the 20th February.
"By Petition of the Council."

Of its subsequent history but little is known. Camden (*Britannia*), in his description of the county of Limerick, mentions but three towns, Limerick, Kilmallock, and Adare; of the last he says, "Likewise Adare, anciently a little fortified Town, situate upon the same river," &c.; thence the conclusion must be drawn, that the walls or fortifications were at that time, towards the close of the sixteenth century, in a ruined state, probably destroyed during the Desmond wars; were this not so, the Town could hardly have escaped mention at the time of Lord Essex's spending a night at Adare in 1599, which occurrence is noticed further on. Plate XXIX. represents the Town as it existed when the Down Survey was made in 1654. The lands of the different Abbeys are curiously intermingled; for the references, vide Appendix I. Some of the divisions are traceable, and the line of old elms, still standing, is exactly along the road marked from the Bridge to the Market-place. A small portion of an old wall, said, and probably with truth, to be part of the Town wall, is to be seen close to the long avenue leading to the Deer Park; but of the Spittle Gate, forming so prominent a feature in the map, no trace remains.

In Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" the ancient Town of Adare is said to have been on the east side of the river, but no authority is given for this statement. A map of the year 1567, in the State Papers, copied among the Ordnance Survey letters at the Royal Irish Academy, marks Adare on the west side of the river. There is also a map of Munster in the State Papers, of the year 1587, with notes in Lord Burleigh's handwriting, in which appear the Black Abbey, White Abbey, Poor Abbey, and Adare, the latter name evidently referring to the Castle.

It is certainly curious, and very unusual, that the Town should be on one side of the river, and the Castle and Parish Church on the other.

In the "extract from the Survey of the Manor of Adare," which will be given further on, in the history of the Manor, it is stated, "There standeth in the said towne towards the court, a Parish Church," &c. This might give countenance to the statement in Lewis that the Town was on the east side of the river, but the word 'towne' is often used for the townland, and sometimes the houses with the lands adjoining, for in another paragraph it is stated, "There is in the east part of the said towne an Abby of Grey Fryers;" but the Franciscan Friary clearly never was included in the Town.

At the commencement of the present century, Adare had dwindled down to a collection of less than a dozen thatched cottages where the present Town is situated, and about the same number on the other side of the river, near the Castle. The names of the families living at that time were:—James Conolly; Conolly the cabinet-maker, father of the remarkable old carver; James Saxmyth, the shoemaker; Philip Mills, the parish sexton; Mat. Hannon, the blacksmith; Charles Daly, the tailor; Jack Hayes, the butcher; Morgan Williams, linen-weaver; George Door was schoolmaster, and kept a public-house; Thomas Gleeson also kept a public-house. Besides these cottages there was a thatched house, which is seen in the view of Adare, Plate III.: this was kept as the County of Limerick Fox-hunting Club-house, it was called the "Adare Inn or Club-house." It gave to the fields opposite to the Trinitarian Church the name of the Inn Fields, as they are called in the old rental-books. In the first ten years of the present century, the late Earl of Dunraven conceived the idea of creating a new town: building leases were given, and the present little town rapidly grew up, which previous to the year 1848 had numbered 1,000 inhabitants.

THE ANCIENT BRIDGE OF ADARE.

ACCORDING to Lewis's Dictionary, the Bridge of Adare was built by Gerald, fifth Earl of Kildare, consequently between 1390 and 1410; but this statement I have unfortunately been unable to verify. The Bridge has all the appearance of considerable age; and was originally scarcely wide enough for one cart to pass over; many years ago its width was nearly doubled. The arches are very irregular in size, and in distance from each other. Richly mantled with ivy, this ancient Bridge is very picturesque, blending as it were with the ivy-clad walls of the Castle; and at full tide the river assumes the character of a calm lake, reflecting the ancient towers and varied arches on the clear surface of its tranquil waters, forming a scene of considerable beauty and peculiar interest.

A tradition exists among the people that the Maigue was crossed by a wooden bridge, previous to the erection of the present stone structure; and some years ago, while the foundations of the arches were being examined and repaired, a large pile or post was visible under one of them.

CASTLE OF THE EARLS OF KILDARE,

POPULARLY CALLED

DESMOND CASTLE.

NO clue has as yet been found to the date when the present Castle was erected, nor even is it certain by what family it was originally built, for it will be seen in the sequel that the manor of Adare, in the year 1226, belonged to "Geoffroi de Morreis," who most probably had a Castle there; while, if Lopez's account of the foundation of the Trinitarian Priory be accurate, which there seems no good reason to doubt, in the subsequent year the Fitzgeralds must have possessed a Castle at Adare, and therefore we may assume that the oldest part of the buildings was erected before that time, and most likely by Geoffroi de Morreis, or Morisco. The exact similarity of mouldings, both as to form and size, in the west window of Manister Abbey, and in a window of the Castle at Adare, would point to the same date for their erection; these mouldings in England would indicate the close of the twelfth century: it may therefore be concluded that the room with the Norman windows was built not later than the commencement of the following century, and the keep bears every mark of belonging at least to as early a period. It will be shewn, in the description of the ruins of this Castle, that there is good reason to suppose that the present keep was erected within an ancient Irish rath; to what tribe or clan this belonged is uncertain; perhaps to the O'Donovans: their territory was in the barony of Coshma, along the Maigue, and included Bruree and Croom, and it may have extended to the bounds of the barony which would take in Adare.

In Clyn and Dowling's Annals, p. 11, at the year 1312, we find, "The following Christmas Baron John FitzThomas held a great, sumptuous, and festive entertainment at Adare, and knighted Nicholas FitzMaurice and two others." Camden in his *Britannia*, in the Irish Annals, gives the name of Robert Clonhul in conjunction with FitzMaurice.

The earliest description of the Castle at present known is in an Inquisition of Adare, taken in 1329 or 1331, which will be found in the history of the Manor, given hereafter.

This Inquisition mentions the Castle as consisting of—a hall, a chapel with stone walls covered with thatch, a chamber covered with thatch (or shingle), a tower covered with planks, a kitchen covered with slates, a chamber near the stone part covered with thatch; and states that the whole property was waste, on account of the war. I cannot trace to what particular wars these devastations are to be attributed, but the local history of that period is most imperfectly known.

The Castle must have been soon after repaired, as we find by the following grant from King Edward III. in 1334, to Sir John Darey, guardian to the young Earl of Kildare:—

"Rex concessit Johanni Darey, custodi terrarum quæ fuere Richardi, filii Thomæ, nuper Comitis Kildarie, (in manibus Regis existencium, ratione minoris etatis Mauricii, fratris et heredis ejus) in Momenia et Lagenia, (quandam summam pecuniæ) pro reparacione castrorum de Kildare, Adare, Cromythe, Esgrene, et domus et aliorum edificiorum," &c."

The Earls of Kildare do not appear to have resided much at Adare during the fourteenth and fifteenth century: at least no notices are to be found of their having done so. Lewis, indeed, in his Topographical Dictionary, states that Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, set out from this Castle in 1519, to meet the charges brought against him by the influence of Cardinal Wolsey; but I have not been able to verify this statement.

* Rot. Pat. Edward III., anno 8; and Calendar Pat. and Close Rolls, 1829, p. 37, No. 83.

The family had acquired large possessions in Kildare and Carlow, and Maynooth naturally became their chief place of abode. The foundation, however, of the Franciscan Abbey in the year 1464, shews that at that period they must have taken an interest in Adare.

In the rebellion of Thomas, the tenth Earl, all his Castles were taken in succession, and last among them, Croom and Adare, as appears by the following extract of a letter from Lord Ossory to Walter Cowley, written in 1535:—"And besides we entende to attayne the Erle of Kildare's Lordship and Custels in the countie of Lymeryk^b."

This attainder took place in 1536, and the Earl of Desmond, in the same year, entered into the Castles of Adare, Croom, &c.: he afterwards obtained a lease of these Castles and Manors: and it appears that they, or at least Adare, remained in his possession until his death in 1583. The following extract implies that Adare Castle was so in 1570:—

"About this time the celebrated Leverus, who had been Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and was deprived of his Deanery and Bishopric, and all his preferments and promotions, for not taking the oath of supremacy, retired to the Castle of the Earl of Desmond, by whom he was hospitably received. His piety, modesty, and temperance were by them much extolled, nor was he less an object of admiration for his adherence to the doctrine and interest of the Church of Rome. In his latter years he kept a Grammar School in this town (Adare), whence he subsequently removed to Limerick, where Richard Creagh (who had been Archbishop of Armagh after Dowdal) served him in the capacity of usher^c."

In the wars which terminated in the death of the unfortunate Earl of Desmond, Adare is frequently mentioned as the scene of various attacks, skirmishes, and incidents, but in some cases it is impossible to distinguish whether the notice refers to the Castle or the Town. I have

^b State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. ii. p. 254.

^c Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, p. 164.

arranged them in chronological order, and they afford a curious picture of the state of the country during the half century preceding the complete submission of Ireland to the English Crown, which may be dated from the beginning of the reign of James I.

A.D. 1578, "The Castle of Adare is said to have been taken by the English after a siege of eleven days⁴."

A.D. 1579, "This year after the defeat of the Geraldines at Manisteranena⁵ by Captain Malby⁶, where Dr. Allen, the Papal Legate, was slain, the Captain marched to Askeaton, where, after destroying the Monastery, he proceeded to Adare, where he remained subjugating the people of that neighbourhood. The plan which the English adopted was to station their warders in Desmond's Castles, namely, Loch Gair (now Lough-gur), Rathmore⁷, Caislen Muirisin (now called Castle Morrisson), Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes⁸."

According to Hooker's continuation of Hollinshed (p. 420), the Irish agreed to watch the English garrisons, appointed at this time by Sir Nicholas Malby to occupy the different towns and villages in the

⁴ Lewis's Dictionary, under "Adare."

⁵ Manisteranena, now spelt Monasteranenagh, a very fine Cistercian Abbey situated about two miles east of Croon. It was founded by Donald O'Brien in 1151, (according to Sir James Ware) in fulfilment of a vow made in connexion with his defeat of the Danes at Rathmore in 1148. In 1307, Gerald, (afterwards) Earl of Desmond, when on a visit to the Abbot, was surprised and taken prisoner by the O'Briens of Thomond, and part of the Abbey was destroyed. In the battle alluded to in the text the Abbey was much injured by the cannon of the English, and the refectory and cloisters were destroyed. (Lewis's Dictionary, under head of Manister.)

⁶ Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of Munster.

⁷ Rathmore. This Castle, situated near Manister, was built in 1306 by the Earl of Desmond, on the site of the old Irish Rath. It was garrisoned in 1579 by the Irish and Spaniards, at the date of the battle of Manister. Upon Malby's retiring, it was again occupied by Desmond's forces, who were subsequently driven out by Sir George Carew. (Lewis, *ibid.*) Rathmore is situated upon an eminence, and its lofty ruined tower is a conspicuous feature in the landscape of the surrounding district.

⁸ Abridged from the Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1579, p. 1721. The following passage (p. 1722) will give an idea of the style of warfare which was then carried on between the contending parties:—"The sons of the Earl (Desmond) proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might dwell in them; and the English consigned to a like destruction every house and every stack of corn to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices."

district: some were appointed at Kilmalocke, some at Carigfoile, some at Asketten, &c.; and some at Adare, where a powerful body of troops was stationed under Captain Carew and Sir William Stanlie. Hooker proceeds to give a curious account of the exploits of the garrison as follows:—

“And at Adare, where these two gentlemen Sir William Stanlie and George Carew laie, Sir James of Desmond, brother to the Earle, with foure hundred kerns and fiftie horsse, was appointed to serue and watch; which he did so carefullie and narrowlie, that none durst to peepe nor looke out but in danger of some perill. But when vittels waxed short within doores, the souldiers, who could nor would be pined, gaue the aduerture to fetch that which was without doores: and as want of vittels did increase, so did their issuings out vpon the enimies grow and increase. And so often were their sallies and incountrings with the enimies, that in the end they finding and feeling the courage of the Englishmen, they had alwaies the worst side; and at euerie bickering cuer lost some of their companie. Wherevpon they raised their siege, gaue place to the garrisons, and returned to the Earle of Desmond. For albeit as yet they wanted a generall gouernor to rule above all, yet the Captens were not to seeke, nor yet failed to doo the seruice which vnto them did apperteine, either for seruice or safetie. And among all the rest Sir William Stanlie and Capteine George Carew (as is before said) lieng in garrison at Adare, and vpon an occasion minding to doo a peece of seruice, verie earlie, and before the breake of the daie, they took a bote or a cote trough, which could not hold aboue eight or ten persons at a time, and passed ouer their soldiors vnto the other side of the riuer, which lieth between Adare and the Kerrie, minding to haue burned and wasted all the lands and countrie belonging and apperteining to the Knight of the Valleie, who then was in actual rebellion against his maiestie, with the Earle of Desmond and his brethren, where they then laie at a Castell named Ballilloghan, the chiefest and strongest place which the enimie had in that place and countrie, and this was furnished with a strong ward of the Spaniards.

After that these two Capteins had burned and spoiled the countrie, and put to the sword whomsocuer they thought good: in their returne, before they could recouer the riner, Sir James of Desmond, the Knight of the Valleie, and the foresaid Spaniards with all their forces, to the number of foure hundred footmen and thirtie horsemen, gaue the charge vpon these two ensignes verie fiercelie, they hauing not in their companie aboue six score persons to the vttermost. These two Capteins answered the charge, and most valiantly skirmished with them at the push of the pike without intermission aboue eight hours, and killed of them aboue fiftie shot and kernes; and Sir James himselfe, with others, grievouslie hurt and wounded, without the loss of anie one of their owne men, sauing sundrie were shrewdlie hurt and wounded. At length these two Capteins recoured their bote, and caused all the souldiors to be transported; they themselves being the verie last that passed ouer, and the enimies doubting of the safetie, stood afterwards vpon a better force¹."

This appears a marvellous proceeding as narrated by the English historian: one hundred and twenty men engaging four hundred and thirty, including forty horsemen, for eight hours, killing more than fifty of the enemy without losing one man!

In October, 1579, Sir William Pelham was appointed Lord Justice in the place of Sir William Drury, lately deceased: who, having made the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham Senteleger Provost Marshal, proceeded to that province, and summoned the Earl of Desmond to meet him: this summons Desmond declined, but his Countess met the Lord Justice at Fanningstown². From hence Ormond was despatched to Desmond, who, in a letter dated from Croagh³, returning only evasive answers, the Lord Justice proceeded to Rathkeale⁴, and there, November 2, published articles of treason against the Earl

¹ Chron., p. 420.

fitted up as a dwelling-house.

² A Castle and town six miles west of Adare.

³ A Castle two miles east of Adare, lately added to, and

⁴ A Castle and village three miles west of Adare.

of Desmond. Immediately after this proclamation "all his countrie was consumed with fire, and nothing was spared which fire and sword could consume." After this Sir William Stanley and Captain George Carew returned to Adare. Sometime afterwards we find the Earl of Ormond there, for, continues Hooker,—

"When he (the Lord Governor, Ormond) laie at Adare, and vnderstanding that the Erle of Desmond was abroad, the garrison minding to doo some seruice vpon him, they issued out. Whereof he having some intelligence, notwithstanding his companie was but small in comparison of the others, yet he laie in an ambush to meet them in their returne; and vpon an aduantage he gaue the onset vpon them, and gaue a verie hot charge, in which the souldiers of the garrison were so hurdle assailed, that they brake the most part of their pikes, and were inforced with their swords and with the stumps of their staues to stand to their defenses; which they did so valiantlie, that the Earle in the end, with the losse of his men, was driuen to giue ouer and to flee *."

The following inclosure (dated November 24, Limerick) in a letter from James Golde, Attorney-General in Munster, to Sir Nicholas Malby, November 27, 1579, alludes most probably to the skirmish just described:—

"News from Adare that Stanley and Carew killed forty traitors yesterday*."

The Earl of Ormonde appears to have been pretty active in the pursuit of his hereditary enemy. Hooker says,—

"Yet the Lord Governour never slept his time, but was alwaies in readinesse, being the first with the foremost, and the last with the hindermost*."

"In the moneth of August, 1580, he remoued and dislodged himselfe from Adare, and marched to Botcuant, a house of the Lord Barries,

* Chron., p. 426.

* Irish Correspondence, vol. lxx. No. 32 l.

* Chron., p. 426.

where a peece of service was appointed them to be doone: but suddenlie such a sicknes came among the soldiers which tooke them in the head, that at one instant there were aboue three hundred of them sicke, and for three daies they laie as dead stockes, looking still where they should die, but yet such was the good will of God, that few died; for they all recovered. This sicknesse not long after came into England, and was called the gentle correction¹."

In April, 1580, the Castle of Askeaton surrendered, the last which had held out for Desmond. Having placed a garrison in the Castle, and another in the Abbey, the Lord Justice proceeded to Limerick, commanding the Captains to cut down the woods on both sides of the river, "that the botes might pass freely to and fro." Soon afterwards,—

"The lord iustice himselfe taking an occasion to visit the ward at Adare, he passed by water, and Captiene Cuso went by land, and after a time spent in searching the woods, they returned with a price of one thousand and two hundred kine, and verie good storo of sheepe, besides the slaughter of manie traitors."

1581. Adare was still in the hands of the English, as we find (*Annals of the Four Masters*, 1581) that the receiver (treasurer) of the Geraldines was slain by the soldiers of Adare. Their performances are thus described:—

"Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and (the lands lying) along the side of the Maigue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties met together near the Castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight,

¹ Chron., p. 426.

² Ibid., p. 432.

who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare. When the news of this reached Adare, the Captain of that town assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body of troops to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The Captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle†.

The following notes from the Irish Correspondence in the Record Office shew the detail in which every circumstance was forwarded to London. The wards in Adare, &c., were the parties who figured in the foregoing extracts:—

Irish Correspondence, vol. lxxxviii. No. 40 I.—Enclosure in a letter of the Lord Deputy to Secretary Walsingham, dated "1582, Jan. 27, Dublin," entitled "Book of the discharge of soldiers in November and December, 1581; and January, 1582; being 3,296 men;" under the head, "Names of the Captains, viz.:—IN MUNSTER. Horse: (now follow their names.) Horsemen: in wards in Munster, Adare Castle," &c.

Irish Correspondence, vol. lxxxviii. No. 40 II.—Enclosure in a letter of the Lord Deputy to Secretary Walsingham, dated "1582, Jan. 27, Dublin," entitled "Book of the numbers of horse and foot remaining in pay." The Lord Deputy and chief officers not particularly named. "MUNSTER: Foot in forts and wards, viz. in Adare, Edmund Eltofts," &c.

The following nearly verbatim account, taken from Cox, gives a melancholy picture of the state of the Earl of Desmond at this time:—

* The same as Ballyeshlane, mentioned before. The ruins of this stronghold of the Purcells, near Court Bridge, in the barony of Kenry, still remain.

† Annals of the Four Masters, p. 1739.

A.D. 1582. In this year Sandars the Nuncio, after two years wandering through woods and bogs, died miserably at Clonlis of an ague and flux. After his death, the Lords Justices Loftus and Wallop, to preserve the peace of the kingdom, offered the Earl of Desmond terms, which he refused, and continued to spoil the country, but not daring to turn to any house he camped in bogs and fastnesses; keeping his Christmas in the woods of Kilquceeg, near Kilmallock, where about the 4th of January, at day-break, that garrison very suddenly came to his cabin; but the Earl, hearing the noise, ran out of his bed, and in his shirt ran into the river; and standing up to his chin, concealed himself under the bank, by which means he and his wife escaped. The soldiers not being able to find him, put as many as they could find there to the sword, and carried off his goods to Kilmallock*.

The following notices from Ware and Hooker refer to this period; but on comparing their accounts with the "Annals of the Four Masters," I am inclined to think that Ware, Hooker, and other historians, have mistaken Adare for Ardfert in Kerry; but I have thought it best to insert them as they stand:—

"After the Lord Deputy had disbanded his army, Lord Lixnaw and his son flew out into rebellion, and made themselves masters of Adare, killing Captain Achen and the garrison. Zouch marches into Kerry, where he finds Adare forsaken of the enemy, thence advanced towards Lisconnell. This insurrection scarce over, when Desmond, supposed to be dead or beyond the seas, appeared again, and encountered the garrison of Adare so fiercely, that with the loss of many men and two officers they were glad to retreat to their fortress*."

This was about July or August, 1582. The same events are thus described by Hooker:—

"This new baron of Lexna, the first thing that he tooke in hand, was to cleanse and to rid his owne countrie from all Englishmen and

* Cox, Hist. of Ireland, vol. i. p. 366.

* Ware, Ann. Elizabeth, p. 30.

their garrisons; and in the end, taking capteine Achin at an aduantage, slue him, and recouered the ward of Adare²."

Upon hearing of these events the Governor, Captain Zouch, marched from Cork, but "the baron being aduertised of their comming forsooke his castell at Adare."—"When the gouernor was come to Adare he found the towne burnt, and the few Englishmen (which were in the abbeie) greatlie distressed."

"Capteine Dowdall, leauing the gouernors, souldiors, and companie at Adare, vnder the leading of capteine Smith, he marcheth towards Corke, where he rested and laie in garrison. Now when all these broils were ended, and verelie supposed that all things had beene at rest, and the whole prouince of Mounster at peace; behold the earle of Desmond, who was thought to be either dead or fled, beginneth to appeare and to shew himselfe; and hauing assembled a great companie, came to Adare, where the garrison issued out vpon him; betweene whom the fight was hot, and manie slaine on both sides. Among whom, Smith, serjeant of the band, and Morgan the lieutenant, were both slaine: but yet the English souldiors recouered the Abbie³."

The result of this attempt of Fitz Maurice, Baron of Lixnow, was, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters⁴," that his people were cut off, his corn destroyed, his mansions demolished, and his treasures, though secreted in the hollows of trees or rocks, or in subterraneous caverns, or under the roots of trees, were all lost.

"In the meantime the Earl of Desmond remained from the autumn of the preceeding to the end of this year, caring neither for tillage or reaping, except the reaping of the Butlers by day and night in revenge for the injuries committed by the Earl of Ormonde on the Geraldines." "At this period it was commonly said that the lowing of a cow or the voice of a ploughman could scarcely be heard from Dun-caoin to Cashel."

² Hooker's Holmshed, p. 417.

⁴ Ib., pp. 448, 449.

³ pp. 1783—1785.

To such a state was this district, extending above one hundred miles, chiefly the territory of the mighty Earl of Desmond, reduced during these wretched wars: and to complete the picture, in the next year, 1583, the unfortunate Earl, after being deserted by his friends and followers, and hunted from one miserable place of concealment to another, was slain near Castle Island.

Hooker, after giving a detailed account of this event, says:—

“As soone as they came to Castelmange, they sent the said earle's head vnto the Lord generall, who forthwith sent the same into England for a present to hir Majestie; which forthwith was put vpon a pole, and set on London bridge. When this his death was noised and knowne, there was no more service to be doone: for euerie rebell cast awaie his weapon, and sought all the waies they could to humble themselves and to become good subjects: saving one John Bourke, who stood vpon his protection, and yet neuerthelesse he and his companie went to Adare, there to haue taken a price. But as he passed by the Castell, a boie therein discharged his peece vpon the said Bourke, and strake him in the head, whereof he died. The common people, who had felt the great smart of this troublesome time, reioiced and were glad of the death of the erle, being in a good hope that the long troubles should haue an end, and they to be the more at rest.”

From this it appears that the last person engaged in these unfortunate wars was killed at Adare. The Four Masters gave a slightly different version of the same event, ending more ignominiously for poor Burke:—

“John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Suire, who had been hitherto in treason (i.e. in rebellion), came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond, he went into the country of the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The warders of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but

† Hooker, p. 451.

he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people (however) carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick*.

This account, probably the most correct, mentions the Town, while the other states that Burke was shot from the Castle.

The next notices we have of Adare are in the year 1599, when Essex was sent over to Ireland with a large army to subdue the Irish, everywhere in arms under the great O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone. Essex was met at Limerick by the Earls of Thomond and Ormond. The following account of their proceedings is from the "Annals of the Four Masters:"—

"The Earls of Essex, Ormond, and Thomond, proceeded into Munster to see whether they could get an opportunity of invading the Geraldines.

"On the first night after they had left Limerick in the month of June, they encamped on the banks of the river of Adare, (and) as they advanced westwards on the next day, Saturday, through the bog of Robhar (Rower), the soldiers and warriors of the Earl of Desmond and the Geraldine host shewed them their faces. Fierce and morose was the salute and welcome which they gave to the representative of their Sovereign on his first visit to them (and to his army); for they discharged into their eyes the fire and smoke of their black powder, and showers of balls from straightly aimed guns; and he heard the uproar, clamour, and exulting shouts of their champions and common soldiers, instead of the submission, honour (that should have been shewn him), and of the mild and courteous words that should have been spoken to him. However, the result of this conflict was that great numbers of the Earl of Essex's men were cut off, and that he was not suffered to make any remarkable progress on that day; so that he pitched his camp a short distance to the east of Askeaton^d."

The following version of the same events is by an eye-witness on the English side:—

* Annals of the Four Masters, p. 1501.

^d *Ibid.*, p. 2117.

"The thirde Journall from the 5th of June to the 22nd of the same, 1599.

"Our departure from Lymericke was on Friday the 8th June, after his Lo^{ps} had dispatched thence the Governor of Connaught and the Earl of Claurichard to their chardges, with directions howe they shoulde for the p'sent dispose of such troopes, as they had for the prosecution of the warres in Connaughe. Wee overtook the armye, as it was newly rysen and marched that daye to *Adare*, a toun in the possession of the Earles of Kildare, standing uppon the ryver of May, haucing on the south syde of it a fayer cuntry called Coshmaye, beinge also of the inheritance of the said Earles, on the north and west sydes, woodes and bogges, and a great fastnes. Att this toun and at the passage of the ryver the pretended Desmonde, with all his Connaught men, and other lyerlings (w^{ch} in their language they generally tearme bonaughts), presented himself, shewing between two thousand and 3000 men, wth fivie or six Ensignes flyinge, as though he meant to stay us from furthur proceedinge. But that night their shewe was far greater than their valloure: for his men, whoe by his appoyntment begaun to break the bridge, as soone as one of them was shooten down wth a bullett, p'sently left their worke, and the Lord Lieutenaute wthout any other ympeachm^{ts} passed ouer 7 companies of foote, and lodged them in an ould Abbye, seated at the west ende of the bridge, and on the same side of the ryver on w^{ch} the rebells forces were; the rest of the armye was lodged on the east side of the ryver neere the bridge, and stronge guardes placed on the bridge that night. The next morninge the residu of the armye being drawne ouer, and advanced to the same place where ouernight the rebells had shewne themselves, his Lo^{ps} exactly informed himselfe by his guydes of the whole waye, and accordingly ordered his march," &c.

The Earl of Essex proceeded no further than Askeaton, and the next day, on their return eastwards, when they arrived near Finneterstown¹,

¹ Harl. MS., 35, fol. 283, British Museum.

² A Castle between two and three miles south-west of Adare.

"they received a furious and formidable battle from the Geraldines; and many of the Earl of Essex's people were slain, among the rest a noble knight of great name and honour, i.e. Sir Henry Norris*."

A.D. 1600. In the beginning of this year we find that the Earl of Kildare's Castles of Croom and Adare were occupied by the Sугan (pretended) Earl of Desmond, but were recovered in July by the President, Sir George Carew^b. During this occupation the following curious letter was written by the Earl of Desmond to Florence MacCartie.

"James Fitz Thomas his letter unto him.

"MY GOOD LORD AND COSEN,—Your letters of the 18th of May received the five and twentieth of the same, wherein you relate the manner of your proceedings with the President at Corke, and also of his determination towards the west of my country. I thanke God that I prevented that which hee expected here, for all the good pledges of the country are committed to Castlemange for their constant behaviour in this our action. The President, with his force, is come to Limerick, and intended presently to draw towards Askeaton, where I purpose with my armie to resist him. I prey you the better to further the service, and the more to coole the bloody desire of our enemy—let mee entreat you to put in effect the meaning of my last letters, by drawing your forces to joyne with me here, which being done, I doubt not under God to performe service, that shall redound to the generall quiet of our country, and so referring the due consideration hereof (to your Lordships carefull vsage), I commit you to the Most Mighty.

"From the campe at Adare, this first of June, 1600,

"Your very loving Cosen,

"JAMES DESMOND^c."

Lewis (Top. Dic.) mentions that during a siege in this year, the garrison of the Castle suffered greatly, being without food for many

^c Annals of the Four Masters, p. 2119.

^b *Pacata Hibernia*, pp. 108, 123.

^c *Ibid.*, p. 290.

days, and that they only obtained a supply of water by excavating a subterraneous passage to the bed of the river.

For some reason or other the Castle was deserted by Desmond's followers, as appears by the following account of the Lord President's progress in July :—

"The next day the armie marched twelve miles into Adare, a Manor House belonging to the Earls of Kildare, wholly ruined by Pierce Lacy. From thence the President sent seven hundred foote and seventie-five horse to Askeaton, there to remain in garrison^b."

The two following notices are taken from Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, but I have not been able to find from whence they are derived :—

A.D. 1641. "This year the Castle was seized by the insurgents, who held it for some time, till they were driven from it at last by the Earl of Castlehaven."

A.D. 1657. "The Castle was at length dismantled by order of the Lord Protector Cromwell."

The local tradition is, that the portion of the walls now wholly ruined, at the south-eastern angle of the river front, was destroyed during a siege at this period, by cannon placed on the opposite hill.

The question may naturally be raised, why this fortress, the property of the Kildares, should be called Desmond Castle. The only explanation is, that as it was occupied by the Earls of Desmond for nearly fifty years (vide p. 107), including the most eventful period of its history, it was naturally called their Castle, which tradition has ever since handed down.

Having given the history of the Castle to the time of its demolition as a residence, a description of its present state may be suitably added. The ruins, situated on the brink of the river, are of considerable extent, and although simple in their architectural features, they form a pic-

^b *Parata Hibernia*, p. 123.

turesque group of buildings¹. The Castle consists of an outer and inner ward, and within the latter a massive square keep. There are three gateways in the outer ward: the principal one is in a square tower placed in the western wall, and is defended by a portcullis; the second is a plain gateway on the northern side of the ward; and the third, a smaller one, in the eastern wall; there was also a doorway of some sort, communicating with the river. The principal buildings extend along the water's side. Near the eastern end is the great hall, the dimensions of which are 75 ft. by 57 ft.: its southern wall contains three two-light windows of simple character and rough masonry; the western one has ogee heads of cut stone, evidently of the fifteenth century, but apparently inserted in earlier work: near the east end of this wall a small doorway opens to the river. The northern wall is now too low to shew any traces of windows: in it was the principal doorway and porch; a large moulded base of one of the jambs, *of sandstone*, still remains—testifying by its character and material that this hall was of early thirteenth century date. The walls of the hall are about 3 ft. thick, with massive square buttresses of rough stone, and are 15 ft. in height, while the gable reaches to the additional height of 20 ft. This great roof was supported by four pillars, the foundations of which are still visible. At the eastern end are the battery and other offices connected with the kitchen, but where this important building was, cannot now with certainty be determined.

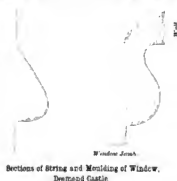
To the east of these rooms, and separated from them by a passage, are the foundations of a room 45 ft. long by 19 ft. wide, the south wall of which is washed by the water: it contains the remains of an oven or boiler, and may have been the kitchen: and within it is a small round well for obtaining water from the river. A curtain wall, extending 46 ft. to the west of the hall, connects it with an oblong building. Near the curtain the ancient well was recently discovered, which is descended into by a few steps, and was supplied from the river. There is a gap here

¹ Vide Plates XXV., XXVI., XXVII., XXVIII.

in the wall, one side of which has a clean face like the jamb of a small door or window, but it may be only a modern restoration.

The oblong building consists of two stories: the lower contained probably a stable, and other offices; the upper was one large apartment, measuring internally 56 ft. by 31 ft. The walls of the former are upwards of 4 ft. thick, and batter considerably on the exterior of the south or river front. On this side are three plain loopholes, of early character, square-topped and widely splayed—apparently constructed for the use of archers as well as for giving light. The walls of the upper room are 9 or 10 inches thicker than those of the lower, which additional breadth is supported by a row of projecting stones; the purpose being obviously that of affording room for walking on the top of the wall. The holes for the beams of the floor are of remarkable size. It is observable that the lower story was not vaulted. The large upper room was approached by an external stone staircase, the foundations of which are still visible: it rose along the side of the wall, and the landing was supported by an archway, under which is the door into the rooms on the ground-floor.

The upper room has five windows—two in each side wall, and one in the east end. In the west wall is a square-headed window of more



recent construction, close to the angle of the wall. For more than half the breadth of the room, the western end has fallen, in which there may have been a fireplace, or a window. The windows are round-headed, of two lights, enclosed in a vaulted head, and are all nearly of the same size. The mouldings of only one remain, which is in

the north side; they are, as will be seen by the woodcut, of late Norman character, as is also the horizontal string underneath, which is continued

along the wall between the two windows. This window and the mouldings are shewn in the accompanying illustration. It has been suggested




Window, Desmond Castle.

on very competent authority that there is a great similarity in character between these mouldings and some which are to be seen in Scotch castles of late date, as late as the sixteenth century; and that this building, in some respects unlike what one would expect the first Norman settlers to have erected, may be the most recent portion of the Castle: however, besides the authority of Dr. Petrie and Mr. Parker, who both pronounced it to be Norman, I find that the moulding of the window is identical not only in form but in actual size with that of the west windows of the fine Abbey Church of Manister-nenagh, in this neighbourhood². One of the

² This very interesting ruin, of one of the large Abbey Churches in Ireland, is a remarkable example of the transition style; the round-headed clerestory windows having been built over the pointed nave-arches. It deserves to be better known.

windows of the south side has a curious moulding on its inner arch, in sandstone, which is carried down to the sill. Although partly decayed, a correct section can be obtained, which is here given. None of these windows are splayed, and the mullions are plain and flat.



Section of Inner Arch of Window,
Downpatrick Castle.

What was the use of this room, is not easy to ascertain; but if, as there is every reason to believe, it dates from the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, it becomes exceedingly interesting as being a portion of the original castle of the first Norman settlers; and the more so, since there are few specimens of domestic architecture of that age remaining in Ireland. Plate XXVIII. shews the east end of this building.

Adjoining this building, and projected into the water, are the picturesque ruins of a tower, only two sides of which retain their full height; the water flows through the basement by an arched passage; two small fifteenth-century windows remain in the upper story, of single lights, with cinquefoil heads. This tower forms the south-west angle of the castle; and running at right angles a curtain wall connects these buildings with the gate-tower already described. The lower portion of the water tower is of a different masonry from the upper, and contains loopholes similar to those previously described*.

In Turner's "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," vol. i. p. 38, there is an account and view of the ruins of a Norman house at Christ Church, in Hampshire, to which this bears a most striking resemblance. The following extracts would almost serve for a description of the building at Adare:—

"The windows are of two lights, . . . the plan a simple oblong, and the principal room on the first floor. It is situated on the bank of the river,

* Vide Plates XXV. and XXVII.

near to the church, and still more close to the mound, said to have been the keep of the castle. . . . On the ground-floor are a number of loopholes: . . . the ground-floor was divided by a wall, but the upper story seems to have been all one room, lighted by three double windows on each side. . . . There is a small projecting tower calculated for a flank, under which the water runs. . . . By the ruins of several walls there were some ancient buildings at right angles to this hall, stretching away towards the keep."

The inner ward is entered through a square gate-tower by a draw-bridge, and is connected with the south-eastern angle of the keep by a thick curvilinear curtain wall, the parapet of which is embrasured and looped. In the western wall is a semicircular projecting tower which had no roof, and was divided into two stages by a wooden floor, with loops for the defenders to shoot through.

The wall to the north of this tower extends in a semicircular form to the eastward, enclosing and protecting the keep on its northern and western sides, to which it is attached at the north-east angle by a short wall, thus completing the boundary of the inner ward. From the gate-tower a curtain wall, containing a doorway, extends to the south-west angle of the keep, enclosing a small courtyard, in which is a low massive wall with steps, which rise from the floor to the height of a few feet. The meaning of this structure is not very obvious, it was probably connected with the mode of access to the keep by means of a drawbridge, let down from its principal door; but as this side of the tower has been broken down to the level of the first floor, no trace of the door remains. This explanation, however, receives support from the fact that the keep of Raglan Castle is entered in a similar way: and the access to the keeps of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries appears generally to have been by a door placed on the first floor*. The dimensions of the tower

* Vide Viollet-le-Duc on "The Military Architecture of the Middle Ages," and De Caumont, *Mémoires d'Archéologie*.

are 41 ft. by 40, and its height is 67 ft. The north and south walls project 3 ft. at their east and west ends, as shewn in the plan: this is rather characteristic of a Norman keep. On the west side is a circular-headed doorway leading to the vaults, which was evidently an insertion, and did not form part of the original construction. Under this doorway an arch was recently discovered, below which is a hole 4 ft. deep, apparently made for the purpose of holding water, which even now drains or flows into it. One of the vaults seems to have been used as a dungeon, in which was found the iron instrument here represented, probably a manacle or pedicle. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. between the ends.



Iron Instrument, and Loophole, Desmond Castle.

This gloomy cell measures 9 ft. by 7 ft., and was dimly lighted by a single loop, of a peculiar form, shewn in the accompanying woodcut.

From the vaults a staircase conducted to the principal apartments. The keep was originally only about two-thirds of its present height, as is apparent by the old weather-boarding for the roof, in the north wall. The present tower was divided into three stories above the vaults. The staircase was constructed in the thickness of the west wall, in a similar manner to that in the tower of the Trinitarian Priory. There were small cells in the projecting portion of the wall already alluded to. No further details of the internal arrangement of the keep can now be ascertained, as, unfortunately, only the north side and a few feet of the east

and west retain their full height. The ground floor alone seems to have been vaulted. The northern wall of the keep terminates at either angle by small looped turrets, access to which was from the roof by a flight of steps formed on the curve of narrow semi-arches. In the north wall at the level of the first floor is a doorway opposite to a turret in the outer wall, formed at the angle, connecting the inner and outer wards; this turret commands the walls of the outer ward, both externally and internally. In case the defenders of this important point were overpowered, this door afforded ready means of retreat into the keep.

The masonry of this Castle, particularly of the keep, is of a rude character, much inferior to that of Askeaton or Carrigounnel, both in this neighbourhood, but both erected in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

At the distance of about sixty yards from the northern entrance are the remains of a strong gateway, from which the traces of walls extending some feet on either side were, until recently, visible: it was probably an outwork belonging to the Castle. A tradition still exists that this was a gateway of the old town of Adare, and that no person was allowed to pass through it after six o'clock in the evening. It is, however, improbable that the town extended to the eastern side of the river; the Down Survey and other maps represent it as on the western side, as has been already mentioned.

About twenty-five years ago Desmond Castle underwent considerable repairs, but nothing in the way of restoration was attempted beyond that for which there was competent authority. At the same time a portion of the moat was cleaned out, in which some interesting antique articles were found. Piles of rubbish had accumulated in the inner ward to the height of several feet above the proper level of the court, chiefly formed by the *débris* of the fallen walls of the keep; these were removed, and all decaying portions of the crumbling walls made good. This year, other portions of the walls have been repaired which

had been injured by the too luxuriant ivy, and the rest of the moat has been excavated, the bottom of which consisted of black mud to a depth of from 1 to 3 ft. In it were found large numbers of bones, a very few of which are human, old shoes, some weapons, various pieces of wood, most of them shewing marks of the action of fire, and several being pointed at the end, as if they were portions of stakes or palisades. The moat passed under the walls which form its present termination; probably it originally surrounded the keep, but when the Castle was enlarged, and the walls of the outer ward were built, the external or northern portion of the moat was obliterated, in place of which there is now a deep dry fosse following the curve of the wall of the inner ward, as shewn on the plan.

On the western side of the Castle there is a shallow cut or moat, reaching from the river to the part of the wall where the inner moat ends; near this spot are the remains of the old manor mill, quite lately discovered, in which one of the mill-stones was found. Until recent times the tenants were bound to get their corn ground at this mill. The stream was probably the same that supplied the Abbey mill; and the remains of a shallow trench still exist close to the outer wall of the Castle, which has been traced in the direction of the Abbey.

In the Inquisition taken in the year 1331 (p. 106), the Castle of Adare, then in a ruined state, is described as a "Castle in which is a hall; a chapel with stone walls covered with thatch; a chamber covered with thatch (or shingle); a tower covered with planks; a kitchen covered with slates; a chamber near the stone part covered with thatch, which is not surveyed at any price on account of the cost of keeping them up."

This account is rather puzzling. Where was the chapel? The only portion of the Castle now remaining which could have been one is the room with Norman windows, but there is no appearance of its having been a chapel, and so large a one would have been very unusual. Why should the tower be roofed with planks? and why only the kitchen covered with slates?

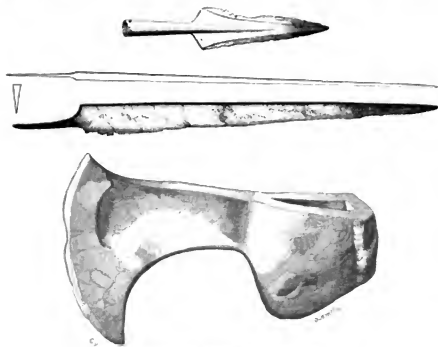
What, again, can be meant by a chamber near *the stone parl*? This account, at all events, is curious and interesting, by shewing of what the Castle consisted in the middle of the fourteenth century, since it is unlikely that any important part would have been omitted in the description.

The buildings contain so little of architectural features, that it is very difficult to determine the dates of the different portions. To hazard a conjecture, probably the original Norman castle consisted of the keep surrounded by water, outside of which was the house with the Norman windows, and perhaps the great hall. The tower has much the character of a Norman keep, of very rude masonry, with square-headed windows, erected, probably, on the site of an earlier fort, defended by wooden palisades, and surrounded by a moat. The large apartment with the Norman windows being so far from the keep and outside the moat, causes the whole to bear a strong resemblance to the Norman house near Christ Church, already mentioned. At a later date, perhaps about the middle of the fourteenth century, the northern half of the moat was filled up, to enable the walls of the inner ward to be erected, and the whole castle was considerably enlarged by the circuit of the outer ward, which may be of the same period.

We may conclude that Adare ceased to be a principal residence of the Earls of Kildare after the first half of the fourteenth century, otherwise so great a family would have most probably erected buildings containing features of higher architectural pretensions, or more ornamental character, than this Castle possesses; such as are to be seen in the beautifully built keep and noble banqueting-hall of the Earl of Desmond's Castle at Askatoon, or at Carrigogunnel, both in the neighbourhood of Adare, and both erected between the middle of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Among the objects found in the moat, when it was partially cleared out some years ago, a spear-head, a sword-blade, and a small hatchet are here represented; they are all of iron, and are good specimens of

their kind. Dr. Petrie considers them to belong to a period anterior to the date of the Castle. They are similar in form and character to the weapons found in the Saxon cemeteries of England and the Frankish



Spear-head, sword-blade, and Battle-axe, found at Desmond Castle.

in France, and such as are also found in our own crannoges or artificial lake-islands, which are usually of an age contemporary with these Saxon and Frankish cemeteries.

The spear-head is 9 in. long and 2 in. wide; the sword is 1 ft. 4 in. long in the blade, and 3 in. in the part which fits into the handle; the blade is 2½ in. wide, and ¾ in. thick at the back. The small iron axe is 7½ in. long, 4½ in. wide at the blade end, and .3 in. at the handle end. It is rather an uncommon example. Dr. Petrie has a similar one in his collection found in a crannoge, and probably of the ninth or tenth century.

In the recent excavations at the Castle already referred to, two very curious objects were found in the mud bottom of the moat. The first is a wooden sword, of which a drawing is here subjoined. The wood is,



Wooden sword, found in the Moat of Desmond Castle.

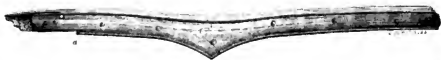
I believe, oak, and quite black. It is 1 ft. 6 in. long in the blade, and 4 in. in the handle, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Not having seen anything similar to this implement, I referred to Dr. Petrie, who in reply says:—

“The wooden sword is very old, say about the eighth or ninth century. I have the blade of one which was found in the wooden house at Donegal, described by Capt. Mudge in the *Archæologia*. This must be very old indeed, for the stone celt used for shaping the wood of the house was found with it. There is also a wooden sword in the Museum of the Academy, smaller than yours, and I think somewhat leaf-shaped. Wooden spears have also been found in Ireland, and the use of such wooden weapons in St. Patrick's time is curiously illustrated by the following passage in the anonymous notices of his life in the book of Armagh:—‘Patrick came from the plain of *Airthia* to *Drumut Cherigi*; and to *Namnia Toisciart* and to *Ailich Eirachta*; and had with him eight or nine men, with tablets in their hands, written after the Mosaic manner, whom the Gentiles seeing exclaimed that, as they had swords in their hands, they would slay the holy men. *Wooden weapons* were seen with them, but we think the swords were iron.’”

In the British Museum I found a wooden sword somewhat similar to the one here represented, but much shorter, having more the character of a dagger; the handle is 6 in. long, and the blade only $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. It is also narrower, not exceeding 1 in. in breadth in the blade, and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in the handle; the end of the handle is nearly 2 in. wide, and the

blade is separated from the handle by a portion of similar width. This dagger was found some years ago in London, and was formerly in the Roach Smith collection, No. 381; it is placed among the Anglo-Roman Antiquities, and is numbered $\frac{54}{1301}$. The wooden sword in the Royal Irish Academy Museum, alluded to by Dr. Petrie, is described, with an illustration, in Wilde's Catalogue, vol. i. p. 452. It is 1 ft. 8 in. in length, of which the blade occupies 1 ft. 3 in.; the breadth is 2 in. On one side, near the end of the blade, is a projecting knob, from which circumstance it is supposed to have served as a model for a mould for a bronze sword.

The following singular object was also dug out of the moat, near where the wooden sword was found. As will be seen from the illustration, it is but a fragment, both ends being broken off. The present length is 1 ft. 4 in., and the breadth at the cusp $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is composed



Bone Implement, found in the Moat of Desmond Castle.

of two layers of some bony-looking substance, slightly curved on the external surface, riveted together by small iron rivets. Near one end is a small hole, which evidently was not a rivet hole. At this end one of the layers becomes very thin, and a third has been introduced between the other two, which reaches as far as the point, *a*, where the breadth is suddenly narrowed. A slender incised line runs along both sides and edges, giving rather an ornamental finish to this strange implement. Being anxious to make out exactly the material of which it is composed, which puzzled every one who had seen it, I requested my friend Professor Owen to give me his opinion, which he kindly did in the following letter:—

"British Museum, June 11, 1864.

"DEAR LORD DUNRAVEN,

"I have determined by microscopical examination of the substance of the portion of the ancient instrument which you submitted to me, that it is the outer compact layer, with part of the cancellous structure, of a deer's antler. Now, there is no other species from which a straight piece of the extent of your Lordship's specimen (1 ft. 4 in.), including an average breadth of an inch of the outer layer of antler, could be taken (in Ireland) except the extinct 'great deer' (*Megaceros hibernicus*). I have examined the texture of the antler of this species in a specimen, from beneath turbary, in shell-marl, in the county of Clare, and it closely agrees with the texture of the antler of which the instrument has been formed.

"It seems to me most probable that the specimen is part of the frame of a simple stringed musical instrument; but on this point I should defer to the opinion of the professed antiquary.

"Believe me,

"Your Lordship's very truly,

"RICHARD OWEN."

The next question is, of what is this curious fragment a portion; to this enquiry no satisfactory answer has as yet been given. There is nothing like it in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, nor in the British Museum: neither Dr. Petrie nor Sir William Wilde are able to offer more than a mere guess as to its use. It was exhibited and discussed at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute, and the prevailing impression seems to have been that it was probably part of an ancient lyre or other musical instrument. Mr. Hewitt pronounced against its being a portion of any weapon. On the other hand, at the Archaeological Association some members maintained that it was a portion of some sort of cross-bow; and in favour of this view Mr. Cuming says:—

"The cusp in the relic bears a strong resemblance to that found on the stock of a *latch* of the time of James I., in Skelton's *Meyrick*, Pl. xcv.

fig. 10, whilst the depressed surface suggests the probability of its being a portion of a *prodd* of the seventeenth century. In Skelton, Pl. xeviii. fig. 7, is a *prodd* of the time of William III., the stock of which is quite as thin as the bone fragment."

A third suggestion is made in the following extract of a letter by a gentleman distinguished for his various archæological researches:—

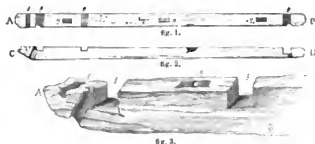
"I think the instrument, a sketch of which you were good enough to enclose to me, was not part of a musical instrument, still less does it appear to have been connected with a cross-bow. I could understand many purposes which it would serve in the manufacture of cloth. It is just such an instrument as the end of a primitive web would be attached to, fastened at seven or eight intervals of its length, the edges of cloth moving forward, or the beginning of the web moving backward, as in the Oriental loom of the present hour. The ancient Irish spun and wove the wool of their sheep; and this no doubt belonged to one of the ladies in the Castle, whose labours consisted of spinning and weaving."

It certainly seems singular that an object such as this, of so marked a character, should baffle the skill of the numerous antiquaries who have examined it, and should remain undeciphered as to its age or purpose.

While these sheets were passing through the press, the opportunity was taken, in consequence of the unusually low state of the water, to excavate along the bank of the river just under the Castle walls. For several feet from the wall the bed was partly above water, being about 2 ft. higher than the general bottom of the stream, indicating the probability of a considerable artificial deposit. On breaking through the stones and gravel, less than 1 ft. in thickness, a deposit was found, extending about 120 ft., and being from 10 to 18 ft. wide, and from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. deep, made up of oyster-shells, decomposed bones, timber, and black mud, mixed with vegetable matter. It was thickest and most rich to the east of the hall, near where the kitchen most probably was placed. This great mass must be the accumulation of

what was thrown out from the kitchen for a period extending over several centuries, and it would probably have remained indefinitely unnoticed but for the breaking through the crust of gravel which effectually concealed the black deposit. Oyster-shells were also found in the moat: it is singular that the inhabitants of the Castle should have used an article of food in such quantities, which must have been brought from the sea coast, a distance of more than fifty miles from Adare.

The first object which was discovered was an immense beam of oak, lying along and close to the bank of the river where the wall has been



Beam found in the River, Desmond Castle.

destroyed. The upper side was about 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface of the river bed. The wood is quite black and very soft, and full of longitudinal slits or shakes. The extreme length of the beam is 28 ft. 6 in. Figure 1, in the accompanying woodcut, represents a horizontal view of the upper surface; figure 2 gives the vertical or side view; figure 3 is an enlarged view of the end A, showing the curious mortices and incisions. The breadth at A is 1 ft. 5 in.; at B, 1 ft. 2 in.; the depth at C, 1 ft. 5 in.; at D, 11 in.

Four transverse incisions marked *f* will be observed, which are 3 in., 11 in., 7 in., and 11 in. respectively in breadth; 3 in., 9 in., 6 in., and 6 in. deep. There are three mortices, *g*, at equal distances from each other, about 9 in. long, by from 4 to 5 in. wide, and from 6 to 8 in. deep. Another mortice, *e*, near the centre, has been purposely filled up with wood. There are holes through these mortices, one of which is shewn

in the woodcut. Three small holes may be seen between the third transverse incision and the middle mortice; they are about 1 in. in diameter, and about 2 in. deep: two similar holes exist near the last mortice. Perhaps the most curious features are the inclined incisions at the two ends: one is well shewn in the woodcut; that at the other end is now but slightly traceable; they incline outwards towards the under surface. Near the middle may be perceived two shallow incisions; these also slope, and a hole runs through them, for a pin. This beam, or drawings of it, have been examined by practical builders and engineers as well as antiquaries, but no satisfactory explanation has been arrived at, as to its use. Suggestions have been made that it formed part of a mill, or of a wooden house, or of a bridge. Its unusual size, great antiquity, and curious construction, may be considered a sufficient reason for the detail with which it has been here described.


About 1 ft. lower than the bottom of the beam three pieces of oak like piles were found lying, pointing towards the Castle. They are respectively about 8 ft., 11 ft., and 7 ft. in length; the first is 1 ft. 10 in., and each of the other two about 1 ft., in circumference.

Among the objects which were dug out, subsequent to the beam, are three ancient iron keys, some pieces of pottery, and other articles worth notice: unfortunately, they could not be engraved in time for insertion in this place, but a detailed description of them will be given in the Addenda.

While these excavations were being carried on, an examination was made of the narrow strip of ground between the Castle walls and the water*, by which it plainly appeared that this was merely an artificial deposit; it has therefore been removed, and the water now flows up to the base of the walls nearly along the whole length of the buildings, thus giving them additional height, while the picturesque effect of the south front of the Castle is materially enhanced.

* Vide Plan, Plate XXVI., and Plate XXVII.

V. MANOR OF ADARE.

DARE is not mentioned in any historical document prior to the Norman invasion in the twelfth century. The earliest notice connected with it as yet discovered relates to the Manor, being a grant in the year 1226 from King Henry III. to Jeffroi de Morreis, Justiciary of Ireland, to hold a fair annually at his Manor of Adare, during the eight days following the Feast of St. James; the grant to expire on the coming of age of the king*. This mention of the Feast of St. James would point to some connexion with the "Domus Beati Jacobi".

By the foregoing account it would appear that the Geraldines were not the first Norman settlers at Adare, but they already possessed Croom, in the immediate neighbourhood, for in the "Earl of Kildare's Red Book," under the year 1216, it is stated that "Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly, received from King John a grant of the Castle of Croom." This Baron, in 1215 and 1216, introduced into Ireland the Franciscan and Dominican Orders, and we may also include the Trinitarian, as the Priory at Adare was founded during his life.

The Earl of Kildare has furnished me with the following interesting Charter, which is not dated, but is probably of about the year 1293. It is from the "Earl of Kildare's Red Book," compiled in 1501, for Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare:—

"Charter of Juliana de Cogan.

"Know all men present and to come that I, Juliana de Cogan, the daughter of Gerald Fitz Maurice, have given, granted, and confirmed by

* *Rot. Claus.*, anno 10 Henry III. m. 11. ^b Vide p. 36. ^c "Earls of Kildare," vol. i. p. 11.

this my present charter, to the Lord John Fitz Thomas, son of Maurice, the whole manor of Adare with all its appurtenances, the manor of Castle Robert with its appurtenances, the manor of Cromoth with all its appurtenances, the manor of Achlectath with all its appurtenances, Werged with all its appurtenances, the manor of Grene and Eastgrene with all its appurtenances, the manor of Rathmore with all its appurtenances, the manor of Geyssill [Geshil] with all its appurtenances, the lordship of Schenreynath with all its appurtenances, the manor del Byle with all (*sic*), and the manor of Port Lechan with all its appurtenances, to have and to hold to the said Lord John, his heirs or their assigns in chief from the lords of the fees, all the aforesaid manors, lands, and lordships, with all their appurtenances in lordships, demesnes, churches, chapels, and their advowsons in castles and forts, water-mills, lakes, water-courses, fish-ponds, preserves, fords, courts of the hundred, markets, parks, defences, moors, marshes, waters, meadows, pastures, roads, footpaths, wards, marriages, and escheats, and all other liberties and free customs belonging to the aforesaid manors, lords, and lordships, as freely as Maurice Fitz Gerald, my grandfather, or Maurice Fitz Gerald, my brother, did more freely, better, more fully and quietly hold them at any time, for ever; the said Lord John and his heirs or their assigns paying thereout annually, and performing to the aforesaid lords in chief of the fees the rents and services therefrom due and accustomed. And to me and my heirs one sparrow-hawk or three pence in silver, only at the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist for all service, exaction, and demand.

"And I, Juliana, and my heirs will warrant against all men the aforesaid manors, lands, and lordships to the aforesaid John and his heirs or their assigns for ever, as is well and fully stated above. And that this my donation, grant, and confirmation of my present charter may obtain the force of lasting security, I have fortified [my] present charter with the impression of my seal. These being witnesses,—The Lord Geoffrey de Geneville, Thomas Fitz Maurice, John de la Marc, Thomas Fitz Alured, Walter Lenfant, junior, William Cadell, Nicholas de Carrew,

Roger de Lynet, John de Panchart, Kut., John de Barry, William de Lundon, Richard Fitz John, John Herald, Thomas le Engles, Gerald Tirrell, and others."

Among the witnesses we find the names of some of the principal families who figured in the Norman invasion of Ireland. Juliana de Cogan was sister to Maurice, fifth Baron of Offaly; she succeeded to the above manors as heiress of her brother, and made these grants on condition of having the manor of Maynooth for her life⁴. The deed by which this was settled on her is dated 21 Edw. I.

The next document relating to the Fitz Gerald's at Adare, is a grant to John Fitz Thomas of Free-Warren, in the county of Limerick, in the year 1301, "Of Adar, Croimnuth (Croom), Castr' Roberti, Athletagh, Wirgedy, Grene, Esgreue, and Cork moighid'."

In 1329 Maurice, the fourth Earl of Kildare, being under age when he succeeded his brother, Edward III., as his guardian, granted his lands of Kildare, Maynooth, Crom, Adare, and Est-grene, to Sir John Darey, his step-father, during his minority⁵.

The following Inquisition, from the "Earl of Kildare's Red Book," is interesting as giving an account of the state of Adare about the year 1331:—

"Inquisition of Adare, &c.

"Concerning two parts of the two parts (*sic*) and tenements, which belonged to Richard Fitz-Thomas, late Earl of Kildare, on the day on which he died, in the manors of Adare, Castle-Robert, in the County of Limerick, who died on the 7th day of July, in the 5thth year of the reign of King Edward III. after the Conquest, made before John Morice, Escheator of Ireland, at Limerick, on the 12thth day of August

⁴ "Earls of Kildare," p. 19.

⁵ Cal. Rot. Chart., 1803, p. 132, n. 31.

⁶ "Earls of Kildare," p. 32.

⁷ This must be an error for 3rd year, as he died in 1329.

⁸ Qu. 20th.

in the aforesaid year, except the dowries of Blauche and Joan, late Countess of Kildare, by the undersigned, viz. :—

Roger, Jun.,	William Mynour,
John Pant,	Laurence Fitz-Richard,
John Fitz-Rynald,	John Fitz-Hugh,
Geoffrey Fitz-Henry,	Henry Crenagh,
Thomas White,	Richard Burford,
Roger White,	Thomas Walene.
Michael Fitz-John,	

Which Jury say upon their oath that there is there a castle in which is a hall—a chapel with stone walls covered with thatch—a chamber covered with thatch—a tower covered with planks—a kitchen covered with slates—a chamber near the stone part covered with thatch, the easement of which is not surveyed at any price, because no one is willing to hire them on account of the cost of keeping them up. And they say that there are there in demesne xiii. score and xix. acres of arable land, meadow and pasture in demesne, which used to be under the plough of the lord there, each acre of which used to be worth in times recently past 12^d. per annum, but they now lie waste and uncultivated, on account of the war, for want of tenants, except four score and six acres and a half and one shed, which are now cultivated by four English men, tenants there, paying for them for each acre at the Feast of the blessed Michael next following, 4^d.; and after that Feast of the blessed Michael to be levied for each acre of all the aforesaid lands at 4^d. per annum in case of peace, but if war, nothing.

“Approved total xxxii^o. iii^d.”

The document then continues at some length with reference to other lands, and ends with the following notice :—

“And they say that there is Castle Robert, which is a member of Adare, and near Adare, six score and six acres and a half of land, and two divisions of two parts of one (‘poncerium’). And two parts of two parts of one mill, which produce per annum £9. 6s. 8d. Where-

fore there is periodically in the hand of the farmer at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas, the approved sum of £9. 6s. 8d."

The foregoing Inquisition describes the Earl of Kildare's lands as waste and uncultivated on account of the war: what particular war is here alluded to cannot easily be ascertained, owing to the scantiness of the records of that epoch. On this subject, the late Professor O'Curry, in a letter to a friend, observes:—

"It is strange, but it is true, there is no county in the south of Ireland that has less of ancient and middle-age history than Limerick. The Geraldines drove out, no one knows how, the Eugenian race, including the Hy Figeinte¹, in a way of which there is scarcely any record; and from 1300 down to the time of Elizabeth there is, I fear, very little of local history to be found."

Accordingly, an interval of about two centuries elapses without any historical records of Adare, until the year 1536, when the act of attainder was passed against Thomas, tenth Earl of Kildare (called "silken Thomas"); all of whose castles and manors, including Adare, were forfeited to the Crown. In the following year this unfortunate nobleman was, along with his five uncles, executed at Tyburn; the English Government hoping thus to extirpate the race of the Kildare Geraldines: but such was not to be. Gerald, the eleventh Earl, then in his twelfth year, was given in charge to Thomas Leverous, a priest, and foster-brother of his father, and conveyed in a large basket to his sister, Lady Mary O'Connor². His early life, full of escapes, adventures, and travels in foreign countries, would form quite an interesting chapter of historical romance.

The English Government does not appear to have retained possession of the Earl's castles and manors in the county of Limerick, for Robert Cowley, in a letter to Lord Cromwell, says:—

¹ The tribe name of the O'Donovans.

² "Earls of Kildare," p. 179.

"Item, where the pretensid Erle of Desmond hath lately, as a conqueror, entered into all the kinge's castelles, garysons, manours, and landes in the countie of Lymerik, which apperteyned to the late Erle of Kildare," . . . the Lord Deputy should "recover the said landes and garysons, to the Kynges possession'."

In the articles of submission of James, Earl of Desmond, October, 1537, he agrees—

"Having the preferment to have the lesse of Crom and Adare, and other the late Earl of Kildare's landes in the countie of Lymerie, shall pay to the kynges's offyceers the rentes and profettes of the same"," &c.

The object of this arrangement on the part of Desmond, appears to have been to enable Gerald to obtain possession of his father's castles and manors, as on the 30th of December Sir W. Brabazon wrote to Cromwell, as follows":—

"And to advertise youre Lordship of young Garret, who as I am informed lieth aboute Crome and Adare, my Lord Deputie . . . haith done the best he can to utteyne hym".

By one of the extracts made in 1540 for the purpose of surveying and valuing the lands forfeited for high treason, it appears that in the county of Limerick the manors of Adare, Crome, Rachanan, and Toborney were then in the King's hands".

In a dispatch from Sentleger to King Henry VIII., February 21, 1541, there is a long and curious inclosure containing the submission of the Earl of Desmond, from which the following extract is taken:—

"1541. Item. If it shall be His Majesties pleasure, that I, the saide Erle [of Desmond] have the preferment to have the lease of Crom and Adar, and other the late Erle of Kyldare's landes, in the countie of Lymerike, shall pay to the Kinges officers the rentes and profites

¹ State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. ii. p. 366.
p. 182.

* State Papers, vol. ii. p. 528.

² Ibid., p. 519.

* Ibid., p. 254, note.

* "Earls of Kildare,"

of the same; or els I shall suffer the Kinges officers to lette, as well the same, as all other the Kinges landes and profites in Mounster in ferme to others at their pleasure, the fermers whereof I shall defende agenste all men, &c.^a”

The following extract, from a dispatch of J. Alen to King Henry VIII., relates to the Earl of Desmond, and to Adare:—

“But as I pereceyve he wol aske thinges of Your Majesties gyfte, wherein, like as I thynke it mete, under Your Highnes pardon, for thincoragement of him to perecevere in obedience, that Your Grace sholde departe with some thinges to hym; so it is goode that Your Highnes be informed, wherwith ye departe; and not, under clowdes, departe with gret thinges by the name of small; as the lordship of Crom and Athdare, whiche I understande shulde be one of his desyres to passe to hym, under the name of twenty merkes yerely, which is worth two hundred merkes by the yere (if he do his dutie); and the same, adjoyneng to your cittle of Lymericke, is most mete to be in Your Graces awne handes, especyally if Your Highnes sholde have any Counsell lyeng ther. But myne advise sholde be rather to gyve hym Abbay lands, in frontures of his rule next to Irishmen, or nigh to Dublin, which ther lyeng were a goode pledge alway upon him.”

A survey of the Manor of Adare was made about the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, in 1559, of which an extract, alluded to by Arelldall in his *Monasticum*, is to be found among the Ware MSS. in the British Museum. The original survey, which has been kindly searched for among the family documents of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Cork, unfortunately cannot be found. The extract is here given, which refers chiefly to the ecclesiastical buildings at Adare, and should have been more properly inserted in p. 57, as affording some account of the state of the abbeys between the suppression in the reign of

^a State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. iii. p. 286, note.

^c *Ibid.*, p. 392.

Henry VIII. and the grant to St. Leger in 1566. The Parish Church was apparently already disused and partly ruined. From the language used in describing the Trinitarian Abbey, it would seem that the Friars were in possession of their buildings at the time this survey was made; but in the account of the Franciscan Abbey, the use of the past tense "enjoyed" would imply that their Monastery had not been re-occupied by its former possessors.

[19 Dec., 1632, lent by the Earle of Corke.

*"Out of a Survey of the Manore of Adare made by Simon
Barneuell, &c., 6^o Nov., 1559.*

"First there standeth by the river of Mage an old broken castle, &c.

"There standeth in the said towne towards the court a parish church, the body thereof uncovered, the chancel covered wth thatch, the parsonage whereof the mynister of Adare hath, and the vicarage is of the presentation, wth vicarage hath a manse thear, wth iiij acres of smale mesure p^{ce}ll of the said iiij acres. The sayd mynister as p^{son} of Adare hath vj acres of smale measure p^{ce}ll of the said iiij acres as William Lacy Cunstable theare affirmeth, yet wee thinke by leingh and bredth of the said iiij acres of great measure arrable land may be had besides freedom of parsonage or vicarage.

"There standeth one the south syde of the said towne an Abbey of Friars of the order of the Trynety wth hath a crosse of blew and redd vpon ther brests, of the foundation of the earles Ancestors as the mynister therof did show, wth hath in Castle Rob^t. iiij smale acres wth a messuage, a castle wth was lawles lands, and paieth to the L^d yearly viij^s viij^d, the sayd mynister hath in Adare a great acre wth certen gardens, a water mill, a salmon weare, and payeth by the year xviii^s viij^d.

"There standeth in the said South sid of the water of Mage an other Abbey of Augustin Fryers, fownded by John, earle of Kildare, sone to Thomas, wth died in an^o 1315, and the said earle gaue to the said abby the village of Modolehy, and certen lands in the towne of Athdare.

"Thear is in the east parte of the said towne an Abby of Gray fryers, founded by Thomas late Earle of Kildare, and Johan, Daughter to the Earle of Desmond his wiffe, aboute the yeare of oure lord 1465, whoe made the church of the said abby vppon ther owne costs, and gaue two challeses of sylver, and bought a greate bell for 10^{li}, wth he gaue to the sayd Abbay, and buylt alsoe the fourth part of the cloister: wth countes, daughter to James Earle of Desmond, was buried in the said church, in a tombe of Stone, vnder a stone that lyeth between the quier, wth Countess died 1486.

"The said Earle gaue to the said Abbay the place where it was made, wth garden and ouchard place and a certayn bigg close there about and viij messuages vij acres of smale measure wth convenient pasture wth the officers of the said abbay enioyed."

Subsequent to the printing of the history of the Abbey lands, p. 63, &c., I found the following in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, Ireland, p. 562, in the reign of Charles I., by which an additional possessor of the Abbeys of Adare is brought to light:—

"The King to Loftus, Chancellor, and the Earl of Cork, Justices, directing letters patent to Sir J. Jephson, confirming his title to the Manor of Mallow, the Black and White Abbey of Adare, and Monaster Gilliagh."

It is observable that the Poor or Franciscan Abbey is not included in this grant. Thus it appears that some of these lands passed into the possession of ten different families in one hundred and fifty years after the suppression in the reign of Henry VIII. The names are, St. Leger, Zouch, Gold, Rigges, Wallop, Norreis, Jephson, Evans, Ormesby, Quin.

Notwithstanding that the Desmond branch held Adare during their wars against the English, it was not forfeited after the Earl's death in 1583; for, in an inquisition taken after the death of Gerald, the

* Add. MSS., British Museum, No. 4,821, folio 141, &c.

* 6 Charles I., m. 2 verso.

eleventh Earl of Kildare, it appears that he possessed, in the county of Limerick, the Manors of Croom and Adare*.

Appendix I. contains a table, extracted from the books of the Down Survey made in 1642, shewing the distribution of the forfeited and other lands about Adare, now forming part of the Quin estates. It is interesting as indicating the various divisions of the land, and the persons who held them. The greater portion were granted to Sir Edward Ormesbey. The Earls of Kildare having previously become Protestants, their lands were not sequestered. The numbers and figures in the first column of the table refer to the ancient map of Adare, Plate XXIX.

In a rent-roll of the Earls of Kildare's estate, made March 3, 1656, is the following entry, for which I am indebted to the present Marquis:—

"County of Limerick, the Manors of Crum, Tubornea[†], and Adare[‡], sett to yerle (*sic*), Sir Percy Smith and others at 321^l, but worth much more."

In the year 1683, Mr. Thady Quin, of Adare, obtained a lease from the Earl of Kildare of a portion of his estate about Adare, including the "Manor mills, and the old bawn (castle), fairs and markets in the town of Adare, with the customs and tolls of said mills, fairs, and markets." In 1721, the fee-simple of these lands and manorial rights was purchased from the Trustees of the Earl of Kildare by Mr. Valentine Quin, who also bought several additional townlands of the same estate in the years 1724 and 1726: these purchases included "the chief rents of the Lordship of Adare; the Court Barony of the said Manor, with the Royalties; and the Advowson of Efin."


The Manor Courts existed down to the establishment of the Petty Sessions Courts about forty years ago.

* "Earls of Kildare," vol. i. p. 225.

† The Manor of Tubornea was in the parish of Efin. Its extent cannot be now traced.

‡ The Manor of Adare, according to a paper formerly belonging to the last Seneschal of the Manor, comprised the parishes of Adare and Drechidarsun, and part of Kildrino.

VI. MANOR HOUSE.

HE earliest portion of the Manor House seems to have been a square or oblong tower: it formed the room marked *Study* in the old house². Plate VI. represents the house about one hundred years ago, or perhaps earlier. There is no record to shew by whom it was erected, but most probably by Mr. Thady Quin, at the close of the seventeenth century. About seventy or eighty years ago the walls were raised, a bow-window was thrown out from the drawing-room, and other alterations were effected, of which the most important was the change of the entrance from the south front to the north-west side. Plate VII. gives a view of the south side of the house, with these alterations, taken about the year 1815. When the present mansion was commenced, a few of the old walls were preserved and encased in the new work—the north and south walls of the dining-room, for example, and that between the hall and gallery: the latter is one of the walls of the old tower, and when it was broken through to form the door between these two rooms—no easy matter, for it was as hard as solid rock—a silver coin of considerable antiquity was found, but unluckily it cannot now be identified. The two plans, Plate X., are drawn to the same scale, shewing the difference of size in the two houses, but they are placed on the paper at right angles to each other, the north point on the smaller being the east on the larger.

The new Manor House has been so fully described that nothing need here be added; but it may be remarked as an interesting fact, and one as rare as it is curious, that the greater portion of the building, and that the boldest in conception and most picturesque in effect, was designed by an amateur, not a single drawing having been furnished by an

² Vide small plan, Plate X.

architect; and a still larger portion was erected without the employment of either builder or clerk of the works; everything was carried on for twenty-one years solely under the superintendence of that remarkable man who was picked out from among the masons by the sagacious eye of his employer: and well did he justify the confidence reposed in him; not a single mistake having been made, nor a crack or settlement having occurred in the work which he executed. His name is chronicled on the walls of the noble house he built, but none, save those who knew him well, can be aware of what rare qualities he was possessed; how strong an intellect, what refined natural taste, how pure a heart, and what thorough truthfulness of character were combined with a steadiness, a thoughtfulness, and an unflagging zeal for the undertaking to which he devoted his life. *Requiescat in pace.* May his memory long be honoured, as assuredly it ought, by the possessors of Adare!

In the hall are to be seen the colours of the Adare corps of the celebrated Volunteers of 1782; an interesting relic of one of the rare occasions when the people of Ireland were united for the promotion of truly patriotic objects.

MUSEUM.

IN page 29 mention is made of a small museum, at present in process of arrangement; it is of a miscellaneous character, but chiefly composed of specimens of natural history, including geology, and antiquarian objects. Some of its contents are sufficiently interesting to justify their being described in this work. In the first class may be mentioned a fine and nearly perfect specimen of the *Cervus Megaceros*, the celebrated Irish deer of pre-historic, though probably not of pre-human times. This skeleton was discovered in the year 1862, in the bog of Cullan, near Tipperary. It was imbedded in a yellowish marl, underlying the cut-out bog. The deepest position of the antlers was from 3 to 3½ ft. under the surface. One of them was broken off close by the head, and was nearly in its natural position, but one of the jaw-bones lay at a distance

of 6 ft. from the head. The rest of the skeleton was nearly in its natural position with reference to the head; but all the bones seemed to have been detached from each other to distances varying from 2 or 3 in. to nearly 1 ft., and the legs were crossed one over the other. All the bones were from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. under the surface. The dimensions of the horns of this animal are—Extreme length from tip to tip, following the curve of the antlers, 12 ft.; span between the tips, 8 ft. 2 in.; circumference of the beam close to the burr, 9 in.; width of the palm, 1 ft. 2 in. This specimen is remarkable as having the incisor teeth perfect. There were eight pairs of the horns of this gigantic deer in the hall and vestibule, the finest of which was recently broken to pieces by falling from its place on the wall. The dimensions of the largest now remaining are—Extreme length, following the curve, 12 ft. 2 in.; span between the tips, 11 ft. 4 in.; girth of the beam, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; breadth of the palm, 1 ft. 5 in.; and length of the longest antler, 2 ft. 7 in. The next in size measures—Extreme length, 12 ft. 6 in.; span across, 10 ft. 4 in.; girth of the beam, 1 ft.; breadth of the palm, 1 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

There is also a reindeer's horn, with a very fine brow antler, which was found a few years ago at a place called the Inney Ferry, in the Barony of Iveragh, county of Kerry. Some men were excavating for the foundation of a lime-kiln; after removing drifted sand to the depth of 7 ft., they dug through 5 ft. of bog, when the horn was found on the gravelly bottom. A portion of the skull was attached to it, which was sawn off by one of the workmen.




In the museum are three meteoric stones, part of a shower of these singular bodies which passed over Adare in September 10, 1813: they were picked up in the street of the town. They weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. respectively. The largest which was found fell at Faba, about five miles north-east of Adare; it weighed 54 lbs. The course of the aerolites was from north-east to south-west. A loud rumbling noise occurred, passing in the same direction, and an unusual lurid

appearance of the sky was noticed shortly before the stones fell, but this may have been an accidental coincidence*.

Among the objects of antiquarian interest may be mentioned, 1. the coins, &c. found at the Abbey; 2. the weapons, &c. found at the Castle; 3. the Mungret coins; 4. the Newcastle spinetria; 5. the bell of Cashel; 6. the incised stones. The Abbey coins consist of about one hundred and fifty English, Scotch, and Irish silver pieces, from the reign of John to that of Charles II., and some of the brass money of James II. About fifty of them are of Elizabeth's reign, nineteen of Edward I., and sixteen of Edward III. Some of the other objects found at the Abbey are enumerated in page 79. The most curious of the Castle finds have been described and figured, pp. 126—132; only three coins were dug up in the moat, all of them late, being, a four-pesata piece of Philip IV., an. 1654; a Belgian dollar, 1670; and a small coin of Louis XIV., 1676.

Some years ago a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon coins and small ingots of silver were discovered by some workmen in opening a quarry in a field near the old churches of Mungret. This place was celebrated as one of the ancient Irish colleges and monastic establishments. According to the "Annals," Anglo-Saxon youths frequently came over to be educated by the Irish monks, and Mungret is mentioned as one of the colleges to which they resorted. Seven of the ingots of silver, and nine of the coins, in beautiful preservation, came into my possession: the weight of the former varies from $19\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Dr. Aquila Smith kindly furnished me with the following description of these coins:—

Edward the Elder, A.D. 901—924.

1.  **EDWARD . REX.** Head to the left. Reverse, Blundered. This variety is mentioned in Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage."
2.  **EDWARD . REX.** Reverse, **ÆTHELF . MO(netarius).**
3.  **EDWARD.** Broken. Reverse, A church. A perfect coin of this type, &c., is engraved in Ruding, Plate XVI. fig. 18.
4. **(Ead)WARD.** Broken. Reverse, **FRITHU(hert).**

* For further information concerning this remarkable fall of meteorites, vide Appendix K.

Regnald, King of Northumbria, A.D. 912—944.

5. (Regn)ALD . CTX(ul). Reverse, ✚ AVEA. A perfect specimen of this type, which is of the highest rarity, is engraved in Ruding, Plate II.

Æthelstan, A.D. 924—940.

6. ✚ ÆTHELSTAN . REX. Reverse, GALISTAN . MO (monetary). This moneyer is unpublished.
7. ✚ (Æthel)STAN . REX . TO . (Br), (i.e. Totius Britannia).

Eadred, A.D. 946—955.

8. ✚ EADRED . REX. Reverse, RYNRED . MO (monetary).
9. A fragment.

In the collection of coins is a Hyberno-Danish one, of the tenth or eleventh century, but where found I cannot at present make out.

At Newcastle, a town twelve miles west of Adare, there is an old castle which belonged to the Knights Templars, now fitted up as the residence of the agent of the Earl of Devon. At the beginning of the present century a tradition prevailed among the people, which may perhaps still exist, that a body of knights lived there, against whom the inhabitants rose up on account of their immoral practices. About sixty years ago, in digging somewhere in or about the castle, a number of extraordinary medalets were found, of which five were given to the late Lord Dunraven by Mr. Locke, the agent of the Devon estates. These are clearly the spinetriae of Tiberius's reign*; they are supposed to be bath-tickets. On one side is a Roman numeral, and on the reverse a representation which will not bear description.

In Pinkerton's Essay on Medals they are thus noticed:—

"The last pieces I shall mention are those with the heads of emperors on one side, reverse only numerals, iii., iv., v., viii., &c., and the noted spinetria of Tiberius. Both of these kinds appear tickets for the baths, as the number seems to denote the particular bath. . . . The spinetria

* In Answorth's dictionary the word "spinetria" is explained "reptores monstri concubitus."

are so immodest that few will bear mention. But some are merely ludicrous, as," &c.

At the British Museum there are several specimens of both classes, but it is not known how or whence they were obtained; some of them are identical with those in the Museum at Adare. The Newcastle find is, I believe, unique in Ireland, and I am not aware whether any such medalets have been discovered in England. How they came into possession of the Templars at Newcastle, must remain a mystery; but the fact of their turning up at that spot is most remarkable as connected with, and illustrative of, the tradition above mentioned.

The accompanying woodcut represents a very fine ancient bronze ecclesiastical bell, found at Cashel in 1849. It is 1 ft. high, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. The cross and ornamentation are more delicate and less prominent than they appear in the drawing.

Dr. Petrie, in a letter to me, says of this bell:—

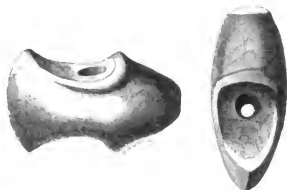
"A few words about your fine ancient quadrangular bell. This *clog*, for its superior size, weight, and incised ornamented cross, is almost a unique example of what we might well believe to have been a round-tower bell; for I have seen but one other similar, and in every respect equal to it: I allude to the bell of Bangor, which is now in the possession of Dr. Stevenson, of Belfast. These bells are obviously of contemporaneous age, and, as I believe, both of the seventh century: they are certainly not of an age later than the eighth."



BRONZE BELL, ADARE.

The following specimen of an ancient Irish stone hammer is inserted,

as being a good example of its rare class. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the sharp end, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.



Stone Hammer.

The inscribed stones, marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are among the most curious which have yet been observed in Ireland. They were all found in the western portion of the Dingle promontory, in Kerry, a district replete with objects of archæological interest, and were brought to Adare about ten years ago. They were not *in situ*, otherwise they would not have been removed, but were lying in ditches, or open fields, liable to be broken or obliterated. The following extract from a letter of Dr. Petrie's, states all that at present is known concerning these remarkable objects:—

“With reference to the antiquity of your incised Kerry crosses, I do not know what I can add to the simple expression of my opinion that I consider them unquestionably of the fifth, or at the latest sixth, century; and perhaps I should add that such cross-inscriptions, as well as the letters $\overline{d}n\overline{p}$, $\overline{d}n\overline{i}$, $\overline{d}n\overline{o}$; or $\overline{d}u\overline{p}$, $\overline{d}u\overline{i}$, $\overline{d}u\overline{o}$, which so often accompany them—abbreviations of *Dominus*, *Domini*, *Domino*—are almost peculiar to the ancient territory of Kerry and its Islands, in which such remains, like its Ogham inscriptions, are so common, and in which I cannot but believe that Christianity was first planted.”

Nos. 1 and 2 are the opposite sides of the same stone, which was

obtained from the townland of Reask. The length of the stone is

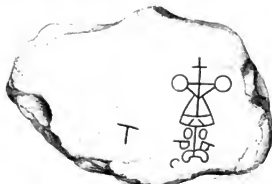


Inscribed Stone, No. 1.



Inscribed Stone, No. 2.

3 ft. 9 in. The letters on No. 1 are dup, *Dominus*. The inscription on the opposite side is perhaps dno, *Domino*.



Inscribed Stone, No. 3.

No. 3. A very singular stone, which was found near an old fort, in the vicinity of Ballydavid, about the year 1816, and was dug out of

the ground from a depth of 4 ft. below the surface, and afterwards built into a ditch by the man who found it, but not shewn to any one, as he considered its possession an omen of good luck. This account was received from Kennedy, a respectable Coastguard man stationed at Ballydavid. It is 3 ft. 6 in. in length, and 2 ft. 3 in. in breadth. I know of no inscription similar to this upon any Irish or British stone.

No. 4. This stone measures 1 ft. 4 in. across, at what may be called the base of the triangle, and 1 ft. 6 in. on the right-hand side, as viewed on the paper, and is 3 in. thick. Dr. Petrie observes:—



Inscribed Stone, No. 4

“I think your triangular stone a unique specimen; I have never seen or heard of anything like it, and I believe it, from the style of ornamentation, to be very ancient.”

Some have imagined that it formed one limb of a cross; but to those who have seen the stone, such a supposition

is inadmissible. Dean Graves has suggested that it may have been a portable altar. It was picked up at Kíllichadownig, near Fahan, where the very remarkable collection of *cloghans* or beehive-houses exists, first noticed by Dean Graves and myself, and afterwards so well described in an interesting paper by Mr. G. V. Du Noyer, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. xv., 1858. On the side opposite to that shewn in the drawing are the indistinct marks of a somewhat similar cross, as if the design had been begun on this side, and then abandoned.

No. 5. This most curiously inscribed stone was discovered lying near the burial-ground at Reask, in a very precarious position. It measures 2 ft. 10 in. in length, by 1 ft. 11 in. in breadth. It is a flagstone not

2 in. thick, and liable to have been easily broken. There is another stone at Reusk of a somewhat similar character, but without the inter-



Inscribed Stone, No 3.

laced work. By very careful rubbings, the whole design, except the bottom of the cross, has been brought out, as shewn in the woodcut. Dr. Petrie is of opinion that this stone is sepulchral, and that its interlaced ornaments are probably symbolical of the Holy Trinity.

These stones are all of the hard sandstone of the district, and the incised work is executed by a sort of punch, not by a chisel.

OGHAM STONES.

ALTHOUGH not, strictly speaking, belonging to the Museum, the collection of stones, bearing the celebrated Ogham characters, which have been erected in the pleasure-grounds, may fitly be described in this place.

They are five in number, and were all brought from the county of Kerry. No. 1 was lying on the ground on the southern slope of Mangerton mountain, broken into two pieces. No. 2 was found in a ditch near Kilgarvan. Nos. 3, 4, 5, are from the townland of Laharan, parish of Kilbonane, near Killarney, the property of D. Shine Lawler, Esq. Nos. 3 and 4 were built into the wall of a farm-house in the occupation of P. Quirk, No. 3 forming a lintel over one of the windows; No. 5 was used as one of the covering-stones of a gullet across the road close by. Representations are here given of Nos. 3 and 4 as they now are erected. The first stands 5 ft. 3 in. above ground. Dean Graves



Ogham Stones in the Pinnare-grounds, Adare Manor.

has kindly sent me his reading of the inscription;—*Macui* (the son of) *ritte*, *macui colabot*. And he adds: "I am disposed to identify the name 'Macui Ritte' with Mac Rethé, which occurs more than once in the pedigrees collected by M^c Firbis. No. 4 stands about 7 ft. high. The inscription, reading as usual from the bottom upwards on each side,

is by the same authority, *coillabotas macui corbi macui mocoicuerai*; concerning which Dean Graves says:—

“Colalot or Coillabotas is equivalent to Caolbad, a name not rare in ancient pedigrees, and occurring in the Book of Armagh as that of a person contemporary with St. Patrick. Corb is one of the most remarkable early Pagan names occurring in the southern pedigrees.”

The inscription on No. 5 is, in English letters, *corbagni macui bifili*; to this inscription the Dean attaches particular interest, as will appear whenever his too long deferred work on the Ogham character is published.

There is a fort in the vicinity of this farm-house at Laharan, from which these stones are said to have been taken about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Drew, the proprietor, from whom this information was derived, permitted us to make excavations in the fort; we found a portion of one of the chambers which exist in almost all these Kerry forts, but no more Oghams. These, like the stones in the well-known fort at Dunloe, may have been brought from their original site, and employed, as they are there, for side and covering stones in the narrow passage or chamber of the fort. Mr. Shine Lawler very kindly offered me these fine specimens of the Ogham character, and as none of them were in their original locality, I willingly accepted his offer.

The cedars, close to which these stones are placed, were planted by the Dowager Lady Dunraven, on her first arrival at Adare in 1812, and are growing most luxuriantly.

DEMESNE.

THE Demesne of Adare dates probably from Mr. Donough Quin's time, or that of his son Thady, who appears to have gone from Beabush to reside at Adare about two hundred years ago.

The line of trees shewn in Plate VI. on the sides of the broad walk have entirely disappeared. Just outside the gate the road ran at right

angles up to the present stable-yard, with a double row of elms on each side; from this point the two avenues extend, one to the town, and the other to the Deer Park. What trees remained of the avenues between the stable-yard and the house were *all* blown down in November, 1814.

An old man, who died nine years ago, in his eightieth year, told me that some little time after he came to Adare as a boy, he remembered seeing the fine row of beech-trees west of the house planted; he also recollects the house being raised, and the bow-window added to the drawing-room, and the stables and kennel being near the row of great elms by the river; also a very fine yew hedge cut into arches, running from north to south, along the edge of the roadway close to the house. According to him, the wall bounding the north and east sides of the Demesne was built between seventy and eighty years ago, and the Limerick approach and bridge date from about the same time. He remembered an old road called the Friars' road leading from the Abbey, through the gateway on the south side, and then joining the Croom road, which, he added, was reckoned one of the oldest in the county. There were formerly some very fine lime and ash-trees, forming a portion of the avenue leading to the Deer Park; they were cut down about the beginning of this century, probably from being decayed and mutilated by storms.

At the south end of the Demesne are the ruins of a house, built in connexion with an old square tower, but never finished; which, family tradition says, was intended for a younger son, of either Thady Quin or his son Valentine, but fortunately he died before it was alienated from the family place. It is surrounded by rows of old elms, which are fast decaying. About ninety years ago, Mrs. Edwin, grandmother of the present Dowager Lady Dunraven, went over to Ireland to visit some friends, and on her way to Killarney was received at Adare: she returned there after the marriage of her granddaughter, and mentioned among other things, how struck she and her party had been on her former visit, by the magnificence of the elm avenues: this corroborates Arthur Young's testimony, mentioned in the beginning of this book.

The Deer Park, containing about 250 acres, is separated from the Demesne by the high road to Rathkeale. It was formerly filled with old oaks and thorns, the greater portion of which were cut down about sixty or seventy years ago: there are still some fine specimens of these trees remaining, the representatives of the native woods, which once probably reached to and fringed the banks of the Maigue, giving to the place the name of Athdara, 'the ford of the oak.' The wood of the Irish oak is, as is well known, of great durability, and the grain very beautiful, but liable to warp, and therefore scarcely fit for carving: some of the Deer Park oaks are said to have been worked up for the mills at Carass, of which portions were bought by the late Lord Dunraven, and are now made into the hall wainscoting. There is a beam of Irish oak in the staircase, taken from the foundations of old Thomond Bridge, which must have been many centuries old at the time of its removal. Lord Dunraven enlarged and replanted the Deer Park, and laid out drives through it with the same rare combination of taste and skill as is so strikingly exhibited in the design and execution of the Manor House.

In the year 1850 the Demesne contained between 800 and 900 acres. When the various improvements, which have been for some time in progress, including considerable plantations, are completed, it will be very largely increased: the outlying woods, which skirt the Demesne, one-third of which are recently planted, will extend to about 200 acres, forming, with the Deer Park, a total of above 1,000 acres. The river Maigue runs for upwards of two miles through these grounds, into the lower end of which the spring-tides flow; and as high water then occurs from six to nine o'clock, every facility is afforded for rowing down to the Shannon, fourteen miles, and returning the same evening.

VII. O'QUIN OF INCHIQVIN.

THE O'Quins of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, chiefs of Muintir^{*} Iffernain, one of the clans of the Dalcassian race, so renowned in Irish history for their warlike propensities, were settled in very early times at Corofin, near the lake of Inchiquin, and from them the Barony of Inchiquin, or O'Quin's Island, is derived. Among the vols. published by the Irish Archæological Society, is one on the battle of Magh-Rath (pronounced Moira): this work contains a genealogical table compiled by the late Dr. O'Donovan; it is taken from those truly valuable repertories of Irish history and genealogy, the Books of Leccan and Mac Firis, and the authentic Irish Annals. This table shews the descent of the principal Munster tribes from Olioll Olum, who was king of that province towards the middle of the third century of our era. From his eldest son Eoghan-more, spring the leading tribes of Desmond, or South Munster, including the Mac Carthys, frequently kings of Desmond, the O'Callaghans, O'Donovans, &c.; while from Cormac Cas, the second son, descend the royal race of the O'Briens, hereditary kings of Thomond and alternate kings of Munster, the Mac Namaras, &c., &c., including the kindred sept of O'Dea and O'Quin.

The fifteenth in descent of the O'Quins from Cormac Cas was Iffernan, Anglice *Helt-hound*; from him the clan name was taken. From the twentieth, Conn, the surname O'Cuinn (now spelt Quin) is derived. His son, Niall O'Cuinn, was slain in the great battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. The event is thus described in Mageoghegan's translation of the "Annals of Clonmacnoise:"—

"And of the other side were slain King Brian Borowe, then greatest

^{*} Muintir signifies 'tribe or family.'

monarch in these parts of Europe, then of the age of eighty-eight years; his nephew, Conyng Mac Donewoane; Prince Murrough, his (Brian's) son, then of the age of sixty-three years; Terence, the king's grandchild, then about the age of fifteen years, who was found drowned near the fishing weare of Clontarfe, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes; Mothla Mac Donell, Mac Foylan, Prince of the Desies of Munster; Eechy Mac Downie, Neale O'Coyu, and Cowdoylye Mac Kynneddy, three noblemen of the king's bed-chamber," &c., &c., &c.

The account in the "Annals of Innisfallen," translated by O'Flanagan, describes these three as "Brians, three companions or aide-de-camps," and spells the name "Niall O'Cuinn." In this justly celebrated battle three generations of the reigning house were slain; the heroic old monarch, the heir-apparent to the throne, and his son. Niall O'Quin's grandson, Core, was tutor to Muirchertach O'Brian, King or Prince of Thomond in 1142.

The "Annals of Innisfallen," A.D. 1171, record the death of Dermot O'Quin, by Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught.

In the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 1188, it is recorded that "Edaoin, daughter of O'Quin, Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil." She appears to have been the widow of Murtoagh O'Brien, who died without issue in 1168, and was succeeded by his brother, Donald More, the last king of all Munster.

In 1197 the "Annals of Innisfallen" have the following entry:—

"Connor Roe, son of Donell More O'Brien, turned against his own brother Donogh Cairbreach, and brought the English with him into Thomond, and Cumea Mac Namara, Conor O'Quin, and a great many more were slain by them."

This was the commencement of the celebrated wars of Thomond,

between the great family of De Clare, aided by a few of the O'Briens and other Dalcassians on one side, and the O'Briens and the principal tribes of Thomond on the other; which, after lasting about a century, terminated in the final overthrow of the De Clares and their allies. It seems to have been at that time, or perhaps rather later, that the O'Quins, O'Gradys, and other clans were driven out of Clare, and settled in Limerick, placing the broad waters of the Shannon between them and their ancient patrimonies.

The following extract from a letter dated January, 1850, which I received from my lamented friend, the late Professor O'Curry, contains an interesting, and, as coming from so high an authority, a valuable notice relative to the O'Quins:—

“Cas had thirteen sons, from whom the Dalcassian tribes descend. Of these sons, Aengus-Cenn-Nathrach (Aengus of the Serpent Hill or Head), and Aengus-Cenn-Aitinn (Aengus of the Furze Hill), were two. From the former descends O'Dea and other tribes of the now Barony of Inchiquin, (Insi-*ui-Chuinn*, or O'Quinn's Island); and from the other descend the O'Cuinn (or O'Quin) and Inghean Baith (the daughter of Baith), who founded Kilnaboy, and was the patroness of the O'Quinn and his co-relatives.

“Mac Firis appears to think that Aengus of the Serpent Head, and Aengus of the Furze Head, were but one person. There is little doubt that the Serpent Head was remembered in the banners of the tribe in after times, and was not an invention of Dermot O'Conor's, nor of Terry; and, excepting the Red Hand of Mac Enis, which the O'Neills usurp, it is perhaps the oldest and most historical coat of arms or clan emblem in Ireland. Motto,—*Cenn Nathrach Aboo!* The Serpent Hill was one of the royal residences of the kings of Munster. See the ‘Book of Rights.’”

The arms of the O'Quins and the O'Deas are registered in an old MS. authority in the Herald's Office, Dublin, entitled, “Smith's Ordinary of

Arms, Ulster's Office." The subjoined sketches of the same arms are copied from O'Connor's edition of Keating.



Arms of O'Don.



Arms of O'Quinn.

The following drawing of an inscribed stone, now in the museum at Adare, is subjoined here as containing the name of Quin. It was brought,



Inscribed Stone. No. 5.

some years ago, from Inis-cealtra, or Holy Island, in Lough Derg. The stone is 2 ft. long, by 1 ft. 6 in. broad. The inscription in English is, 'A prayer for Conn;' and Dr. Petrie considers the date to be of the ninth or tenth century.

In the celebrated Irish topographical poems of O'Dugain and O'Heerin, translated and edited for the Archæological Society in 1862, by Dr. O'Donovan, a short notice of O'Quin is to be found. This edition contains a most curious and valuable treatise on ancient Irish names, and their various transformations into their English equivalents. It was the last contribution to our early literature by one of the greatest topographical scholars that Ireland ever produced. These poems were written in the fourteenth century, and describe the localities of the different Irish tribes, clans, &c., at the time of the English invasion:—

"To O'Cuinn of the candid heart
Belongs the extensive Muintir-Ikarnain,
The fruitful land of the fine youth
Lies round the festive Cora-Finne^b."

The following letter from Dr. Petrie, written as far back as 1841, is interesting in connection with the O'Quins:—

"21, *Great Charles-street, Dublin,*
"September 28, 1841.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"The notice of the family sepulchre of the O'Quins of Inchiquin, in the old church of Kilnaboy, of which I was speaking to you is, as written on the spot, as follows:—

"No part of this church (Kilnaboy) appears to be older than the fourteenth century, except the west gable, which appears to be as old as the eleventh century; and there is a tradition here that the whole of this church, excepting the west gable, was battered down by Cromwell's soldiers, and subsequently rebuilt by the O'Briens of Inchiquin.

"There is a circular low archway of cut stone in the north wall (at the ground) near the east gable, which tradition says was the entrance to the family sepulchral vault of O'Quin, which vault was within the choir, but no vestiges of it now remain.

^b p. 125.

"If tradition be correct as to the owners of this family sepulchre, and there is no reason to doubt its truth, it would follow that the O'Quins must have been the builders or rebuilders of the church in the eleventh century, and very possibly the builders of the Round tower also, which it is most probable was erected at the same period.

"Of this tower only a fragment now remains. It is 13 ft. in height, and 52 ft. 6 in. in circumference at its base, and stands 52 ft. north of the centre of the north wall of the church. It is built very roughly of oblong squared stones laid in irregular courses; has no vestige of doorway or other aperture, and on its south side appears to have been battered by cannon, a circumstance very likely to have occurred during Ireton's sojourn in Clare.

"Believe me always,

"My dear Lord, with true respect,

"Yours faithfully,

"GEORGE PETRIE."

Dr. Petrie, some years ago, contributed to the "Irish Penny Journal" a paper containing a description of the lake of Inchiquin, and a curious legend connected with the expulsion or removal of the O'Quins from their ancient patrimony, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The lake of Inchiquin is situated in the parish of Kilnaboy, barony of Inchiquin, and is about two miles and a-half in circumference. It is bounded on its western side by a range of hills rugged but richly wooded, and rising abruptly from its margin. One solitary island alone appears on its surface, unless that be ranked as one on which the ancient castle is situated, and which may originally have been insulated, though no longer so. The castle, which is situated at the northern side of the lake, though greatly dilapidated, is still a picturesque and interesting ruin, consisting of the remains of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-house attached to it; and its situation on a rocky island or peninsula standing out in the smooth water, with its grey walls relieved

by the dark masses of the wooded hills behind, is eminently striking and imposing.

"It is from this island or peninsula that the barony takes its name; and from this also the chief of the O'Briens, the Marquis of Thomond, derives his more ancient title of Earl of Inchiquin. For a long period it was the principal residence of the chiefs of this great family, to one of whom it unquestionably owes its origin; but we have not been able to ascertain with certainty the name of its founder, or date of its erection. There is, however, every reason to ascribe its foundation to Tíege O'Brien, king or lord of Thomond, who died, according to the "Annals of the Four Masters," in 1466, as he is the first of his name on record who made it his residence, and as its architectural features are most strictly characteristic of the style of the age in which he flourished.

"The locality, as its name indicates, and as history and tradition assures us, was the ancient residence of the O'Quins, a family of equal antiquity with the O'Briens, and of the same stock,—namely, the Dal Cas, or descendants of Cormac Cas, the son of Ollioll Oluim, who was monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the third century. The O'Quins were chiefs of the clan called Hy-Ifearnan, and their possessions were bounded by those of the O'Deas on the east, the O'Loughlins and O'Connors (Corconiroe) on the west and north-west, the O'Hynes on the north, and the O'Hehirs on the south. At what period and from what circumstance the O'Quins lost their ancient patrimony, we have not been able to discover; but it would appear to have been about the middle or perhaps close of the fourteenth century, to which time their genealogy as chiefs is recorded in that invaluable repository of Irish family history, the book of Mac Fírbis; and it would seem most probable that they were transplanted by the O'Briens about this period to the county of Limerick, in which they are subsequently found. Their removal is indeed differently accounted for in a popular legend still current in the barony, and which, according to our recollections of it, is to the following effect:—

"In the youth of the last O'Quin, of Inchiquin, he saw from his

residence a number of swans of singular beauty frequenting the west side of the lake, and wandering along its shore. Wishing, if possible, to possess himself of one of them, he was in the habit of concealing himself among the rocks and woods in its vicinity, hoping that he might take them by surprise, and he was at length successful; one of them became his captive, and was secretly carried to his residence, when, to his amazement and delight, throwing off her downy covering, she assumed the form of a beautiful woman, and shortly after became his wife. Previous to the marriage, however, she imposed certain conditions on her lover as the price of her consent, to which he willingly agreed. These were—first, that their union should be kept secret; secondly, that he should not receive any visitors at his mansion, particularly these of the O'Briens; and lastly, that he should wholly abstain from gambling. For some years these conditions were strictly adhered to; they lived in happiness together, and two children blessed their union. But it happened unfortunately at length that at the neighbouring races of Cood he fell in with the O'Briens, by whom he was hospitably treated; and being induced to indulge in too much wine, he forgot his engagements to his wife, and invited them to his residence on a certain day to repay their kindness to him. His wife heard of this invitation with sadness, but proceeded without remonstrance to prepare the feast for his guests. But she did not grace it with her presence; and when the company had assembled, and were engaged in merriment, she withdrew to her own apartment, to which she called her children, and after embracing them in a paroxysm of grief, which they could not account for, she took her original feathery covering from a press in which it had been kept, arrayed herself in it, and assuming her pristine shape, plunged into the lake, and was never seen afterwards. On the same night, O'Quin, again forgetful of the promises he had made her, engaged in play with Tiege-an-Cood O'Brien, the most distinguished of his guests, and lost the whole of his property.

“The reader is at liberty to believe as much or as little of this story as he pleases; but at all events the legend is valuable in a historical

point of view, as indicating the period when the lands of Inchiquin passed into the hands of the O'Brien family; nor is it wholly improbable that under the guise of a wild legend may be concealed some indistinct tradition of such a real occurrence as that O'Quin made a union long kept hidden, with a person of inferior station, and that its discovery—as in case of Thomas, the sixth Earl of Desmond—drew upon his head the vengeance of his proud compeers, and led to their removal to another district of the chiefs of the clan Hy-Ifearnan.

"Be this, however, as it may, the ancient family of O'Quin—more fortunate than most other Irish families of noble origin—has never sunk into obscurity, or been without a representative of aristocratic rank; and it can at present boast of a representative among the nobility of the empire in the person of its justly presumed chief, the noble Earl of Dunraven, and Mount Earl."

Another legend relating to the same event, written by a gentleman well versed in the legendary lore of these wild but strikingly picturesque districts, is taken from the "Illustrated Dublin Journal." It is called "The Golden Butterfly:"—

"After visiting the stupendous cliffs of Moher, the tourist who proceeds inland and climbs to the summit of a certain steep mountain in the parish of Kilnaboy, county Clare, will see shining beneath him in the summer sunlight the beautiful lake of Inchiquin, with its solitary island and its ruined castle.

"Like many another Irish lake, the waters of Inchiquin are said to roll over the domes and palaces of a submerged city. The solitary fisherman who rows his light skiff or curragh over its smooth expanse on a calm summer evening, still believes that he can see

"The round towers of other days
In the waves beneath him shining"—

and will tell you a tale of a remote ancestor of the O'Quins, in which that hero is represented in the act of being overwhelmed by the raging waters, castle, town, and all, on account of some offence against one

of the fairy potentates of the locality. Be this as it may, we will now come to the last O'Quin who ruled over the wild and romantic territory of Hy-Ifearnan, his ancient patrimony, and relate the cause of his expulsion from that region of mountain and moor, lake and tumbling river, together with his migration at the head of his broken clan across the Shannon, and his settlement in the county Limerick, where his descendants remain to the present day, still holding a considerable portion of the rich lands of which they originally took possession.

"In the castle of Inchiquin dwelt Donal, an aged chief, whose youth and manhood had been spent in battle and turmoil, but who now in his old age determined to throw aside targe and spear and iron glove, and spend the remainder of his days governing his broad lands in peace and equity. Of all Donal's children none remained to cheer his heart as he trod the final stages of life's troublous journey, save his youngest son, Rory the Black, a youth of whom the old chief was very proud, and who was already renowned for both his personal beauty and for his many knightly accomplishments. At the period to which we allude, young Rory the Black was just after leaving the ancient monastery of Kilfenora, in which he had been educated from his childhood, and from which he had never been allowed to come forth, save on such times as he was sent to the wars to learn the profession of arms, or during the great days of festival held by his clan in their merry principality of Hy-Ifearnan.

"One day, after his departure from Kilfenora and final settlement in his father's castle of Inchiquin, young Rory went out to hunt. Unattended by either head-man or horse-varlet, he crossed the rugged chain of mountains that overhung the lake, and rode down into a deep glen, through the bosom of which a murmuring brown stream rolled down sparkling in the sunlight. After traversing several miles of this glen with his four gray stag-hounds behind him, the green forest beneath which he rode gradually became more stunted, and at length disappeared altogether, when before him opened a wide, stern, and solitary valley, without a single shrub or tree to hide its grim rocks and barren hollows. On making the circuit round the base of a huge crag that towered over

the turbulent stream, he looked up the valley and saw a huge red stag rushing down its eastern slope, with a man who ran with extraordinary swiftness in close pursuit behind him. This strange hunter was clad in the skins of beasts, and held a short bright spear in his hand, which he cast at the stag as the latter with a bound cleared the broad bed of the torrent. He missed his aim, however, and the spear stuck quivering deep in the green sward on the further bank, while the stag bounded swiftly up the other slope of the valley. And now the hunter, also with a single bound, cleared the stream, snatched up his weapon, and with chest bent forward and head erect darted up the hill at a speed that soon brought him within his original distance of the panting stag. But beyond that distance he seemed unable to advance as both swept up the hill, till at last they disappeared from the view of Rory the Black beyond its verge.

"The young chief now rode farther up the valley, expecting to see no more of the hunter and the stag; but after a short time they appeared retracing their headlong course, and enacting over again what had occurred at the crossing of the torrent. Six times was all this repeated, during which Rory had great difficulty in preventing his hounds from darting forward and joining in the marvellous chase. At the seventh time, just as the hunter had thrown his spear, and was in the act of springing across the glen, his foot caught in a looped ivy stem that stretched along the edge, and he was thrown headlong into the deep pool of water beneath. Rory knew that such a hunter had but little to fear from the narrow pool of a mountain torrent, and seeing the stag rush up the hill, he found himself unable to resist the temptation any longer, so, throwing the bridle loose and touching his steed with the spur, he called merrily to his hounds and dashed in pursuit. The stag had got a good start, and as Rory gained the ridge or spine of the hill, was half way down the slope at the other side. But now both steed and hounds went bravely downward, and began to gain upon the deer, till the latter, coming to the base of an immense wall of rock at the bottom, turned upward in a circular course, and went back again in full career for the first valley, where, instead of directly crossing the stream as he

did previously, he now rushed obliquely along the slopes and rocks towards the extreme end, and there turning, came down at a thundering pace on the opposite side, with Rory and his baying hounds still close upon his track. Another round of the immense valley, and again the stag came down, now on the very brink of the roaring stream. Just as he had gained the spot where his first pursuer fell, however, Bran, Rory's best hound, seized him by the haunch, and after a violent struggle, during which the other dogs had come up, all rolled over the abrupt edge into the stream. Rory, on coming to the spot, dismounted and looked down. The huge stag was stretched dead beneath upon the sand, and the hounds were quietly lapping the cool water beside him. The strange hunter, however, was nowhere to be seen, till Rory, after descending the steep side of the glen and making a close search, at last found him lying upon a damp bank, apparently dead from the effects of his fall.

"After a copious sprinkling of water from the stream, the stranger at length began to revive, and was soon able to stand and account for himself.

"'Young future Chief of Inchiquin,' he said, 'thou hast done me a service, for which I will repay thee well.'

"'Who art thou?' returned Rory; 'for I never saw a man in thy strange guise amid these mountains before.'

"'I am Merulan the Wizard,' answered the stranger.

"'Take thy stag, then,' said Rory. 'Wert thou another hunter I might claim him for myself, seeing that my hounds have killed him; but, by my knightly faith, it were pity to deprive hunter like thee of such spoil. Take him;—or, stay; come to my father's house, and thou shalt have good cheer during many a merry moon.'

"'I cannot go,' answered Merulan, 'but I thank thee none the less. Thou and thine wert ever bountiful to the poor and friendless from generation to generation, since the day that the mighty Olliol Oluin put his sword in the scabbard, and made the wise laws for the sons of Inisfail.'

"'Why canst thou not come?' said Rory, looking kindly on Merulan. 'Thou hast nought to bind thee to one spot, so come with me, and we

shall have feasting and merry revel for many a day in the old halls of Iuehiquin.'

" 'It cannot be,' returned Merulan. 'I must spend a year and a day in the cave that lies beneath yonder crag. The stag the hounds have killed will give me food for a long time; and,' continued he, with a smile of strange sweetness and benevolence, 'when I want another, thou hast seen enough of me to-day to shew thee that I cannot die with hunger whilst a single deer bides within these mountains. However, for the service thou hast done me, take this,' and putting his hand into his leathern pouch he drew therefrom the semblance of a butterfly, carved in flashing gold, and handed it to Rory. One of the legs of the glittering little image was pointed like the pin of a brooch. 'Take this,' continued he, 'and place it as a clasp for thy plume. As yet thy heart is kind and full of equity, but when thou growest older, the world may change thee, as it changeth every mortal man. Wear this, however, above thy forehead, and as long as thou doest right it will continue to shine brightly as thou seest it now; but the moment the doing of a bad deed enters into thy heart, it will cease to shine, and become dull and dark as the damp sod beneath our feet.'

"Rory, after looking with delight on the strange gift, placed it as a clasp to the plume of his light-barred cap. Merulan, with another smile, bade him farewell, and then both left the glen, Rory riding across the ridge into another valley, and the wizard bearing the body of the stag towards his solitary cave.

"When Rory had crossed the range of mountains, the mighty and rugged spurs of which shot out into a wide plain, a great forest extended itself before him, within the mazes of which he wound his horn merrily and hunted all day long, till the sun seemed resting beyond upon the far glittering waves of the boundless ocean. He then bethought himself of returning, but before he did so dismounted and sat down upon a green bank, in a flowery dell surrounded by many a silver birch and waving rowan-tree. At last the sun set, and the dim shadows of twilight began to steal upon the resting-place of the young hunter. He now took off his

barred-cap, and looked again upon the golden butterfly. Its two minute eyes seemed of diamonds, and as the dark shadows gathered down faster and faster, and made a gloom upon all the forest around, the wonderful image emitted a light that seemed to fill the whole glade, and enabled him to distinguish the smallest leaf or blade of grass, even to a point far in between the trunks of the encircling trees. After gazing and wondering for some time, he again mounted his steed, and calling his hounds, proceeded through the forest homeward, the magic plume-elasp lighting his way through dark recesses and tangled paths with a brilliancy far transcending that of the brightest star or the yellow moon of autumn.

"On the farthest verge of the forest ran a broad, swift river, to which the turbulent stream of the desert valley was a tributary. As Rory came towards the bank of this river, he heard a wild and piteous scream, which seemed to proceed from some one struggling for life in the water. Down he rode to the bank, the magic butterfly still lighting his way, and looking out upon the stream, beheld in the midst the figure of a young girl as she floated helplessly with the tide, still, however, faintly endeavouring to keep herself upon the surface. In an instant Rory dashed his horse into the river, at a point below that where the girl was still struggling, and as she floated downward, caught her in his strong grasp, and carried her safe to the other shore. For a time she lay insensible on the bank, but she soon recovered and thanked her deliverer in a voice of exceeding sweetness. She said that she was the only daughter of a kern, or foot-soldier, who lived hard by, and who served the lord of Inchiquin, and that as she was crossing the ford, a little distance above, she had lost her footing and fallen into the river.

"Rory, by the light of the golden image, had time to examine the features and form of the young girl, as she stood up and prepared to depart for her father's cot. He had never before beheld a being so beautiful. She seemed at first frightened at the strange light emitted by the image, and began to think that she owed her deliverance to some forest sprite, but when again she looked upon the smiling, noble face of the young chieftain, and heard his kind words, she knew he was

mortal, and invited him to partake of the hospitality of her father's cot beside the river. This invitation Rory thankfully accepted, and when they arrived at the wood-kern's cottage, the surprise of the young girl knew no bounds when she saw her father welcoming Rory as the son of the brave lord of Inchiquin.

"The more Rory saw of the beautiful young girl, the more he admired her, and when he took his departure in the morning, it is not to be wondered at that he resolved to return frequently to the cottage. And he did return, and who will marvel when they hear that he was at last in love with the beautiful Enna, the daughter of the wood-kern, and that he swore, come what would, to make her his wife? All this, however, he kept secret from his father, for he knew that the latter, though just and wise, would sooner see him dead than the husband of a low-born maiden such as Enna.

"And thus a year passed away, at the end of which the old lord of Inchiquin, finding his health failing, and wishing to see his affairs settled before his death, began to negotiate a match between his son and the daughter of O'Brien, lord of Thomond. It was now that Rory found himself sorely beset, between his duty to his father and his love for the young peasant girl. In those times the wishes of children were not consulted, particularly by their parents, and so after a few meetings between the lord of Thomond and his vassal chief, old Donal of Inchiquin, the match was made, and the day was appointed for the marriage of Rory the Black and the haughty Maud O'Brien.

"The important day came, and Rory, who had secretly married the lovely Enna in the interim, refused of course the hand of the princess of Thomond, for which rebellious act, at the instigation of O'Brien, he was lodged in one of the strongest dungeons of Inchiquin by his incensed father.

"Day after day the old chief visited Rory in his prison, expecting the latter to be brought to reason, and thus matters went on for nearly half a-year, at the end of which time Rory grew tired of his confinement, and began to think in his misery of repudiating his low-born wife, and

marrying the young princess of Thomond. The father, noticing the change, now worked upon his mind untiringly, until at length Rory gave his consent, though he knew that in the far-off cottage by the forest river, his rightful wife would die when she heard the woeful news. It was now all rejoicing in Inchiquin. Rory was liberated, and another day was appointed for the bridal that had caused so much trouble. The lord of Thomond's castle was situated a considerable distance away from Inchiquin, beyond the mountains, and that they might reach it about noon, Rory and his father, and their gallant train, set out on their journey before the dawn of day. On they went, and now some glamour seemed to influence Rory, for never a thought came into his mind of the golden butterfly, and the kindly warning of Merulan, in connection with it. At the crossing of a glen his horse stumbled, but there was now no light to guide his way—nothing but darkness before and around him. During the passage of a quagmire, again his horse stumbled, and almost fell forward into a treacherous pool of water; still he thought not of the golden gift of Merulan.

"And now upon the plain smooth road, the horse for the third time stumbled and fell forward, bringing Rory down with him.

"'I would to heaven,' exclaimed the young chief, as he extricated himself from his horse, and then helped the animal to rise—'that it was on the road to the far-off forest I was, where dwells my loved and lawful wife!'

"At that moment the golden butterfly cast a faint glitter upon the dark road.

"'She will die, poor thing,' resumed Rory, 'when she hears of the base act I am about to do. I have half a mind to refuse once more, be the consequence what it may!'

"The gleam from the golden image became brighter.

"'Yes!' exclaimed Rory as he now noticed the change suddenly, 'come what will I will not advance a step further towards the consummation of this bad deed. I will return and proclaim my wife to my father's vassals, and die if necessary to defend her!'

"And now the light became like the rising sun, brightening all a-near. Rory sprang to his saddle, wheeled his horse around, and in a moment dashed away on the backward track, pursued by his father and the train of gallants who attended him. It was still dark, and the rays from the magic butterfly lit Rory's path as he fled fast and far towards the cottage of his young wife. His father was soon left behind, and the pursuit at length entirely ceased.

"Rory reached his wife before the hot noontide, and lived concealed in her little cot beside the river for a month. At the end of that time his father died, and he was proclaimed chief of Inchiquin. He then avowed his marriage, when a fierce war followed between himself and the prince of Thomond, who swore that he would never rest night or day, till the clan O'Quin was swept, root and branch, from the principality of Clare. And he kept his vow, for he never ceased till he had driven Rory the Black to such extremities, that the latter, with his young wife and his broken clan, was at length forced to bid farewell to his ancient patrimony of Inchiquin, and cross the Shannon into the county Limerick, where his line, as we have said, is still represented by the Earl of Dunraven."

One branch of the O'Quins remained in the neighbourhood of Inchiquin: the autograph Visitation of Bishop Worth, the first Bishop after the Restoration, contains several notices connected with them, furnished to me by the late Professor O'Curry. "John O'Quin released" certain lands "about Kilnaboy, to the Bishop (Rider) in 1617." Part of the Commons of Kilnaboy are set by the Bishop to Roger O'Quin (same date), &c. Some of the family can be traced in the neighbourhood down to the present century, and there is a pedigree among the Adair papers, connected apparently with these O'Quins, which narrates some curious anecdotes, and seems to come down to the latter part of last century; but a portion is missing, and unfortunately that part which was probably explanatory of the whole, and might have furnished the means of connecting the different branches of the family. The senior branch, after

having left the county of Clare, appears to have settled at Kilmallock, and to have rather sunk into obscurity. James Quin, of Kilmallock, had a brother John, a Dominican Friar, who was Bishop of Limerick, according to Ware, in the reign of Henry VIII., but being blind and infirm, he resigned in April, 1551.

James Quin's great grandson, Donough, married the heiress of the O'Riordans, "who had possessed for five centuries an estate running for three or four miles along the banks of the Maigue*." He appears to have been the first of the family who resided at Adare, but whether on the site of the present manor-house, cannot be ascertained. He died in 1671, and was buried in the Abbey (Franciscan) of Adare. His son, Mr. Thady (or Theodore) Quin, born in 1645, may justly be esteemed as the second founder or restorer of his family. A valuable and curious letter from him to Sir John Kirwan, of Castle Hackett, (ancestor of the present Lady Cloncurry,) written in 1714, is extant among the Adare papers, and contains many interesting particulars about the Quins.

In the beginning of this letter Mr. Quin announces the marriage of his son John to Sir John Kirwan's grandchild, daughter of Sir Walter Blake. He then goes on to mention that some malicious person, in order to prevent the match and breed discord, had endeavoured to throw aspersions upon his family, which, however, Sir Walter Blake did not believe:—

"The reflection is that my father was a piper, that my name and family was mean and obscure, that in my younger days I was a solicitor, and that I am not able to perform with Sir Walter Blake half what I promise; and not knowing but this might reach your ears and pass for truth with you, I think it proper to give in vindication of my credit, the same answer I gave Sir Walter."

In his explanation Mr. Quin enters into a sketch of the history of his

* Quoted from Thady Quin's letter. The only notices of the O'Riordans I have been able to find, are two, among the Inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's Office: "William O'Riordan taken at Kilmallock, 2nd of James I.," and "Maurice O'Riordan at Kilmallock, 1605."

family, and points out the origin of the curious story of the piper, which he satisfactorily disposes of. He mentions that the O'Riordan property was much encumbered, and a great part of it ran in gavelkind, which explains his inheriting so small an estate. He goes on to give an account of his three marriages. The first was with the daughter and heiress of Mr. Andrew Rice, of Dingle, whose estate was forfeited, and in lieu Mr. Rice obtained five hundred acres in the county of Clare, which property was in possession of Valentine, Thady Quin's eldest son, at the date of the letter. This must be the estate mentioned in King Charles's grant to Mr. Quin, (vide Appendix D.) After describing his second and third marriages, he goes on to state that he was left by his father "a piece of freehold estate and a beneficial farm worth above £100 a-year, besides his stock of cows, sheep, and horses." He then mentions the various branches of the O'Quins in Ireland, to shew their importance in ancient times, and thus concludes:—

"My father, desiguing to make me a lawyer, was advised I should by soliciting, as others did, first learn the practice part of the law. I did so, and studied hard Coke upon Littleton, and other books for three years, but it being reported Roman Catholick lawyers would be suspended, I betook to country affairs and to my industry, and £100 a-year, and the stock I had by my father's death, and to my portions God gave that blessing that I am now like others envied."

Mr. Quin appears to have resided at Beabush previous to his removal to Adare. He purchased the moiety of that townland, with the mill, in 1669. Of his house not a stone above ground remains, nor is there any tradition of the Quins having lived at Beabush. Recently the foundations of a house near the mill were discovered, which doubtless was Mr. Quin's residence; it is said, by the old people in the neighbourhood, to have belonged to the Keatings, into which family one of his daughters married. In 1674 and 1675, Mr. Quin made additional purchases in the neighbourhood of Adare, and in 1678 he obtained a lease of 1,000

years of the forfeited lands about Adare, which had been granted to the Ormsbys^{*}; this included the Abbeys, Abbey lands, &c.: the lease contains a clause that Mr. Quin was to improve and reside on the premises.

In the same year he bought the family property about Croom, and in 1683 obtained a long lease from the Earl of Kildare of a portion of his estates at Adare, including the old castle, manor mills, markets, fairs, &c. Next year Mr. Quin procured a patent from Charles II. for all the lands he had purchased, including Clonlehard, a hilly property in the west of the county, containing about 5,000 acres, which was sold by his grandson, Mr. Windham Quin. At this period, when such a multitude of new titles were being taken from the Crown under the Acts of Settlement, many of the smaller proprietors adopted this practice of getting some gentleman of position to include their land in his own patent in order to escape the expenses of a separate grant. It appears that Mr. Quin performed these friendly offices for more than one; but, if the traditions are to be relied on, trusts of the kind were not always discharged with equal faithfulness. Mr. Quin's last purchase seems to have been Ballinvoher, on the banks of the Shannon, in 1702.

D'Alton's King James's Army List^{*} contains an account of the commission issued by the King in 1690, for applotting a tax on personal estates, "according to the ancient custom of this kingdom, and in time of danger." Persons of local influence were appointed to assess this tax for three months. In the county of Limerick[†] are the following names, "The High Sheriff *pro temp.*, Sir John Fitz Gerald, Dominick Roche, John Bourk, of Cahirmoyle, John Rice, of Hospital, Edward Rice, John Baggott, sen., Henry Wray, Thaddeus Quinn, and George Evans, Esqrs." This list probably indicates the leading Catholic gentry of the district. At p. 369 of the same vol., the name of Thady Quin appears in the list of officers of King James's army, as in Lord Clare's regiment of horse. In a MS. book of attainders in Trinity College Library, not classed,

^{*} Vide p. 64, and Appendix I.

^{*} Second Edition, vol. i. p. 33, &c.

[†] p. 35.

p. 124, Thady Quin is adjudged not within the articles of Limerick, February 6, 1698; but at p. 170 he is said to have been within them. The foregoing statements sufficiently account for the political difficulties in which Mr. Quin appears to have been entangled; indeed it must have been no easy matter for a Catholic to have avoided them in those days; but that he extricated himself most successfully, is clear from the following curious Report, made in June, 1699, by Robert Rochford, then Attorney-General:—

“To their Ex^{ties} the Lords Justices of Ireland.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXC^{ty}.”

“In obedience to your Excellen^{ty} ord^r of Reference to me directed, bearing Date the 9th Day of May last, on the Petition of Thady Quin, of Adare, in the County of Limerick, Esq^r., presented to his Majesty and Transmitted to your Exc^{ty}., I have Examined the matters thereof and find

“That the Pet^r in his said Petition . . . hath Set forth that upon hearing his Claime for the benefit of the Articles of Limerick before the Commissioners appointed for adjudication of Claims, it appeared that the Peti^r was within the City of Limerick at the time of making the said Articles, and for some months before, that the said Comm^{rs} would have Adjudged him to be Comprehended within the said Articles, but that the Kings Managers gave some Evidence that the Pet^r was During the 1st Seige of Limerick seen in the Company of sev^l Protestant gent^l., from whence it being inferd that the Peti^r had the benefit of protection was therefore adjudged out of the said Articles; the Peti^r also set forth that altho the Jurys in 2 sev^l Counties returned Ignorant upon Indictments ag^t the Pet^r, yet the Peti^r is indicted in another County, but not Outlawed or otherwise Convicted of any Crime. That the Peti^r during the late Rebellion in this Kingdom was highly Serviceable to many of his Majestys Protestant Subjects, and that the Pet^r Title to a small Estate, of which he is still in possⁿ, is grounded upon the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and it is his Interest as well as his inclination to be for an English Government.

"For Proofs of the said Alligations the Petit' has produced unto me a Certificate bearing date the 6th of March, 1698, signed by Robert Doyne, Esq^r., Lord Chief Baron of his Majestys Court of Excheq^r, S^r Rich^d Cox, Knight, one of the Justices of the Comon Pleas, S^r John Lyndon, Kn^t., one of the Justices of the . . . Kings bench, S^r Henry Cohlín, Kn^t., one of the Barons of the Court of Excheq^r, and S^r John Jeffreyson, one of the Judges of the Court of Comon Pleas, being the five of the said Comm^{rs} that heard the said Claime, wherein they Set forth that it appear'd to them upon hearing his Claime that the Petit' was in the City of Limerick, an Inhabitant at the time of making the said Articles, and for some months before, and that they woud have adjudgd him within the s^d Articles, but that the managers for his Majesty gave Evidence that he was at the time of the first Seige of Lim^k at Adare, within seaven miles of the English Camp, and that he Enjoyed the Benefitt of Protection. They further Certifie that it appeard to them by the Certificates of sev^l Credible persons, and by particuler information of sev^l gentlemen of good note to some of them who were Judges of Assize in the s^d County of Limerick, that the said Thady Qvin has in a particuler man^r distinguished himself in being very Kind and Serviceable to his Protestant Neighbours During the late Rebellion, and that he did not appear in Arms or Take any Military Employment und^r the Late King James.

"The Petit' hath alsoe produced unto me another Certificate of the 1st of Aprill, 1692, Subscribed by sev^l Clergymen and Aldermen being Protestant Inhabitants of the City of Limerick, wherein they Certifie that Thady Quin, of Adare, Esq^r., lived with his Family in his own House in Limerick long before the last Seige, during the Seige and since the Seige, and that he was Esteemed as a faithfull friend to the Protestants, Charitable to such of them as were in distress, Especially to those of his Majestys Army as were in Prison, and contributed weekly to their reliefe Equal with the Protestants.

"I find by another Certificate of several Protestant Gentlem. in the said County of Limerick, dated the 20th of Aug^r., 1690, Setting forth that They have been for many Years past acquainted with Thady

Quin, Esq^r., he having lived a long time in their Neighbourhood in the said County, that he all along behaved himself very peaceably and quietly, no way injuring or molesting any of his Neighbours, nor Concerned in any military Employment under the late King James. They further Certifie that he has been for 2 years past in particular very kind to all his Protestant Neighbours, protecting and Defending them from injuries to the utmost of his power, not only to the hazard of his person and substance, but even unto the gaining himself the ill Will and hatred of most of the Roman Catholick Gentry of the said County, and the loss of a great part of his Stock.

"The Petit^r hath produced unto me an Address of the High Sherriffe, Grand Jury, and others of the protestant Gentry and Clergy of the County of Limerick, directed to S^r Rich^d Reynell, Barn^t., Late Lord Chief Justice of his Majesties Court of King Bench, and then Justice of Assize for the Province of Munster, setting forth that Mr. Thady Quin, of Adare, hath to their Knowledge been before these late Wars a peaceable and quiet Inhabitant of the said County, no way offending his neighbours, and a great Improver as well of his farms under English men as a small Estate he purchased, To which his Title is the same with their's depending of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and since the Wars never plundered or oppressed any English man or Protestant, but did to the best of his power protect all his protest^t Neighbours, and with all was very charitable to such of them as were Imprisoned or otherwise distressed, whereby he gained to himself so much ill Will of several of the Irish, that he lost his Stock and Goods to a very great Value, and was in hazard of his life, and see made it their Request that he might recommend the Petit^r to the Chief Governours of this Kingdom to Extend their favour towards him suitable to the inclination that they were satisfied he had to be peaceable under an English government.

"The Petit^r has produced unto me a Lre dated the 22^d of December, 1698, Directed to S^r Thomas Southwell, Bar^t., and S^r W^m King, kn^t., both Knights of the Shire for the County of Limerick, and signed by sev^l Justices of Peace and other Protestant Inhabitants of that County,

wherein they write y^t having to their great Trouble been informed that M^r. Thady Quin, of Adare, is not like to have that Success in his Claime which they wish him, & being Sencible of the great Service and Kindness he hath in generall Done to the Protest^{ts} in the s^d County, by protecting and relieving them in the last War, and in particular to many of themselves, & therefore earnestly begg the s^d S^r Tho^s Southwell, & S^r W^m King, being their Representatives in Parliament to intercede with the Government to recommend his Case to his Majesty, if it be necessary, that soe he may be Distinguished from those that were Enemies to the English Interest.

"He hath also produced unto me another Lere signed by the R^e Rev^d Tho^s Lord Bis^p of Limerick, and Directed to the above ment^d S^r W^m King, dated the 30th of December, 1698, wherein he mentions that being informed that M^r. Thady Quin is like to be a sufferer on account of the late Rebellion, unless releiv^d by the Charitable interposition of the House of Commons, and further offers that altho he was no Eye witness of his behaviour During the late King James's Reign, yet the very good Character he bears in this Country, and the many assurances he has had from persons of undoubted Credit of his affectionate Concern for Protestants during the late Rebellion, which he Expressed by many good offices which he did them to the hazard of his own person and fortune, prevailed on him to Joyne with the rest of the gentl^l of the said County in requesting the s^d S^r W^m King to move the Honble house of Commons to shew him all the favour they in their great Wisdom shou^d think fit, or his Kindness to Protestants did deserve, soe that a distinction be made between moderat and bigotted Papists.

"I find by Two Certificates of Charles Baldwin, Deputy Cl^ke of the Crown for the Counties of Limerick and Waterford, both of the 13th of May last, that Search being made amongst the Pleas of the Crown in the said Counties, he finds that 2 sev^l Bills of Indictment were Exhibitted against Thady Quin, of Adare, for high Treason, by him Committed ag^t his present Majesty and the late Queen, the which bills of Indictment were returned ignoram^t by the Grand juries of Each County. I also find by

a Certificate of Dan^l Wybrants, Esq^r., Dep^y Cl^{ke} of the Crown, bear^g date the vith of May last, that search being made amongst the Pleas of the Crown in his Majestys Court, Kings bench, He finds that Thady Quin, of Adare, in the County of Limerick, Esq^r., stands indicted of High Treason, To which he appeard in the said C^t and remains upon Baile, but finds the said Quin not outlawed or Convict of any Crime that appears of Record in the s^d Court.

“I further Take leave to inform your Excell^{ty} that the Pet^r was by the s^d Comm^{rs} appointed for Hearing and Determining the Claims of such p^{rs}ons who pretended to the benefit of the Articles made for the surrender of Lim^o, adjudged not be Comprehended within the said Articles, because he had Enjoyed the benefit of protection before the Capitulation of the surrender of Limerick, but the Pet^r is not as yet Convicted of any Crime on acc^t of the s^d Rebellion.

“Upon the whole matter I am humbly of Oppinion that the gen^l good belieav^t and Demean^t of the Pet^r during the late Rebellion in this Kingdom to his Protest^r neighbours, and the faire Character he bears in the Country where he Lives, the Truth whereof appears by the sev^l orig^l Testimonials and Certificates aforesaid produced unto me, the Copies whereof are ment^d in the s^d Petition to be annexed thereunto, distinguish him from others Concerned in the late Rebellion, that he is an object of his Majestys grace & mercy for a Pardon as is desired, To which y^r Excell^{ties} may recomend him if y^r Excell^{ties} shall so think fitt, All which is Nevertheless most humbly Submitted to y^r Excell^{ties} prudent Consideration this 16th day of June, 1699.

“ROB^t ROCHFORD.

“A True Copy taken from the Book of Reports Made by Rob^t Rochford, Esq^r., when Att^y-Gen^l, afterwards Lord Chief Baron Rochford.

“N.B. Upon this Report the said Pet^r Quin obtained a Nol^l pros^o, &c., and no prosecution ever afterwards ag^t him, but he afterwards prosecuted the Informers ag^t him, & had them Indicted for perjury, Convicted and pillord,” &c.

Of the certificates alluded to in the above Report, two are among the Adare papers, namely, that from the Judges, dated March 6, 1689, and that of the 20th of August, 1690, both of which state that Mr. Quin did not appear to have taken any military employment under the late King James. Hence we must conclude, that although Mr. Quin may have been enrolled in one of King James's regiments, (unless indeed there was another Thady Quin, of whose existence, however, there is no trace,) he, fortunately for himself, never actually served in the field, in that disastrous war. The signatures to the document of August are here given* as exhibiting the names of the Protestant gentry of this part of the county nearly two centuries ago, some of whom have their representatives at the present day: one of them, *Henrie Widenham*, was Mr. Quin's future son-in-law.

As has been already mentioned, Mr. Thady Quin most probably built the family house at Adare, and laid out the fine avenues which were so much admired by Arthur Young and others. He died Jan. 1, 1725, having raised his family from the obscurity into which, as in the case of so many of the ancient Irish chieftains, it had fallen; but there does not appear at that time to have been any desire to revive the proper prefix, O or Mac, which belonged to every Irish family name.

Mr. Quin had three sons,—1. Valentine, who succeeded him; 2. John of Rosbrien, who married Miss Blake; his granddaughter Mary married Mr. John Goold, who was grandfather to the present Countess of Dunraven; 3. James, who died unmarried.

By a family settlement made in 1703, Mr. Quin assigned his leasehold properties absolutely to his eldest son, who resided at Adare for many years before his father's death. In his will he calls him-

* M. O'Brien, Thomas Blackall, John Murdock, William Wooding, George Evans, Christo. Heath, George Gough, John Upton, Ralph Conyers, Ralph Wilson, Jo. Bentley, Symon Evans, Arth. Ormsby, Z. Ormsby, Archdeacon of Ardfer, Robert Jayes, George Evans, Junr., John Odell, William Cox, Henrie Widenham, Rich. Harte, Mich. Serle.

self "of Lymerick," and in other papers he is styled "of the city of Limerick."

Mr. Valentine Quin inherited his father's taste for acquiring property. He married in 1709, Mary, co-heiress of Henry Widenham, Esq., of the Court¹; and by her brought into the family several townlands, which Mr. Widenham had himself bought from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates. He purchased the great titles of Adare, and the fee-simple of the Ormsby lease; also in 1721, and at subsequent sales, the whole of the Kildare property about Adare¹. These acquisitions and arrangements were all made during his father's life. In 1728 he obtained a lease of Carigeen from the Sec of Limerick, in which townland the ancient round-tower of Dysert stands. Like the representatives of many an old Irish family, while the penal laws were in full force, Mr. Quin, in 1739, abandoned the ancient faith, and declared himself a member of the Established Church².

Among the family papers at Adare are the printed schedules of the Kildare estates, as for sale in the years 1721, 1724, 1725. By comparing the rents contained in these lists with those now received, the value of the good lands is about four times, and of the inferior lands about three times, what it was at that period. The farms are described

¹ Some obscurity exists regarding these Widenhams of the Court, as to whether they were connected with, or were a branch of the Wyndhams. The name was variously spelt. Mr. Henry Widenham signs his name with one *d*, whereas in the probate of his will it has two *d*'s. In the same document the second son of his brother is called Thomas Widham. Mr. Valentine's son is called Windham Quin, and the seal to his signature in his marriage settlement, dated July, 1718, bears the Wyndham arms; also the seal on his will, September, 1785, contains the Quin and Wyndham arms quarterly. On the other hand, the arms of Henry Widenham, as appears by his patent, in Ulster's Office, March 19, 1714-15 are,—Argent, two bradlets gules; on a chief azure a lion passant of the first duely crowned or; Crest, a lion's head erased proper. Motto, *Clementia in potentia*.

² In the schedule of 1725, among the names of the Commissioners stated as authorized and appointed to dispose of the Kildare estates, is that of "John Crooker, of Bally Nagarr, co. of Limerick." His family purchased the three livings of Adare, Croon, and Dromin: Croon was formerly worth £1,200 a-year. Adare was sold to the late Earl of Dunraven by the late John Crooker, of Ballynagarr.

³ British Museum, Egerton MSS. 77, pp. 127 and 215.

as well provided with orchards, and the Corcasses are defined as lands overflowed every spring-tide¹. Turf-bog and firing are mentioned as very valuable and scarce in the neighbourhood of Adare.

Mr. Quin died in 1744, and was buried in the chancel of the old parish church. His will, dated March, 1743, contains a clause, forbidding his successor "to destroy the ornamental trees, plantations, avenues, hedges, made by me, my father, or grandfather, about my mansion-house of Adare and demesne, which demesne contains upwards of 200 plantation (Irish) acres (equal to 320 statute), besides the Deer Park." He left three sons²: Windham his successor, George, and Henry. To George he bequeathed estates both in the counties of Clare and Limerick, and houses in the city of Limerick. To Henry, Beabus and Derryvinaue were left, and failing him to George. Henry died young. George left an only daughter, who married the second Earl of Headfort, whose second son, Lord George, took the name of Quin, and inherits the properties left by Mr. Valentine Quin to his sons George and Henry. George settled at Quinpool or Quinsborough, in the county of Clare: he gave a lease for ever of Beabus, &c., to a Mr. Hewitson, which was purchased by the late Lord Dunraven.

Mr. Windham Quin succeeded his father in 1744. The only purchase he made, as indicated by the family papers, was of the White Abbey lands and some houses in Adare, from Lord Carbery, the representative of George Evans, who held these lands in 1669, (vide p. 63). But, on the contrary, he sold and mortgaged portions of the estate. Clonlehard he parted with for £4,000! Some years since it was purchased for £26,000.

¹ This would indicate that the banks which now defend the Corcasse lands from the tides and floods were not at that period formed.

² There is a curious discrepancy concerning Valentine's sons, arising from the will of Henry Widenham, the probate of which is at Adare. It is dated August, 1719; and he leaves certain lands to his daughter, Mary Quin, for her eldest son, *Henry*; and next, to her second son, *Valentine*, and after to any other sons who may be born. Did this Henry afterwards drop his name and assume that of Windham? Valentine must have been born in 1718, and have died young.

In 1748, Mr. Quin married Frances, daughter of Richard Dawson, of Dawson's Grove (now Dartrey), from whom the present Lord Cremorne is fourth in descent. This lady appears to have possessed an energetic nature, and some curious anecdotes of her doings have been traditionally handed down. She introduced several Protestant families of weavers from Dartrey, among whom are the Alford's and others, at present tenants on the estate. In 1768, Mr. Windham Quin represented the borough of Kilmallock in the Irish Parliament*.

It was during Mr. Quin's residence at Adare, 1776, that Arthur Young made his Irish tour. His visit to Adare is briefly noticed, p. 3, but the observations of so accurate an observer, made nearly a century ago, are sufficiently interesting to deserve transcription. Vol. ii. p. 134, he says:—

"Kept the road to Adair, where Mrs. Quin, with a politeness equalled only by her understanding, procured me every intelligence I wished for. Land lets about Adair from 10^s to 40^s an acre, average 20^s. The richest in the county is the Coreasses on the Maag, which lets at 30^s. to 36^s; a tract of five miles long, and two broad, down to the Shannon, which are better than those on that river; the soil is a kind of yellow and blue clay, of which they make bricks, but there is a surface of blue mould. The grass of them is applied to fattening bullocks, from seven to eight cwt. each, and an acre fats one, and gives some winter and spring food for sheep. When they break this land up, they sow first oats, and get 20 barrels an acre, or 40 common barrels, and do not reckon that an extra crop; they take ten or twelve in succession, upon one ploughing, till the crops grow poor, and then they sow one of horse beans, which refreshes the land enough to take ten crops of oats more: the beans are very good. Wheat sometimes sown, and the crops very great. Were such barbarians ever heard of?

"Farms rise from 40 acres to £2,000 a year; some few of the little

* *Lib. Man. Hib.*, part i., Parliamentary Register.

ones are taken by cottars, in partnership, but not common; the large farms are all stock ones. Turnips have been sown many years, but by few; a little on pared and burnt land in the bottoms, instead of rape; the crops very large; they give them all to fat sheep, in order to keep their flesh for a better market after Christmas; it is found to be a very advantageous practice, but not increasing. No hoeing. Hemp is sown a little by the Palatines, but by few others. Flax, by every cabbin, in order for a little spinning for their own use.

"The system of the stock farmers is in general dairying, but upon the best lands they fatten bullocks, cows being only kept on lands which they think will not do for bullocks. The cows are all let, and paid for principally by butter, one cwt. to a cow, and 25^s horn money. The dairyman's privilege is a cabbin, a garden of an acre, and the grass of a cow or horse to every twenty cows, and may rear half the calves, and keep them to November or Christmas. To 60 acres, 24 cows, 1 horse, 30 sheep; this is just two acres a head, and it is about the average of the country. The dairymen are not in good circumstances, making a mere living. The swine here are of a large white sort, and rise to two cwt.; they are mostly fattened on potatoes, but have some oats at last to harden the fat. A good many sheep; the system is to keep the lambs till three-year-old wethers, and sell them fat at 20^s each, the fleeces 7 lbs. Tythes, wheat 6^s, barley 5^s, oats 4^s. Rape no tythe. Potatoes 8^d to 10^d. Mowing ground 1^s to 3^s. Sheep 2^d each.

"The poor people do not all keep cows, but all have milk; all have pigs and poultry; are not better off than 20 years ago. Have a potato garden, of which one half to three quarters of an acre carries a family through the year; they live entirely upon them, selling their pigs. They pay a guinea for a cabbin, and 10 perch; if half an acre, £2. 2s. A whole acre, and a cabbin on poor ground, £3. 3s., but not so cheap if near a village. Labour paid in land in general. Grass of a collop £2. 2s., if a cow hayed, 50^s.

"Palatines were settled here by the late Lord Southwell, about

seventy years ago°. They have in general leases for three lives or 31 years, and are not cottars to any farmer, but if they work for them, are paid in money. The quantities of land are small, and some of them have their feeding land in common by agreement. They are different from the Irish in several particulars; they put their potatoes in with the plough, in drills, horse-hoe them while growing, and plough them out. One third of the dung does in this method, for they put it only in the furrows, but the crops are not so large as in the common method. They plough without a driver; a boy of twelve has been known to plough and drive four horses, and some of them have a hopper in the body of their ploughs which sows the land at the same time it is ploughed. Their course of crops is,—

“1. Potatoes. 2. Wheat. 3. Wheat. 4. Oats.

“1. Potatoes. 2. Barley. 3. Wheat. 4. Oats.

“In which management they keep their land many years, never laying it out as their neighbours do. They preserve some of their German customs—sleep between two beds. They appoint a burgomaster, to whom they appeal in case of all disputes; and they yet preserve their language, but that is declining. They are very industrious, and in consequence are much happier and better fed, clothed, and lodged, than the Irish peasants. We must not, however, conclude from hence that all is owing to this; their being independent of farmers, and having leases, are circumstances which will create industry. Their crops are much better than those of their neighbours. There are three villages* of them, about seventy families in all. For some time after they settled they fed upon sour crout, but by degrees left it off, and took to potatoes; but now subsist upon them and butter and milk, but with a great deal of oat bread, and some of wheat, some meat and fowls, of which they raise many. They have all offices to their houses, that is, stables and cow-

* This is a mistake: they were settled at that time near Rathkale by the Southwell family, but were not introduced upon the Adare estate until about the time of Arthur Young's visit, and principally afterwards, by Sir Richard Quin.

* This must allude to the settlements near Rathkale.

houses, and a lodge for their ploughs, &c. They keep their cows in the house in winter, feeding them on hay and oat straw. They are remarkable for the goodness and cleanliness of their houses. The women are very industrious, reap the corn, plough the ground sometimes, and do whatever work may be going on; they also spin, and make their children do the same. Their wheat is much better than any in the country, insomuch that they get a better price than any body else. Their industry goes so far, that joecular reports of its excess are spread; in a very pinching season, one of them yoked his wife against a horse, and went in that manner to work, and finished a journey at plough. The industry of the women is a perfect contrast to the Irish ladies in the cabbins, who cannot be persuaded, on any consideration, even to make hay, it not being the custom of the country; yet they bind corn, and do other works more laborious. Mrs. Quin, who is ever attentive to introduce whatever can contribute to their welfare and happiness, offered many premiums, to induce them to make hay, of hats, cloaks, stockings, &c., &c., but all would not do."

The next paragraph has been already quoted, p. 3, after which Mr. Young mentions several of the pictures, among others "a piece in an uncommon stile, done on oak, of Esther and Ahasuerus; the colours tawdry, but the grouping attitudes an effect pleasing." This picture is interesting, on account of its having been, according to family tradition, taken from the old house at Baybush, where Mr. Thady Quin resided previous to his settling at Adare.

The following remarks, illustrative of Arthur Young's observations on the Corease^{*} lands, &c., were drawn up by my late friend and agent, Thomas Ball, Esq., of Mondellilhy:—

"The Coreases along the Maigne are now but rarely used in fattening bullocks: the general use of these lands is in raising large crops of

^{*} The Coreases are alluvial and very rich lands along the banks of the Shannon and its tributaries; the exact derivation of the word is, I believe, unknown.

meadowing. In Arthur Young's time it is probable that few of the interior trenches of each townland which exist at present, were formed, and that the land was grazed in large tracts of eighty or one hundred acres. No one now thinks of breaking up these lands; and it is highly probable that the inferior quality of certain spots at the present day, may be attributed to a more than usually severe course of the cropping which he so justly describes as barbarous. . . . Sheep appear to have been much more extensively kept and bred at that period than at present; and it is remarkable that no mention is made of what now constitutes the principal obstacle to the more general extension of this most useful stock, namely, the risk of their becoming tainted with the disease called the rot.

"Many of Mr. Arthur Young's observations on the superior management and thriftiness of the Palatines are applicable to the present day, and attributable to the same causes as in his time; but, on the whole, the distinction is probably not so marked, the Palatines having lost something of their original German character, and the Irish peasants having, on the other hand, adopted some of the improved agricultural practice of their neighbours."

The following extracts from the Journal of the celebrated John Wesley, vols. iii. and iv. (Dublin, 1809,) contain some interesting remarks connected with these Palatines, and among them is a short notice of Adare:—

"June 16, 1756. In the afternoon I rode to Ballygarrane, a town* of Palatines, which came over in Queen Anne's time. They retain much of the temper and manner of their own country, having a resemblance of those among whom they live. I found much life amongst this plain, artless, serious people.

"June 18, 1756. I rode back through Adare, once a strong and flourishing town, well walled and full of people; now without walls and almost without inhabitants: only a few poor huts remain. At

* By town is here meant townland.

a small distance from these are the ample ruins of three or four convents, delightfully situated by the river, which runs through a most fruitful vale.

"June 23, 1758. I rode over to Court Mattress, a colony of Germans, whose parents came out of the Palatinate about fifty years ago. Twenty families of them settled here, twenty more at Killiheen, a mile off, fifty at Ballygarane*, about two miles eastward, and twenty at Pallas, four miles farther. Each family had a few acres of ground, on which they built as many little houses. They are since considerably increased in number of souls, though decreased in number of families. Having no minister, they were become eminent for drunkenness, cursing, swearing, and utter neglect of religion. But they are washed; since they heard and received the truth, which is able to save their souls. An oath is now rarely heard among them, or a drunkard seen in their borders. Court Mattress is built in the form of a square, in the middle of which they have placed a pretty large meeting-house. But it would not contain one half of the congregation, so I stood in a lard-yard. The wind kept off the rain while I was preaching. As soon as I ended it began.

"July 9, 1760. I rode over to Killiheen, a German settlement, near twenty miles south of Limerick. It rained all the way, but the earnestness of the poor people made us quite forget it. In the evening I preached to another colony of Germans at Ballygarane. The third is at Court Mattress, a mile from Killiheen. I suppose three such towns are scarce to be found again in England or Ireland. There is no cursing or swearing, no Sabbath-breaking, no drunkenness, no ale-house in any of them. How will these poor foreigners rise up in the judgement against those that are round about them.

"June 19, 1765. About noon I preached at Ballygarane, to the small remains of the poor Palatines. As they could not get food and raiment here, with all their diligence and frugality, part are scattered up and down the kingdom, and part gone to America. I stand amazed! Have

* These three places are in the neighbourhood of Ratlikeale.

landlords no common sense, (whether they have common humanity or no,) that they will suffer such tenants as these to be starved away from them?"

Before the perusal of Wesley's Journal, I was not at all aware that the condition of the Palatines had undergone such vicissitudes since they settled in the county of Limerick. An account of their first appearance in this district will be found among the Addenda.

Mr. Windham Quin died in April, 1789, and was buried in the family vault in the old parish church. He left three sons, 1. Valentine Richard; 2. Windham, a Colonel in the Army; and 3. John, in Holy Orders: the two latter died without issue. To Colonel Quin was left Carigeen and other lands, which at his death reverted to the family estate.

Mr. Valentine Richard Quin married, August 24, 1777, Lady Francis Strangways, daughter of the first Earl of Ilchester. He was created a Baronet March 24, 1781, and raised to the Irish Peerage as Baron Adare July 31, 1800, previous to which he, like his father, represented the borough of Kilmallock. Jan. 22, 1816, he was created Viscount Mountearl; and Jan. 22, 1822, Viscount Adare, and Earl of Dunraven. He died Aug. 24, 1824, leaving two sons, Windham Henry, and Richard, and a daughter, Harriett, who married Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart. Early in the present century he relinquished the family estate to his eldest son, and ceased to reside at Adare.

Mr. Windham Quin, second Earl of Dunraven, was born Sept. 24, 1782, at Kilgobbin, then called Adare farm, a house in which Sir Richard Quin resided during the closing years of his father's life, now occupied by Thomas Fosbery, Esq. On coming into possession of his paternal estate, Mr. Quin found it reduced and encumbered; however, he not only paid off the debts, but subsequently added very considerably to its extent and value. He also raised Adare from being a poor decayed village, consisting of a few thatched cabins, into a small but neat and thriving town. By his marriage with the

heirss of Dunraven and Clearwell he brought into the family, estates of far greater extent than those which he inherited; these were also encumbered, but by a consistent course of prudence and good management, not only were these additional charges paid off, but he was enabled out of his income to give, for a long series of years, most extensive and constant employment to the poor of Adare, which was expended in improving the Estate, in enlarging and beautifying the Demesne and Deer Park, as well as in erecting that "goodly house," the most enduring monument of his refined taste and architectural genius. The late Earl of Dunraven died at Adare, Aug. 6, 1850, and was interred in the new mansoleum erected by him in 1826 for the remains of his father.

Since the year 1850, among the purchases that have been effected, is the last portion of the Abbey lands, bought from Sir Matthew Barington, who represented a branch of the Evans's; this was called the "moiety of Poor Abbey," and it included in its limits eel and salmon weirs, both long since destroyed.

Several circumstances connected with the place and estate of Adare, as well as the history of the O'Quins, may appear to have been treated in this and the preceding chapter with unnecessary detail; but it was thought that they might prove interesting hereafter when viewed in the light of a family record, and they may probably be deemed not unsuitable to a work chiefly compiled for presentation to the members and friends of the family.

As some misconception exists relative to the connection between the different families of O'Quin or Quin, it may be well to explain that there were three *distinct* families of that name of chieftain dignity in Ireland, namely, 1. O'Quin of Moy-ith, in the plains of Raphoe, in Ulster, (this O'Quin is of the race of Eoghan, the fourth son of Niall of the Nine Hostages); 2. O'Quin of Muintir Gillagan, in the county of Longford, in Leinster; and 3. O'Quin of Muintir Iffearnain, in the county of Clare, in Munster.


Sir Richard Carney, Ulster King of Arms, granted November 29, 1688, the coat of "Vert, a pegasus passant ermine, a chief or," to Thady Quin, Esq., of Adare, under the misconception that he derived his descent from the northern O'Quins, who had the pegasus for arms. To rectify this error, and to perpetuate the ancient arms of O'Quin of Inchiquin, chief of Munster Iffearnain, the family from which the Quins of Adare really descend, the present Ulster King of Arms has issued a patent, giving authority to the Earl of Dunraven and his descendants to bear quarterly, with the arms assigned by Carney, the coat of the O'Quins of Inchiquin, as is exhibited in the accompanying woodcut.



Arms of the Earl of Dunraven.

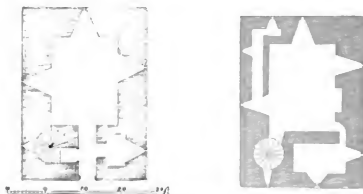
Quarterly: 1st and 4th, grand quarters; quarterly, 1st and 4th, Vert, a pegasus passant ermine, a chief or—Quin; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a hand couped below the wrist grasping a sword proper, on each side a serpent, tail nowed, the heads respecting each other; or, in chief two crescents argent—O'Quin of Inchiquin: 2nd and 3rd, grand quarters; Azure a chevron, between three lion's heads erased or, with a mullet for difference—for Wyndham.

VIII. CASTLE AND CHURCH OF DUNNAMAN.

ITH the account of the O'Quins, contained in the last chapter, the historical notices of Adare, properly so called, may be considered to have been terminated; but the following ruins, namely, the Castle and small but ancient Church of Dunnaman, and the still earlier Church and Round Tower of Dysert, being on the estate and in the immediate neighbourhood of Adare, and the Round Tower visible from the gallery windows, some account of them may form a natural and not inappropriate conclusion to this work. The Castle, or rather—for it can scarcely be dignified by the name of Castle—the tower of Dunnaman is situated about two miles due south of Adare Manor. Of its history nothing can be satisfactorily determined. According to Dr. O'Donovan's notes in the collections of the Ordnance Survey, Dunnaman is derived from *Dun-na-m-beann*, 'the fort of the gables or pinnacles:' and in the index to the same author's edition of the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the name Dunnaman, in the county of Limerick, reference is made to *Dun-na-m-beann*, concerning which place is the following entry, A.D. 1506, p. 1289: "Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i.e. Tho', son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh and Dun-na-m-beann were erected.

The Castle of Dunnaman consists of a massive oblong tower, surrounded by a wall now nearly destroyed. The tower is 46 ft. in length by 33 ft. in width, and is only 31 ft. in height to the present summit of the wall, which clearly was never much higher; but there may have been apartments in the roof, as can be seen in the much more lofty tower of Annadown.

The peculiarities of the building, among which may be reckoned the immense thickness of the walls in proportion to the size of the tower, are well seen in the two accompanying ground-plans. The walls are



Ground-plan, and Plan of Upper Story, DUNNAMAN Castle.

8 ft. in diameter, or about double the thickness of those which are generally to be found in Irish mediæval castles, such as Adare, Askeaton, and others. The entrance door leads into a narrow passage, in the roof of which is a square hole from 2 to 3 ft. in diameter communicating with the room above. This is popularly called the murdering hole, and was evidently used for pouring or flinging down missiles on the heads of assailants. There are two round holes in the door; one in the moulding of the jamb, and another at the top of the arch, which would serve, either for shooting through, or as a spy-hole. The jambs are ornamented with punched work, the pattern on one side being in squares like a chess-board.

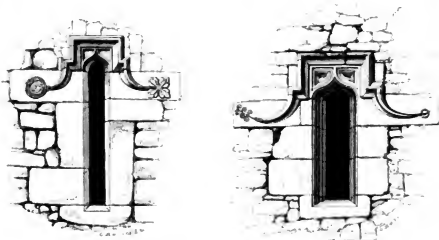
To the right of the passage is a small room, 8 ft. long by 5 ft. 6 in. wide, which was probably used as a guard-room: on the left is a spiral staircase. The principal chamber on the ground-floor is 32 ft. long, by 17 ft. wide; lighted merely by three loopholes very widely splayed, and contains no fireplace. It is covered by a vault, which, up to about one-third of its height from the springing, is constructed of wrought stones

laid horizontally, corbelling out one over the other, and of which the soffits are cut to the form of the arch. The vault above these wrought stones is composed of rubble thrown in from above on to the centre, which was afterwards removed. There are corbels in the walls for supporting the beams of a floor, and additional loop-holes above this level, so that there were two stories beneath the vault. Over the entrance passage and guard-room, and on a level with the floor just described, is a small room 14 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., entered from the staircase in a peculiar way, which cannot well be shewn on either of the ground-plans. Above the door opening to this room, the staircase leads to the principal apartment of the Castle. It is of the same size as the vaulted room underneath, and contains a large fireplace, (the only one in the entire building,) and is lighted by three narrow windows. From this room a passage communicates, in the thickness of the wall, with a garderobe. Near the fireplace, a short and narrow passage leads to a small room of the same dimensions as, and immediately over the one already described. This room is lighted by a window 1 ft. in width, the largest in the Castle, the splay or inner arch of which is formed of finely cut stone, similar to the splay arches in the Prior's house of the Franciscan Priory, Adare. No traces of the construction of the roof remain; but there is a square hole on the summit of the western wall, in the centre of its breadth, which communicates with the garderobe shaft below, and was apparently constructed for the purpose of flushing it from above.

Among the windows are examples of round, square, and ogee heads; the dripstones over those in the two small rooms are very singular, and characteristic of Irish buildings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The woodcuts in the following page exhibit these peculiar mouldings and ornaments.

Inserted in the wall near one of these windows is an example of that class of sculptured stones, so strange in their character, representing the

female figure in the most repulsive way. They are not of extreme rarity in Ireland, and are found in the walls both of churches and



Upper and Lower Windows, Dunnaman Castle.

castles; their date seems to range from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. No plausible explanation has been given of the object or meaning of such extraordinary representations. A figure of a similar kind is to be seen in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral; and I found at Como, in the very remarkable straight-sided arched doorway of the church of St. Fedele, two or three figures somewhat resembling those which are to be seen in Ireland, but much smaller. In the woodcut of the eastern front of the tower (*vide next page*), the position of the figure just noticed, and the two windows are shewn. Those on the other sides are mere loops. It is difficult to imagine the object of walls so very thick in proportion to the height and size of the tower, unless to resist the rude cannon of the period. Such a building—containing, moreover, only one fireplace, which, I should suppose, is a very uncommon feature—indicates a state of undeveloped civilization in Ireland, such as one would more naturally ascribe to the twelfth than to the sixteenth century. Immense strength

and security seem to have been the main objects of such an edifice, which would have well suited the life and habits of a border chief



East Front of Dunsinane Castle.

of the debateable land between England and Scotland, but it is difficult to fancy the erection of such a structure, as the residence of a Countess of Desmond.

Unfortunately, neither through documentary evidence nor by means of local tradition can any clue be obtained to the history of this curious old tower; beyond Dr. O'Donovan's note connected with the Countess of Desmond, all is a blank. Not even the names of its last possessors, nor the date when the Castle was abandoned, can now be ascertained.

Its appearance in this work arises from the circumstance of its being a tolerably perfect and very characteristic example, although rather a small and plain one, of a class of buildings widely spread throughout Ireland, often, as in this case, affording few features of architectural beauty or of picturesque effect, but exhibiting certain details interesting

from their peculiarity, and therefore deserving of being recorded and described.

DUNNAMAN CHURCH.

THE ruined Church of Dunnaman stands a few hundred yards east of the Castle. Of its history but few traces can be found.

Dunnaman is not its ancient name. The Taxation, which is to be found in the *Liber Niger* of Limerick (Appendix F) contains the following passage:—"The Church of Villa Trostany belongs to the same Rectory (Croom), and hath a Vicar." And in the extracts from the *Liber Regalis Visitationis Hiberniæ*, 1615, is mentioned,—"*Trustanny alias Dunaman, residents, ad rectoriam de Croome spectat,*" &c.

In the Taxations of 1291 and 1305 neither name occurs, and the only one in connection with Croom is Dunkepihy.

Dunnaman Church is stated by the people of the vicinity to have been dedicated to the Trinity, and is called Teampull na Trionoid.

Plate XXX. exhibits the plan and details of this little Church, which consists of a nave and chancel; the dimensions of the nave internally are 43 ft. by 21 ft.; those of the chancel 23 ft. by 16 ft. The walls are of rough masonry of rounded or boulder stones, there being apparently no quarried stone employed in the building, except quoins, or those in the doors or windows, which are of nicely dressed sandstone. The doors are segmental arched, inside and outside. The external jamb of the north door is 2 ft. 5 in. wide at the springing of the arch, and 2 ft. 7 in. at the bottom; the dimensions of the corresponding internal jamb are 3 ft. 1 in., and 3 ft. 4 in. The south door is quite similar, but larger. The windows are deeply splayed, and very small. Those in the nave have circular heads, and the splay arches are pointed; while those in the chancel are pointed, with the splay arches circular. In Plate XXX. a sketch is given of one of the chancel windows, the height of which is 2 ft. 3 in. The others are of about the same size, except the east window, which is 4 ft. 2 in. high. The jambs of the windows


as well as of the doors, slightly incline. There is one window in the chancel of later date, and much ruder workmanship—of limestone. The sills of the nave windows are from 7 to 8 ft. above the ground; those in the chancel are much lower. The chancel-arch was pointed, and had dressings of the same sandstone as the windows, without either mouldings or chamfers. There are two square recesses for aumbries. The old quadrangular font remains: externally it is 2 ft. square; internally, its depth is 8 in.*

Between the doors and the west end of the nave, are corbels for supporting a floor, somewhat similar to those already described in the small Church at Adare, and, as there, indicating the existence of a room or residence for the priest.

From the mixture of round and pointed arches, the date of this Church would, in England, be fixed at about the latter part of the twelfth century, but it may be rather later in Ireland.

* Vide Plate XXX.

CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER OF DYSERT.

 THE ecclesiastical establishment of Dysert, formerly called Disert Aengus, situated between one and two miles west of the small town of Croom, and four miles from Adare, derives an interest beyond its mere architectural features, from the probability of its having been founded by Aengus *Ceile-De* in the eighth century.

For the following account of this remarkable man, and of the Culdees, I am indebted to my distinguished friend, the late Professor Eugene O'Curry, whose death all who value the ancient history of Ireland have the deepest reason to deplore:—

“Aengus *Ceile De*, vulgarly called Aengus the Culdee, author of the celebrated metrical *Festilogium*, was a priest, at first attached to no particular community. He was an Ulster man by birth and descent. He travelled into Munster, and built the church and tower of Disert Aengus, near Ballingarry, in the county of Limerick, about the year 780. He proceeded to Leinster, spent some time with St. Maelruain, of Tamlacht, now Tallagh or Tallaght, near Dublin, and finally built a church at *Disert Bilhech*, or the *Birchy desert*, near Mountrath, in the Queen's County, where he died about the year 815.”

Mr. O'Curry goes on to observe:—

“The oldest reference to the *Ceili-De* (*Servi Dei*), vulgarly called Culdees, that occurs in Irish manuscripts, is found in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and the *Ceile-De* there mentioned appears to have been a Briton, one of those who accompanied our apostle on his mission. The *Ceili-De* appear to have been at first mendicant religious, either lay or ecclesiastical. They do not appear to have formed communities, or to have

had a rule of discipline, until the time of St. Maelruain, of Tamlaght, who died A.D. 787. Of St. Maelruain's rule, the only copy hitherto known is one discovered by me in the great book of *Dun Doighre*, commonly called the 'Speckled Book,' in the Royal Irish Academy. They never appear to have had regular monasteries of their own, but always to have occupied houses in connection with other monasteries or churches. The Order consisted of ecclesiastics and laymen, literate and illiterate; and perhaps the best illustration of its character that I could give is a quotation from an Irish poem, the authorship of which is ascribed to St. Carthagus, commonly called St. Mochuda, of Lismore, who died in 636, at a time that they were the mere servants of other churches:—

"If we be serving the Priestly Office,
It is a high calling,
We frequent the Holy Church
At canonical hours perpetually.
When we hear the bell
(The practice is indispensable.)
We raise our hearts quickly up,
We cast down our faces.
We say a Pater and a Gloria,
That we meet no curse,
We consecrate our breasts and faces,
With the sign of the cross of Christ.
When we reach the church,
We kneel down three times,
We bow not the knee *only*,
In the church of the living God.
We celebrate, we instruct,
Without labour, without sorrow.
Illustrious is He whom we address,
The Lord of the *heaven of clouds*.
We keep vigils, we read prayers,
Every one according to his strength;
According to your time, you contemplate,
At gloria until tierce.
Let each order proceed as becomes it,
According as propriety shall dictate,
As to each it is appointed
From *terce* to *none*.

The men of holy orders at prayers,
 To celebrate the sacrifice with propriety,
 The Students to instruction
 According as their strength permits.
The youth for humility,
As is in the law,
For the property of the Devil
Is a body that hath pride,
 Occupation for the illiterate parties,
 As a worthy priest shall direct ;
The wise man's work is in his mouth.
The ignorant man's work is in his hands.
 Celebration of each canonical hour
 By each order we perform ;
 Three genuflexions before celebration,
 Three more after it.
 Silence and fervor,
 Tranquillity without *guile*,
 Without murmur, without contention,
 Is due of every one *."

The prose tract containing St. Maelruain's Rule is of considerable length, and was prepared from a translation by O'Curry, for publication, with other monastic Rules, by the late Professor Kelly, of Maynooth. It is printed in the Appendix to Dr. Reeves's paper on the Culdees, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy^b. This valuable treatise sets all the questions connected with this much misunderstood class of monks at rest, and displays the same erudition and breadth of view which characterizes all the works of this distinguished author :—

"The greatest ignorance," continues Professor O'Curry, "has prevailed with respect to the *Ceile-De* Order until the discovery of St. Maelruain's Rule, and other facts concerning them, within the last sixteen years.

* The original of this poem is in the MS. H. ii. 16, Trinity College, Dublin, vols. 224, 275. See O'Curry's Lectures, p. 375. The words in italics are from the poem as it appears in Dr. Reeves's "Culdees;" he obtained translations from Professor O'Curry, Dr. O'Donovan, and Mr. Whitley Stokes, and in the lines thus marked the spirit of the original does not seem to be as accurately conveyed in Mr. O'Curry's translation, as in that derived from the other two distinguished Celtic scholars.

^b Vol. xxiv. part ii, p. 202.

It has been asserted, and is so still, that they were a married native clergy, independent of Rome, &c. The clerical *Ceile-De* was not married any more than the secular members of the Order, or the clergy at large. The lay *Ceile-De* might be a married man, living in the world like the lay members of the Scapular, the third Order of Francis, &c. at the present time, into which married men and women living in the world enter; but the lay *Ceile-De* who entered into a community attached to a church, lived continent, and worked as a labourer, artizan, &c., even down to the seventeenth century."

Of the origin of the word Culdee, Dr. Reeves says^c:—

"In Scotland Hector Boece, followed by George Buchanan, gave currency to the term *Culdeus*, out of which grew, in that country, the vulgar form, *Culdee*, which has come into general acceptance, and has been the subject of so much speculative error and historical mystification."

Treating of the *Ceili-De* in general, Dr. Reeves remarks^d:—

"In fact, during the range of time in which the term is of record, we discover the greatest diversity in its application,—sometimes borne by hermits, sometimes by conventuals; in one situation implying the condition of celibacy, in another understood of married men; here denoting regulars, there seculars; some of the name bound by obligations of poverty, others free to accumulate property; at one period high in honour as implying self-denial, at another regarded with contempt as the designation of the loose and worldly-minded."

With respect to the title *Ceile-dé*, as peculiarly applied to Aengus, Dr. Reeves says^e:—

"A better view to take of it is to suppose that it was a received term denoting rigid monastic observance, especially in the order of divine service, and to have been applied to him as one who both contributed to the devotional compositions of the church, and lived also according to the strictest sect of his religion."

^c p. 123.

^d p. 129.

^e p. 127.

It is a remarkable circumstance, as stated by Dr. Reeves in his essay, that nothing is known of this celebrated ecclesiastic from the general historical records of Ireland; his name even does not occur in the Annals; all that can be learnt about him is gathered from the Advertisement or Preface which, in some manuscripts, accompanies his chief composition, the "*Felire*, or Calendar of the Saints of Ireland," of which a Latin translation is given by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, under the Saint's day, the 11th of March¹. It is there stated that he flourished about the beginning of the ninth century, and that he sprung from the Dalaradii, a powerful northern race, who occupied the present counties of Down and Antrim. He is represented as entering the monastic life, and devoting himself to the most rigid austerities; and after having been attached to the monastery of Cluain-cidhnech (the Ivy-lawn), now known as the parish of Clonenagh in the Queen's County, he retired to a short distance, and occupied a cell in a wild spot, called in Irish a *Disert*, which was afterwards, when a church was built there, called Disert-Aenguis, deriving this title from him as the founder. The name is still borne under the form of Dysartenos, a parish in the neighbourhood of Maryborough. This preface, as translated by Colgan, does not record the name of any church founded by Aengus in Munster; but in the preface of the *Felire*, which is preserved in a manuscript belonging to Dr. Petrie, a valuable statement exists, which supplies a link in his history. It is there mentioned, with reference to the cause of his writing the *Felire*, that "he happened to be coming from Disert, in *Munster*, to Cuil-Bennchair², in the country of Ui-Failghe (now Offaly), for the purpose of taking Maclruain, of Tamlaughta, as soul-friend," (i.e. spiritual director,) &c. This Disert, like that near Clonenagh, was a retired spot, where he had probably founded a church; and his peculiar habits of seclusion led to the fact of a second Dysert being connected with his

¹ *Acta SS. Hib.*, p. 579.² Now Coolbanagher, near Portarlington, in the Queen's County.

name, which in all probability is the Dysert near Croom. On this subject Dr. Petrie writes:—

“There were often churches called after their founders in different localities, and if the Limerick Dysert could, like that in the Queen's County, be shewn by any old evidence to have been called Dysert Engus, it would be sufficient to settle the question.”

This link, as will be seen, can be satisfactorily supplied, although the place is now called simply Dysert, and tradition does not couple the name with the memory of any saint to serve as a distinctive mark for it, among the numerous *Dyserts* which appear on the map of Ireland; yet from a passage in the Annals of the “Four Masters,” the addition of *Aengus* may be suggested as applicable to this Church. At the year 1083, these Annalists record that “Conn, son of Maelpadraig, Archinneeoh (or Superior) of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa, died.” Dr. O'Donovan, in his note, identifies the latter place with Dysartenos in the Queen's County, which he might fairly do, as the word is a modernized form of the compound, and there being evidence that Aengus was connected with it. Also, as Dr. Reeves informs me, it was frequently the case, that the same ecclesiastic was Superior of two or more monasteries situated in different provinces, which owed their connection to the fact of their having been founded by a common saint, though geographically far apart. Mr. O'Curry, however, did not adopt this identification, and as Mungairit, now known as Mungret, is in the county of Limerick, he concluded that the other Church mentioned in the passage of the “Annals” must be somewhere in the same district; and Dysert so far suited his view, as bearing the traces of an ancient foundation in its venerable Church and Round Tower. This identification may have been conjectural, for Mr. O'Curry probably knew of no authority for calling this Dysert Aengus, except the presumption that it might be the Munster Dysert, with which one document shewed Aengus to be connected. Recent research, however, fully substantiates the learned Professor's

conjecture, and leaves little doubt that this Dysert was a Church of Aengus *Céle-Dé*. For although in the two ancient Taxations, compiled about the close of the thirteenth century, the name appears simply under the same form as that which it now bears, yet it has been recently discovered, that in the *Liber Niger* of Limerick, a venerable manuscript consisting of charters, taxations, and other documents connected with that Sec, this parish is mentioned about a century earlier, under the year 1201, as *Dissert Engussa*, and between 1250 and 1270, as *Dysert-eneugus*¹, shewing that at that very early period this was the local appellation of the Church, and which was carried on to a much later time, as will be seen in the next paragraph. Thus an important piece of information is supplied, leaving little room for questioning the correctness of Mr. O'Curry's identification; and it is satisfactory that this conclusion is shared in by Dr. Petrie, and also by Dr. Reeves.

The following historical notices of Dysert are all that I have been able to discover, besides those already quoted. The name occurs in both the Taxations of 1291 and 1302¹. Next, in the little *Liber Niger* of Limerick², in the list of churches in the deanery of Adare, occurs "Præbenda de Dissert Engussa." In a visitation of the diocese of Limerick (James I.)³, it is described as "Preb. de Dysert sie, 04. 13s. 4d." *Sie* is probably a fragment of the word Aengusa, [Aengu]sie. In the Royal Visitation-book of 1610 is the following entry: "Prebenda de Disert, Georgius Sexton, Laicus, Johannes Fitz Derby, Cur.;" and by that of 1615¹ it appears that Richard Fuller was curate of Disert, and Philip Jenkins reader (*minister legens*).

The Church and Tower of Dysert, as seen from the north-east, are represented in the following woodcut. The Church possesses little interest, with the exception of the doorway. It is built of limestone, and

¹ The extracts from the *Liber Niger* which mention Disert Engussa are given in Appendix L.

¹ Vide Appendix E. ² p. 136. ³ Lab., Trin. Coll. Dublin, E. iii. 15. ¹ Vide Appendix H.

has been much repaired; but a portion of the walls, together with the doorway, appear to be part of the original structure. This portion



Church and Tower of Dysert.

contains some large stones, their dimensions being from 2 to 3 ft. in length and width; they do not run through the wall, but are used as facings on each side, and are filled in with grouting in the centre. The length of the Church internally is 54 ft., the breadth 18 ft., and the thickness of the walls about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. These dimensions are in accordance with what appears to have been a general rule in the erection of the most ancient churches in Ireland. The doorway is in the south side, 21 ft. from the west end, and it may be worthy of remark that this is a very uncommon circumstance in the early churches, I have only heard of two

other instances, the almost invariable position being in the west end. Only one of the jambs remains, which, as is usual in early Irish churches, is slightly inclined, and but one half of the great lintel-stone 1 ft. 4 in. thick, which was probably broken by the superincumbent pressure, when the western jamb was removed. This doorway has a flat, slightly projecting band or architrave, 11 in. wide, which is not an unusual feature in the old churches. On the lintel the line of architrave is nearly 4 in. to the west of its true position, the result most probably of the pressure of ivy, affording a striking instance of the power of this agent in moving so large a stone. The height of the door is 6 ft. 5 in. A few years ago, during a gale of wind, the western gable fell down, in consequence apparently of the heavy mass of ivy which had been allowed to remain upon it.

The eastern gable has also been rebuilt at some time, comparatively recent, and contains no window. Amongst the Limerick letters of the Ordnance Survey^m, is one written by the late Dr. O'Donovan, in the year 1840, in which he mentions that this place was called *Discart Muirdeabh-raigh*; but he gives no authority for this statement, nor can I find any trace of such name locally recognizedⁿ. Dr. O'Donovan does not appear to have been aware that the Church was in ancient times called *Dysert Engussa*. He goes on to state:—

“At the distance of 11 ft. from the north wall of the Church stands an ecclesiastical Round Tower, called by the old people “*clogas a disirt*,” that is, the belfry of *Dysert*.”

After describing the door, windows, &c. he continues:—

“The people believe that this tower never was finished, and that it was built by a woman, who intended to raise it up to the sky! See a similar legend in my letter on S. Tierney's *Clacker* at Clones.”

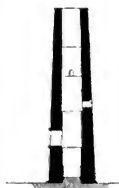
^m Vol. i. p. 89, under *Dysert*.

ⁿ Dr. Reeves has discovered where *Discart Muirdeabhraigh* was situated: vide Appendix L, notes.

In this letter he says, "S. Tierney's *Clacker*—so those who do not speak Irish call the belfry." *Clacker* is evidently a corruption of *Clogus*, which again is a debased form of *Clogtheach*, or 'bell-house.'

For the accompanying illustrations I am indebted to Mr. Gordon Hills, who kindly placed his sketches at my disposal*. The Tower of Dysert is built of limestone, well and strongly put together; the masonry being different from and superior to that of the Church. Near the base, the stones are rather large, but not so much so as some of those forming a portion of the walls of the Church. It stands upon a rock, which here slightly rises above the level of the surrounding ground, and which would appear to have given origin to the name of the Townland, Carigeen, or the Little Rock.

The Tower at present is 67 ft. high; no trace remains of the windows, usually several in number, which occur in the upper story; judging indeed by the present dimensions of the Tower probably two stories are wanting. The accompanying section, drawn to scale, shews the position of the floors, windows, &c.



Section, Round Tower, Dysert.

Dysert is on the farm of Carrigeen, now in the occupation of Mr. Christy, so well known as one of the most successful breeders of short-horns in Ireland. Some years ago, he covered the Tower with a flat roof, and placed floors in the different stages, resting them on the offsets where the original floors stood; so that the summit can now be easily attained. In the year 1849, Mr. Christy made a careful examination below the level of the doorway, of which the following is the result. There was first a floor of hard clay, about

* Mr. Gordon Hills has made accurate drawings of all the Irish Round Towers, and their accompanying churches; and it is to be hoped that he will ere long publish them as a complete work, which would form an interesting and highly valuable contribution to Irish Archaeology.

1 ft. thick, then about 7 ft. of rubbish, in which were some bones, but no skulls; under which was another floor of clay 1 ft. thick; below this, common red clay; then clay similar to the first floor, extending to the rock, in which a few bones were found and one clinker.

The diameter at bottom is externally 17 ft. 6 in., at the top about 13 ft. The sill of the doorway is 15 ft. above the rock. At this level the walls are 4 ft. 3 in. thick, and at the top about 3 ft. 6 in.

The doorway faces the east, and is 5 ft. 10 in. in height, 2 ft. 9 in. wide at the bottom, and 2 ft. 5 in. at the springing of the arch. It is built of well-dressed sandstone, the stones being slightly bonded into the masonry of the Tower walls. This is one of the few Round Tower doorways presenting ornamental features, and the only one in Ireland having the pellet or ball-moulding; but the same ornament is to be seen, with the pellets closer, on the doorway of the Tower of Brechin in Scotland. At Dysert it is not carried below the spring of the arch.

The pellet is by some considered to be a distinctive feature of buildings erected after the middle of the eleventh century. In Dr. Petrie's opinion there are very strong grounds for believing that it existed in Ireland at a considerably earlier date. A very similar design is to be seen on the ornamentation of early Irish manuscripts, as for example those given in a paper by the Rev. Dr. Reeves in the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology," vol. viii. p. 210, the date of which is the close of the eighth century. Dr. Petrie has, in his museum, a quern found at Clonmaenaise, on which a name and various ornaments are inscribed, and amongst them are flat pellets; the simple name seems to indicate a date prior to the introduction of surnames, at the close of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century. When, however, the pellet, accompanied by mouldings such as those shewn in the drawings of Dysert doorway, first came in, is not so easy to determine. To give Dr. Petrie's arguments would cause too long a digression, but enough has been stated to indicate that it cannot be safely concluded, that the existence of the

pellet in architecture proves the building to be of the date which is usually called Norman.

The accompanying woodcuts exhibit the features of this doorway, but I should remark that they do not appear at present nearly so sharp as is



Door, Round Tower, Dysert.

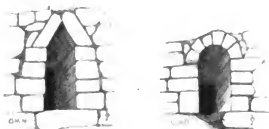


Section of Moulding, Door of Round Tower, Dysert.

here represented, the sandstone being much worn away. The section is one-eighth of the full size. The moulding where dotted is too decayed to distinguish whether it had the form of beads or fillets. In the jambs, both near the centre of the wall, and towards the edges, there are round holes, but no indication how the door was hung. In a letter respecting this Tower, from the late William Morrison, the architect, quoted by Dr. Petrie in his Essay, p. 366, it is suggested that as the opening narrows towards the exterior, a frame may have been inserted and wedged to the inside; however, I find that the breadth of the doorway is on the contrary 3 ft. at the bottom on the outside, and only 2 ft. 9 in. on the inside; which would more successfully secure the door-frame from pressure inwards. About 5 ft. under the level of the door is an offset, below which the walls are internally composed of very rough stones; among them is one smoothly punched, evidently taken from some other building: it is not an insertion, but part of the original wall.

The internal diameter of the first floor, measuring at the level of the

door, is 8 ft. 3 in., and its height 12 ft. 10 in. Close to the level of the floor in the second story is the triangular-headed window, the jambs and arch of which are of well-chiselled sandstone. They are parallel, consequently not splayed. The breadth at the bottom is 1 ft. 4½ in., at the top 1 ft. 1 in., height 3 ft. 8 in. This window faces west. The wall is here 4 ft. thick, and this story 13 ft. 2 in. high. The third story is 12 ft. 2 in. high. Near its level is the circular-headed window facing the south, 1 ft. 5 in. wide at the bottom, and 1 ft. 4 in. at the springing of the arch, and 3 ft. 2 in. high; the wall 3 ft. 8 in. thick. These two windows are represented in the annexed woodcuts. They possess the



Windows, Round Tower, Dysert.

peculiarity, not very uncommon in the windows of the Round Towers, that the external form of their tops is not carried through the wall, but at two-thirds of the thickness, from the outside, the aperture is lower and square-headed, as is shewn in the woodcuts. The fourth story, reaching to the present top, is 13 ft. 10 in. high. This is lighted by a square-headed window facing north-east, about the same width, but shorter than the others, and without splay. The wall is 3 ft. 8 in. thick. The internal diameter of the Tower at the summit is 5 ft. 10 in. In the second story a number of small holes may be observed, placed irregularly, and on the third story a row of them, at a uniform height of about 5 ft. above the floor; and also others irregularly placed. They are from 2 to 3 in. wide, and a few inches deep, and were probably made for the

purpose of holding pegs on which to hang the valuables of the monastery, which were commonly lodged in the Tower for safety*.

With respect to the question whether doorways enriched with sculptured or other ornaments are insertions, and not part of the original building, the affirmative of which is stoutly maintained by the advocates of the very early pagan origin of the Round Towers, it may be well to mention that such is clearly not the case in the present instance; for it is most curious, that two of the courses on the right-hand side of the door, as viewed externally, actually bend down for the length of several stones to meet the line of courses of the jamb, thus shewing that the wall was in course of erection when the doorway was in progress. Unfortunately, this was not perceived when the sketch (p. 216) was taken; but no one whose attention is called to it can fail to notice that such is the fact. This illustrates the great value of photographs for architectural details.

To describe an Irish Round Tower without expressing any opinion as to the uses, the origin, or the date of these remarkable structures, would require an unusual amount of self-restraint. With respect to their use or uses, the archaeological world, always excepting a very limited school of Irish antiquaries, may be said to consider the question virtually settled, since the appearance of Dr. Petrie's learned and charming essay on the "Ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland."

He has most clearly shewn that these Towers were belfries, and that they were also used as castles, or places of refuge. Since the publication of his work, Dr. Petrie has observed that, in several instances, the openings which are near the summit of the Tower face the ancient lines of thoroughfare, which, in some remarkable cases, converge from different directions to the ecclesiastical establishments in which the Towers occur; thus strengthening his third conclusion, which from want of facts to

* Vide Reeves's *Adamantia etia S. Columbae*, p. 359, and also the notes to p. 116, where will be found an extract from Curzon's "Monasteries of the Levant," p. 93, in which he states that the books in the libraries of the monasteries of Abyssinia are kept in cases, to which are attached straps, and by these straps the books are hung to wooden pegs.

substantiate it, he only ventured to assign as a probability, that they served as beacons to guide travellers at night to the religious houses.

Attention has recently been called to a class of monuments entitled *Lanternes des Morts*, or *Fanaux*, which are to be found in considerable numbers in the centre and west of France; and it has been urged that the Irish Towers were erected for the same purpose as that for which these curious pillars were designed. A slight examination will serve to shew clearly that this novel hypothesis is hardly deserving of the consideration it has received. In M. Viollet-le-Duc's truly valuable *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*, &c. an article is devoted to the *Lanterne des Morts*, which contains some interesting remarks upon this curious class of mediæval structures. Their existence, in some shape, is traceable to very early times, but those at present remaining—none of which are older than the twelfth century, according to Viollet-le-Duc—were intended to indicate to a considerable distance at night, the position of a monastery or cemetery. He also considers they may have served for funeral purposes, and quotes M. de Caumont, *Cours d'Antiquités*, t. vi., who maintains this view. Monsieur Le-Duc thinks that these columns were connected, by tradition, with customs and superstitions of very great antiquity. Plans and drawings, with descriptions, are given of three of these pillars, selected as specimens of the class. The first is square in outline, with the angles rounded off, formed of eight nearly semicircular shafts; its total height is 34 ft., of which a very steep conical roof occupies 11 ft., and it is 5 ft. in external diameter. The third is square, with four slender attached shafts at the angles: this pillar is 26 ft. high, with an additional 5 ft. for the roof, and its external diameter is about 3 ft. These have not the least resemblance to an Irish Round Tower.



Section. Lamp and Pulley.
Lanterne des Morts, Cirey, Indre, France.

Of the second, as affording considerable likeness in form, an illustration is here given; and when it is stated that the scale is half as large again as the Ravenna Campanile¹, the great difference in size between them becomes obvious. This little pillar is only 18 ft. high, exclusive of its conical roof, which make a total of 22 ft., and its diameter is externally less than 3 ft.; a section is given of the interior, shewing the mode in which the lamp was drawn up and down. This *Lanterne* is in the village of Ciron (Indre), and dates from the end of the twelfth century. The projection which may be seen just below the hole for admitting the hand to work the lamp, is an altar: one of the other two, already described, has a similar altar. These *Lanternes des Morts* lost their character of isolated pillars during the fourteenth century, and were superseded by small open chapels, sometimes of very beautiful construction. It will be thus seen that one of the objects of these pillars—which, it may be observed, are never called towers—is identical with Dr. Petrie's third use of the Irish Towers. But to suppose that the latter were imitations of these diminutive structures, and built primarily for a similar purpose, is an hypothesis destitute of any probability, or solid foundation.

Dr. Petrie has not entered upon the question of the origin of these towers, or by whom they were introduced into Ireland, having reserved these important topics for his second volume; but he has long since abandoned all intention of completing his great work, a circumstance most deeply to be lamented.

In Scotland two fine Towers remain, at Brechin and at Abernethy, precisely similar to the Irish, and it is observable that both are connected with establishments founded by Irish ecclesiastics.

In Egilsha, one of the Orkney Islands, there is a Round Tower attached to the west end of St. Magnus's Church, and of coeval erection, namely, the twelfth century. This Tower is still, or was a few years ago, between 70 and 80 ft. high. Dr. Petrie possesses a sketch of it,

¹ Vide p. 222.

² Vide *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*, t. ii. p. 449.

made in 1775, by the Rev. G. Low, in which the conical roof is represented as perfect. The thickness of the walls was nearly 4 ft., and the internal diameter of the Tower 7 ft. 6 in. The Church of Deerness, in the Orkneys, which was also sketched by Mr. Low in 1774, was remarkable as having two circular Towers with conical roofs at its west end. In a letter to Dr. Petrie in 1836, Dr. Hibbert Ware states that on a visit to Deerness in 1832, he found that "the proprietor *had levelled to the ground* the whole of this ancient structure."

At Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man, there is a Round Tower close to the ancient Church of St. Germain, and the still more ancient little Church of St. Patrick. In the "Archæological Journal" of 1848, will be found a description of this Tower by Mr. Petit. It is 44 ft. in circumference; the internal diameter at the level of the door is 5 ft. 9 in.; height of the sill of the door from the ground, 7 ft.; height of the door, 5 ft. 6 in.; width at bottom, 2 ft. 3 in.; at the spring of the arch, 1 ft. 8 in. This Tower has four square-headed windows near the top: the conical cap is gone, being replaced by a kind of embattled parapet, like the Towers of Kildare and Kilmallock. The elevation of the door above the ground, its sloping jambs, and the windows near the summit, stamp this Tower to be of Irish origin, which is confirmed by its connection with the very early Church of St. Patrick.

In England no structures similar to these exist, but in the Eastern counties many circular belfries are to be found. Mr. Hudson Gurney has described more than fifty: they are chiefly Romanesque in character, but only one appears to be older than the twelfth century. They are always attached to the Churches, are larger in diameter than the Irish, and generally do not exceed 50 ft. in height.

During a tour in Italy, a few years ago, hearing that Round Towers were to be seen at Ravenna*, I made a point of visiting that most

* To the archaeologist and the architect, Ravenna offers the highest attractions. It contains the most striking combination of ancient churches, exquisite mosaics, sarcophagi, tombs, and inscriptions, which is to be found in Italy.

remarkable and interesting city; and although I was unable to remain more than one day, I was amply rewarded by finding ten Campaniles, no less than six of which are round, and by obtaining sketches and measurements of as many as the limited time at my disposal would permit. Some of the churches to which they belong are of great antiquity, having been founded in the fifth and sixth centuries.

In the accompanying woodcuts a Ravenna circular Campanile and an Irish Round Tower, that of Devenish, are placed side by side. The



Campanile of S. Giovanni Battista, Ravenna.



Round Tower, Devenish, Formanagh.

dimensions of the latter are, height 81 ft., circumference 49 ft. 8 in.; therefore if drawn to the same scale, the Irish Round Tower should have been represented about three-quarters of the height of the Italian.

The Campanile at Ravenna which has been selected, belongs to the Church of S. Giovanni Battista. It is attached to the north-west corner of the aisle, which is, however, of a much later date than the tower. There are four windows in each tier. The internal diameter at the

bottom is 10 ft., and the height of the tower by estimation about 100 ft. The base is hidden in the sketch by the modern façade of the Church. This Church is said to have been built by the Empress Galla Placidia in the year 438, and consecrated by S. Peter Chrysologus. The conical roof is of shingles. The Campanile of S. Apollinare in Classis is the finest at Ravenna. It stands on the north-east side of the Church, from which it is 26 ft. distant. The wall is 6 ft. 6 in. thick, and the internal diameter of the tower 19 ft. Its height I should judge by estimation to be from 140 to 150 ft.

A view of the Round Tower of Ardmore, in the county of Waterford,



Round Tower, Ardmore, co. Waterford

is here subjoined, for which I am indebted to Mr. Parker; this is the only Tower in Ireland possessing external stringcourses, thus affording

an additional feature of resemblance to the Campanile at Ravenna. The height of the Ardmore Tower is 96 ft., and its circumference 51 ft. 6 in.

Circular Campaniles are said to exist in the northern parts of Lombardy, among the secluded Alpine valleys, but I was not fortunate enough to find any of them. In the Dictionary of Architecture, issued by the Architectural Publication Society, article *Campanile*, written by Mr. E. P'Anson, mention is made of two out of Italy—one at the Cathedral of Uzes, in France, with the ordinary two-light windows, with slender columns and deep capitals; the other at the Cathedral of Worms, of very similar character.

Perhaps the most striking resemblance to an Irish Round Tower hitherto discovered, is to be found in the accompanying woodcut, taken



Round Tower, Epinal.

from a sketch made by the accomplished antiquary Samuel Fergusson, Esq., which he kindly placed at my disposal. The Church to which this Tower is attached is that of St. Maurice, at Epinal, in Lorraine.

Through an archæological friend, Monsieur Carro, of Meaux, Mr. Ferguson obtained the following details of this very interesting Church and Tower. The nave and transepts date from the tenth century. At the end of each transept is a circular tower, that on the north side partly ruined, with probably only about one-half of its original height standing; it is 10 ft. in internal diameter, and the walls are about 3 ft. thick. The southern tower, which was rebuilt in the thirteenth century, is about 112 ft. in height, and nearly 7 ft. in internal diameter, the walls being 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness. A winding staircase extends to the height of about 50 ft. In the old tower the stairs appear to have reached higher. The windows of the southern tower are square-headed and small. The door is on the level of the ground, the entrance being from the transept. This tower seems never to have been furnished with bells, which may be accounted for by the fact that the western square tower, erected in the eleventh century, has always been used as a belfry. It would be interesting to trace out the history of this Church, which, from its being dedicated to St. Maurice, is probably of early foundation.

Another and most remarkable example of the existence in early times of Round Towers attached to Churches, may be here adduced, indicating, too, an additional and very curious purpose for which these circular buildings were employed. This was at the great ecclesiastical establishment of St. Gall, where a plan on parchment is still preserved of the monastery as rebuilt in the ninth century. In 1844, this plan, with a descriptive memoir, was produced by Dr. Ferdinand Keller, of Zurich, under the title *Bauriss des Klosters St. Gallen vom Jahr, 820*. From this, and from an older work, Professor Willis published in the "Archæological Journal," June, 1848, a very interesting article, with reduced plans, giving full details of this most valuable architectural record.

At the west end of the Church, and equi-distant from the semicircular atrium, are two circular towers, that on the north called the tower of St. Michael, that on the south the tower of St. Gabriel, having spiral

stairs. These towers appear to have been between 25 and 30 ft. in external diameter. Professor Willis observes :—

“On the two sides of the eastern (*rectè* western) semicircular atrium of the minster stand two towers, which, like those of most of the ancient basilicas of Italy, are not connected with the principal building. The access to them is by short passages from the atrium. They are probably divided into stories, and, what is seldom the case with belfries, are of a round form. Their height is not given. It is not said whether they were to receive bells, which doubtless was their principal destination. It is merely remarked that the ascent to the summit of the towers and to their chapels was (as is also shewn in the drawing) by a winding staircase, and that the whole building could be overlooked from them, ‘*ascensus per coelestem, ad universa super inspicienda.*’ Above, in the northern tower, there is an altar in a chapel dedicated to the archangel Michael, ‘*altare sancti Michaelis in summitate;*’ and at the summit of the southern tower a similar altar is raised to the archangel Gabriel, ‘*altare sancti Gabrielis in summitate.*’ Campaniles or bell-towers, as is known, had not been brought into frequent use in the construction of churches very long before this plan was made,—perhaps first under the reign of Charlemagne. Then followed the various, and in part unsuccessful, efforts to bring them into harmonious connection with the rest of the building, to which, by their nature, they were not suited. The floral ornament in the plan, which is also often seen in manuscripts of the ninth century, has no precise signification ‘.”

At Ravenna most of the towers are attached to the Churches, while in Ireland they are almost always detached. I believe the only examples known of the former arrangement are to be found at Clonmacnoise, Killashee, Ireland’s Eye, Dungiven, Trummery, Tamlaght-Finlagan, Killeavy, Ferns, and two at Glendalough. The majority of these cases, if not all, are as late as the twelfth, or even the thirteenth century. There is no instance of one of the ancient towers being connected with

‘ “It probably indicates the conical roof of the building or its ornamental finial.”

its Church. At St. Fineen's Church, Clonmacnoise, which is probably the earliest example of this arrangement, the tower is at the south-east corner of the nave, and its door opens into the chancel. At Dungiven and at Killeavy the tower was placed at the south-west angle of the nave; at Tamlaght-Finlagan, at the north-west; while at Trummery it was situated at the north side of the small chancel. This tower was about 60 ft. high, and had a low conical roof. It had two doors, one at the level of the ground, leading into the Church, the other at the height of 6 ft. above the ground.

Several of the Italian Campaniles offer peculiarities of shape. The one attached to the Church of S. Giovanni e Paulo, at Ravenna, is rectangular in the lower half, and round in the upper. The internal diameter of the rectangular part is 5 ft., by 3 ft. 9 in.; of the circular part, 5 ft. 1 in. The height by estimation may be between 70 and 75 ft. The church connected with this tower is the single example I met with in Italy possessing a square east end instead of the apse.

At Venice I found, connected with the Church of S. Paternian, a very curious Campanile, externally an irregular hexagon, internally round; the internal diameter is about 8 ft.

The Campanile of the Benedictine Abbey of S. Nicholo, at Pisa, of the thirteenth century, has the lower story circular, the next two octagonal, and the fourth or upper story hexagonal.

In Ireland a few cases are known in which the lower part of the tower was square, viz., Killashee, Glendalough, Dungiven, Tamlaght-Finlagan, Trummery, and Killeavy. Glendalough has disappeared: at Dungiven the square portion reached as high as the roof of the Church; this tower fell about the beginning of the present century*. Only a few feet of that at Tamlaght-Finlagan remain: it is internally round, the diameter being 5 ft. 4 in.* Trummery, which was still smaller, fell in 1828†; and the

* Vol. I. of Mason's Parochial Survey of Ireland, p. 392.
by Dr. Petrie.

† Ulster Journal of Archaeology, vol. iii. p. 295.

* From a sketch and description

Tower of Killeavy about eighty-nine years ago. The Tower of Kinnegh, in the county of Cork, has an hexagonal base, and is round above; the door is placed near the top of the hexagonal portion. These varieties of shape afford an additional feature of resemblance between the Irish Towers and the Italian Campaniles.

Among the examples which have been classed under the head of attached Towers, the following peculiarities deserve to be mentioned. One of the Towers at Glendalough rested on the stone roof of the church, called *Cro-Caoimhgin*, or Kevin's House, and that on the island of Ireland's Eye rested on the stone roof of the chancel of the church, called *Tempull mac Nessain*, or the Church of the sons of Nesson.

Since there are but these two cases in Ireland of circular belfries placed on the churches, it would be very interesting could the age of these towers or turrets be clearly ascertained. That such an arrangement was not unknown to the Irish in the ninth century, we may infer by a passage in Fleming's *Collectanea Sacra*, p. 245, relative to the erection of the Church of St. Columbanus, at Bobbio, by the Abbot Agilulphus, who flourished at the close of that century. "*Ipsam denique eandem Ecclesiam venerabilis Abbas Agilulfus ex lapidibus struxit, turrimque super eam ædificavit, et campanas in ea fecit pendere, sicut nunc cernitur.*"

One of the most important problems connected with the early Italian Campaniles, is the determination of their age. Mr. P'Anson, in the article above referred to, considers those at Ravenna to be not later than the middle of the eighth century, and he adds, that they may be as early as the sixth.

The beautiful Campanile (square) of S. Giorgio, in Velabro, at Rome, is stated in "Wood's Letters" to have been built about 750. No authorities are given for this assertion. It is indeed surprising how little

* Quoted in Dr. Petrie's *Essay*, &c., p. 391.

is known of the origin of the bell-tower, which was developed into one of the most beautiful features of ecclesiastical architecture. Where and when were they first erected? and what was their original form?—these are questions worthy of occupying the attention of the most skilful and learned ecclesiastical archæologists.

In the foregoing sketch, it is to be hoped that at least a plausible indication has been afforded of the country, and perhaps the very quarter from whence the Irish Round Tower may have been derived; but even could this be proved, it would not materially assist towards the solution of several questions connected with these remarkable structures, which at present seem surrounded with difficulties. In various countries we can trace the change of belfries, whether in the form of towers or spires, from the simplest types and smallest dimensions, until they culminate in the noblest features of Gothic architecture; but it is a most curious circumstance that in the extreme west of Europe Towers should be found, of a form strongly resembling those at Ravenna, and a few other places, and which seems to have received scarcely any modification or development from its earliest appearance, down to the period when the latest were erected—a range of probably from six to seven centuries. This continuity of type is certainly a very striking and uncommon phenomenon. Were it not for the appearance of certain ornamental details, and a better kind of masonry, there is but little or no difference between the earliest and most recent of the genuine Towers. As to the small class already described, of attached Towers with square bases, they were certainly no development, but, on the contrary, appear to have been on a smaller scale, and of inferior construction to the older Towers, judging by the circumstance of nearly all of them having fallen.

There still remain two additional and very important questions,—by whom, and at what period, were these most peculiar buildings introduced into Ireland? As to the first, we are totally in the dark; and with respect to the second, we are without any authentic evidence.

The earliest notice contained in the Annals relative to the burning of a *cloig-theach*, or bell-house, is in the year 950, and the earliest authentic record of the erection of one is in 965*. However, Dr. Petrie gives reasons, which are not without weight, for supposing that these Towers existed as early as the seventh, or even the sixth century. Among others, he brings forward the curious popular tradition which ascribes the erection of some of them to the celebrated builder Goban Saer, who flourished in the seventh century, and goes on to say,—

“It is remarkable that such a tradition never exists in connexion with any Towers but those in which the architecture is in perfect harmony with the Churches of that period, as in the Towers of Kilmacduagh, Killala, and Antrim. And it is further remarkable, that the age assigned to the first buildings at Kilmacduagh, about the year 620, is exactly that in which this celebrated Irish architect flourished^b.”

Goban appears to have been of foreign origin, if not himself a foreigner. The very ancient life of S. Aid, or Maidoc, published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, contains two interesting notices of the Goban. S. Maidoc was Abbot and Bishop of Ferns, and chief Bishop of Leinster; he flourished in the sixth century. His biographer, who, according to Colgan, was a Priest or Monk of Ferns, or of some Church of which S. Maidoc was patron, writes thus:—

“Quodam tempore cum Beatus Moedoc basilicam sibi edificare voluisset, non potuit artificem tunc invenire. Confidens in Deo benedixit manus ejusdam ineruditi nomine Gobbanus; et statim subtilissimus artifex est factus. Postea in summa arte illam basilicam edificavit^c.”

Goban is mentioned again with reference to another Church: “Postea autem Cobbanus artifex illam Ecclesiam edificavit^d.” The cognomen *saer* or *saoir* applied to his name, signifies a carpenter and a mason—in fact a building artificer.

* Petrie's Essay on Ecclesiastical Architecture, p. 375.
cap. 51, in *Acta SS.*, p. 214.

^b Ibid. 380.

^c *Vita S. Maidoci*,

^d Ibid., cap. 53.

In the ancient life of S. Abban, who also flourished in the sixth century, published by Colgan, occurs the following notice of Goban :—

“Quidam famosissimus in omni arte lignorum et lapidum erat in Hibernia nomine Gobbanus, cujus artis fama usque in finem sæculi erit in ea*.”

For a historical proof of the existence of Round Towers in the sixth century, Dr. Petrie adduces a remarkable passage in St. Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, written about the year 680. It is the fifteenth chapter of the third book; and the chapter is thus headed, “De Angelo Domini qui alicui fratri lapso de *monasterii culmine rotundi* in Roboreti Campo (now Durrow) opportune tam cito subvenerat.” The author then proceeds to describe how St. Columba suddenly sent an angel who was standing near him, “ut alicui ex fratribus de summo culmine *magne domus* lapso tam cito subveniret, quæ his in diebus Roboreti Campo fabricatur.” In book i., chapter 29, the same building seems to be alluded to again, where it is mentioned as “alicujus *majoris domus* fabrica.” Dr. Petrie fairly argues, that no part of an ancient Irish monastery will serve to explain the object of the miracle, except the Round Tower. The Churches were square, the monks' cells, although generally round, were very low, and with sloping walls: there could be no such danger in sliding down one of the sides of these beehive houses as to call forth the miraculous interference of an angel to save a man's life. The miracle, to be a miracle, requires that the summit must be that of a building of great altitude, and this condition the Round Tower alone fulfils.

After quoting the passage from Dr. Petrie in full, Dr. Reeves remarks* :—

“The present chapter of *Adamnan* supplies a most valuable link in

* Cap. 39, in *Acta SS.*, p. 619, as quoted in Dr. Petrie's Essay, p. 343. *Adamnan*, p. 215.

* *Ibid.*, p. 216, note f.

† Vide Reeves's

the history of the Round Towers; it points to their primary use as monastic abodes, known by the name *Monasterium Rotundum*, and regarded as belonging to a class of building called *magna* or *major domus*, as contradistinguished from the humble cells of the same form; antecedently to the time when *bells*, like other reliques, acquired from age such an amount of veneration as to confer upon the buildings in which they were preserved the name of *cloig-theuch*, or *Bell-house*."

This opens out an additional use to which these Towers were applied; for assuming the above description to refer, as Dr. Petrie and Dr. Reeves, not without good reason, consider that it does, to a Round Tower, these structures were more than mere temporary places of refuge; they were also monastic dwellings.

Indirectly connected with these Towers, and with the mystery which still hangs over their introduction into this country, another problem remains, equally curious, and at present still less capable of solution, namely this,—How does it happen that the Irish Churches are invariably square-ended, while those in Italy, France, England, and other countries are almost invariably apsidal? and from whence is the square end derived? The coincidence is at least singular that the only square-ended early Church which I detected in Italy, should happen to be at Ravenna, the very place from whence one may, at all events, with some probability, conceive that the Round Towers are derived. Unfortunately, there appears at present no clue, either through documentary evidence or otherwise, by which even a plausible conjecture might be hazarded in answer to these most interesting questions.

X. ANCIENT TOPOGRAPHY OF ADARE AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IN the foregoing chapters scarcely a passing allusion has been made to the ancient condition of the district in which Adare is situated, or any account given of the Irish clans who occupied the territory prior to the Norman invasion in the twelfth century; some reference therefore to the early topography of this part of the country is required, in order to render the "historical notices" of Adare complete. This information can now be most satisfactorily supplied through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Reeves, who has placed at my disposal a short but valuable paper drawn up by him on the topography of a portion of the county of Limerick, containing an account of the 'Hy-Figeinte' and their component clans, from which the following brief sketch is mainly taken.

The present diocese of Limerick is nearly identical with the ancient territory of the Hy-Figeinte, a numerous and powerful tribe, who derived their name from Fiacha Figinti, the senior representative of Eoghan Mor, eldest son of Oilill Olum, King of Munster in the third century. Fiacha flourished in the following century; and among the different clans who sprang from him, and occupied the territory above mentioned, the most important were the descendants of his eldest son Brian, whose eldest son Cairbre was surnamed Aebhda (Eva), or 'the beautiful.' His posterity grouped themselves into a clan called the 'Hy-Cairbre Aebhda,' who were seated for the most part in the present baronies of Kenry, Coshma*, and Kilmallock, in the fertile plains along the river

* Coshma, the barony in which Adare is situated, is in Irish, according to Dr. O'Donovan, 'along the Maigue.' ("Four Masters," A.D. 1501, p. 1262.) The Maigue, on the same authority, is inter-

Maigue, and occupied the greater portion of the subsequent rural deanery of Adare. Towards the close of the ninth century, Cathal, the representative of the tribe, was married to a daughter of Amlaf, king of the Danes of Munster, and in consequence of this alliance the race of Cairbre Aebhda became closely associated with the Danish settlers at Limerick. Donndubhan (or Donovan), the issue of this marriage, enjoyed the chieftaincy of the Hy-Cairbre by hereditary right. His abode was at Brugh-righ, now Bruree, on the Maigue, to the south-east of Adare, where, at the instigation of Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, he seized the person of Mahon, son of Ceinedigh, of the Dalcassian race, and king of Munster, whom he delivered over to his enemy to be slain. This act of treachery was avenged by Mahon's brother, the celebrated Brian Borumha, in two battles, in the latter of which Donovan and his father-in-law Amlaf were slain. From this Donovan the family name of O'Donovan was derived, being assumed by his grandson Amlaf. Notwithstanding the aid of their Danish connexions, the O'Donovans were unable to make head against the power of the Dalcassians, as wielded by the O'Briens, so that they gradually declined in importance, and were finally dispossessed by the Anglo-Norman lords. The O'Donovans migrated southwards to Cork and Kerry, and their tribe name still remains in the form of Carbery, an extensive barony in the southern part of the county of Cork. With their departure the Hy-Figeinte and their subordinate clans disappear from history. It is singular that a portion of the O'Donovan territory should now be possessed by two families descended from the Dalcassian race who, in the person of their great monarch Brian, avenged the death of his brother, namely, the O'Gradys and the O'Quins. Both these clans, as has been mentioned (p. 161), were dispossessed of their ancient patrimonies during the wars


preted as *maig*, 'river of the plain.' (O'Hecrin, "Topog. Poems," p. lxxvi.) It bore the several epithets of *maigreach*, 'salmon fall,' ("Four Masters," p. 1730); *mhall*, 'sluggish,' (O'Hecrin, "Top. Poems," p. 115); and *na-marl*, 'of the beeves,' (J. O'Tuama, *supra* "Four Masters," p. 1730.)

of Thomond in the fourteenth century, and shifted their habitation to the county of Limerick.

Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the county was divided into Cantreds, on which the rural deaneries were founded. These deaneries were Limerick, Killocia or Kilmallock, Adare, Garth or Ballingarry, Ardagh, and Rathgel or Rathkeale. Now among these there is not a name which represents an ancient territory, and only one which is of ecclesiastical origin; they all find a counterpart in the early feudal partitions of the Anglo-Norman lords, and opposite each you may set, not a *church* but a *castle*. This correspondence of the Cantreds with the rural deaneries is clearly seen by referring to the Patent Rolls of Chancery. For example, in 1346, among the Cantreds was Adare and Cromyth; in 1377, the same; 1381, *Dominium Comitum Kyldarie*^b; now, Adare and Croom, which pretty nearly coincided with the rural deanery of Adare.

^b Cal. Canc. Hib., p. 52 a, No. 50; *Ibid.*, p. 102 a, No. 73; *Ibid.*, p. 113 b, No. 117.

XI. ADDENDA.

URING the printing of the foregoing pages, additional information has been collected upon various points, which is here subjoined, references being given to the pages to which the different notices refer.

Page 9, Note. COITY CASTLE.

One event of historic interest may be mentioned in connexion with this Castle, namely, its having been besieged by Owen Glendowr in 1405. The siege lasted a considerable time, and during its progress several prelates and noblemen offered to raise a loan to levy troops for its relief*.

Page 54. NOTICES OF THE TRINITARIAN PRIORY.

The two following documents are earlier than the first of those mentioned in p. 54. I. The deed erroneously described (p. 56) as executed in the twenty-seventh year of Edward III. (1399); this should be Edward I. (1299). In the same deed John Fitz Thomas is incorrectly styled *de Clare*; whereas he was the first Earl of Kildare, and was the founder of the Augustinian Priory, Adare.

II. A.D. 1318. From the Pat. Rolls, Edw. II., an. 11:—

“Rex, (accepto quod non est ad dampnum, &c.) concessit Ricardo quod ipse dare possit priori et fratribus domus sancte Trinitatis de Athdare l messuagium et 48 acras terre in que Willelmus le Deyere dudum in curia Edwardi I. recuperavit coram justiciariis versus dictum priorem, et quod dictus prior messuagium

* “Pour le rescous du Sire du Coityf q'est et de long temps ad estee assegez en son chastel de Coityf par les Enemys rebels en Gales.”—*Rot. Parl.*, vol. iii, p. 547, 6 Henry IV. 1409, and Cobbett's *Parl. Hist.*, i. p. 295.

illud, &c., perquirere possit a dicto Ricardo, habendum ipsi et fratribus et ecclesie suo imperpetuum. Thomastoun, 28 Jan.^b”

Reference having been recently made to the original roll, it was found so defaced and torn, that it was not possible to give the document *in extenso*.

Page 94. THE PARISH.

Previous to the dissolution of religious houses, the Rectory of Adare was appropriate to the Trinitarian Priory, but there was an endowed Vicarage, the presentation to which was vested in the Earls of Kildare^c. For some time after this event the Crown exercised the right, but eventually it was restored to the original possessors, who continued to enjoy it till 1721, when the advowson of the Vicarage was purchased by John Croker, of Ballinaguard, Esq., from the trustees of the Earl of Kildare's estate, for the sum of £2,059 12s.: it was sold by his descendant, the late John Croker, of Ballinaguard, to the late Earl of Dunraven.

In 1302, the Vicarage of Adare was estimated at 5 marks 8 shillings and 10½ pence, or £3 15s. 6¾d. According to a valuation made in 1629, it was rated in the King's books at £5 5s. In the Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage in Ireland, 1837, the gross amount of the annual income was stated to be £301 16s. 11d.; and the nett income £284 0s. 7d. The Rectorial tithes, which were impropriate, were compounded for £506 17s. 6d.^d

A list of the Vicars of Adare is appended, so far as the names can at present be obtained from different sources.

1543. William Chaysse, clerk, presented to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas of Adare, in the King's presentation, *pleno jure*, April 20^e.

^b Calend. Rot. Cancell. Hib., p. 25 a, No. 177.

^c The *Liber Niger* of Limerick, p. 46, contains a grant made to Bishop Hubert de Burgh, before the year 1250, of the ecclesiastical benefices of Kilgoban and other churches to the community of the Cathedral: Kilgoban is on the Adare estate, and the tithes belong to the vicars choral of Limerick to this day. This grant is witnessed amongst others by Magister Tyrrell, Vicar of Adare.

^d Fourth Report, p. 386.

^e Pat. Roll, 34 Hen. VIII., Morriu's Calend. of Pat. and Cl. Rolls, vol. i. p. 95.

1551. John Helly, chaplain, presented to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas of Athare, in the donation of the King, July 17^e.

1610. Eugenius Kelly, a *layman*, was Vicar^e.

1615. Richard Harte or Hare, was Vicar^e.

1662. John Lillas, clerk, instituted and admitted to the Vicarages of Adare and Cloncarr, August 12^l.

1686. Edward Ingram, clerk, instituted and inducted into the Rectory of Kilmurry, the Rectory and Vicarage of Croom, and the Vicarage of Adare, March 3^a.

1715. Stackpoole Perry, clerk, instituted into the Rectory and Vicarage of Croom, and the Vicarage of Adare, May 10^l.

1739. William Bucknor, clerk, M.A., instituted into the Rectory and Vicarage of Croom, and the Vicarages of Adare and Dunaman, vacant by the death of the Rev. Stackpoole Perry, Sept. 21^m.

1783. James Graves, clerk, collated to the Rectory and Vicarage of Croom, and the Vicarage of Adare, August 13^a.

1784. Richard Croker, clerk, instituted into the Rectory and Vicarage of Croom, and the Vicarage of Adare, Jan. 28^o.

1824. Edward Croker, clerk, instituted to the Vicarage of Adare, including the chapelries of Kilkerville (Kilcurly) and Castle-Robert, of which Edward Croker, Esq., is Patron, vacant by the death of Rev. Richard Croker, who held the same for upwards of twenty years, and died in July, 1823,—April 9^p.

1828. Thomas Croker, clerk, admitted to the Vicarage of Adare, on the presentation of Edward Croker, Esq., Nov. 1^a.

^e Pat. Roll, 5 Edw. VI.; *Ibid.*, p. 242.

^f Reg. Visit., 1610. See p. 95, *supra*.

^h *Ibid.*,

1615. See p. 96, *supra*.

Custom House, Dublin.

¹ First-Fruits Returns, Easter 1665, vol. iii. 47.—Record Office,

² *Ibid.*, Easter, 1687, vol. iv. 47 d.

³ *Ibid.*, Orig. Return,

Easter, 1715.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Michaelmas, 1741.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Michaelmas, 1783.

⁶ *Ibid.*,

Michaelmas, 1784.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Easter, 1824. By this entry it would appear that the Richard Croker here mentioned was probably not the Richard Croker appointed in 1784.

⁸ Fourth Rep. of Com. of Eccl. Rev. and Patr., p. 387.

No data exist by which a list of the Catholic Priests of the parish can be ascertained. The following curious extract was furnished me by Dr. Reeves, taken from a volume in the library at Armagh, containing under each county a list of the Popish Parish Priests as they were returned to the Council Office in Dublin.

Com. Limerick.

"A List of the Names of the Popish Parish Priests as they were returned to the *Council-Office* in *Dublin*, as register'd at a General Sessions of the Peace held at *St. Francis Abby* near *Limerick*, in and for the said County, the Eleventh Day of *July*, 1704, pursuant to a Clause in the late Act of Parliament, Intituled, *An Act for Registering the Popish Clergy.*"

Among the parishes mentioned are—

	Popish Priests Names.	Places of Abode.	Age.	Parishes of which they pretend to be Popish Priests.	Time of their receiving Popish Orders.	Places where they received they receiv'd Orders.	From whom they receiv'd thou.
3	JOHN CASTILLON	Anhid, in the Barony of Closhma	Forty- seven years.	Croome, Dunnamane, Anhid, Killonehane, and Disert.	In the Year 1680.	At Bazas, in the king- dom of France.	From Thomas, then Bishop of Bazas.
31	DANIEL COURT	Adare, in the County of Limerick.	Thirty- eight years.	Adare, Clarnshier, and Killeedy.	In the year 1692.	At Poitiers in France.	From John, then Bishop of Poitiers.

"Dublin: printed by *Andrew Crook*, Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, on the *Blind-Key*, 1705."

In 1814 the Rev. Michael O'Flynn was appointed Parish Priest in the place of the Rev. John Lee, translated to Rathkeale.

1824. Rev. Tim. Foley, who was translated to Stonchall in 1827.

1827. Rev. D. Hogan, who died in 1833.

1833. Rev. Mich. Culhane, who died in 1834.

1834. Rev. Maurice Fitzgibbon, translated to Parteen in 1835.

1835. Rev. T. S. O'Grady, the present P.P., 1865.

Page 94-5. THE LIBER NIGER, OR BLACK BOOK OF LIMERICK.

As frequent mention is made, and several extracts inserted in the present work, from this ancient and valuable MS., now in the possession

of the College of Maynooth, a short description of its contents may prove interesting. The *Liber Niger* contains seventy-six leaves on vellum and parchment. The table of contents and collection of documents, occupying seventy leaves, are in the same hand, beautifully and plainly written in the style of the end of the reign of Edward III. The earliest document transcribed into the collection is of the date 1194, and the latest 1362. The additional portion, containing the Procuration table and Rental, is in a later and different style of hand, being annexed by Bishop Cornelius O'Dea in 1418.

Among the documents contained in the *Liber Niger*, one of the most valuable is an Inquisition taken in the year 1201, by order of Meyler Fitz-Henry, Justiciary of Ireland, by William de Burgo and a jury of twelve Englishmen (Normans), twelve Ostmen or Danes, and twelve Irishmen, of the property, &c., belonging to the Bishop of Limerick. (Nos. 22, 23, pp. 14, 15.) This record recites the names of the See possessions, but as it only gives the list of the parishes which had Bishop's land, or were in his or the Chapter's donation, many churches, among others Adare, are omitted.

The little or new *Liber Niger*, mentioned in this and subsequent pages, is merely a transcript of the tables and taxations at the end of the original book; and the list of procuration fees or proxies from which extracts are made p. 95, is an exact copy which was made by Bishop Adams, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, of the table drawn up by Bishop Cornelius O'Dea in 1418.

Page 55, Note. ON THE NUNNERY OF MONASTER-NA-CALLIAGH.

Dr. Reeves has recently identified this house. It is now called *Monaster-na-galliagh-duff*, and the ruins are at Old Abbey, in the townland of the same name, parish of Robertstown, barony of Shanid, which was formerly part of the territory of O'Conyll, (now Connello). (Ord. Survey, co. Limerick, sheet 19.) Archdall^{*} errs in placing this

^{*} *Monasticum Hibernicum*, p. 433.

monastery near Lough Gur, in the barony of Smallecounty, which was anciently called Deis-beg, and was never in the territory of O'Conyll, or in the diocese of Limerick. It may be added that the rectories of Dunmoylan and New Grange (Grange), which were appropriate to this house, are situate in the same barony (Shanid), or a contiguous part of the adjoining one.

Page 101. THE TOWN.

The *Liber Niger* of Limerick, p. 23, contains a charter of the Abbot and Convent of May (i.e. Magio, or Monasternenagh), granting the lands of Polmanach. Witnessed by Symon Herward, Mayor of Limerick, and by Maurice Blund and Walterus de Adare, Provosts of the same. Undated.

To note *a* in the same page should be added, "printed in the unpublished *Chartæ Privilegia et Immunitates Hib.*, p. 42." To note *b*, add, "printed *ibid.* p. 72."

Page 102. POSITION OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF ADARE.

The following maps place Adare on the east side of the river:—Speed's Kingdom of Ireland, 1610; Speed's Province of Munster; Blaen's Map of Momonia; and the Map of the Kingdom of Ireland, by Robert Morden, in Gibson's Camden's *Britannia*, (vol. ii. p. 1310).

These maps are, with one exception, of the seventeenth century, on a small scale, and very inaccurate; moreover, two at least are really the same map. Mercator's *Hyberniæ pars Australis*, 1636, and his *Irlandiæ Regnum* of the same date, place the town on the west side. The Down Survey map of 1656 is quite conclusive as to the position of the town in the seventeenth century, so that if it ever was situated on the eastern side, it must have been in very early times. A much stronger argument in favour of the town having been at some period on the east side of the river than that afforded by these inaccurate maps, is derived from the circumstance that the townland, which comes close up to the Castle and the old parish Church, is called Ardshanbally, the derivation

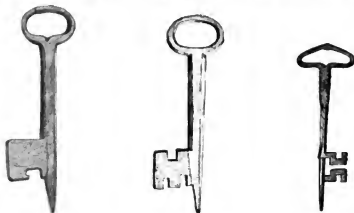
and meaning of which appear to be, *Ard-sean-baile*, 'height of the old town.' From this height, the view, Plate II., is taken.

Page 114. CLONLIS AND KILQUEEG.

Clonlis is now Cleenglass in Killeedy. Kilqueeg is *Coill-an-choigídh*, ('Four Masters,' A.D. 1582), probably now Kileruaig in the parish of Kildlyn.

Page 136. ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT DESMOND CASTLE.

Among the objects dug out, which are alluded to p. 136, are three iron keys, found in different parts of the black deposit, pretty deep down, representations of which are here given. No. 1 is exceedingly rude; it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and nearly as thick. No. 2 is also



No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Keys found at Desmond Castle.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. No. 3, unlike the others, is rather an elegantly shaped key: it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. For about an inch from the handle it is square, with the edges notched; from this point to the wards the edges are bevelled off. The key is much coated over with a blue colour, probably a deposit of sulphate of iron. I have not been able to obtain satisfactory information as to the age of these old keys. Two or three with spikes may be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, but none like fig. 3: nor are there any similar at South

Konsington or in the British Museum; but as far as I can ascertain from the best authorities they are probably of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. No. 2 was dug up from near the very lowest part of the deposit, among oyster shells and bones.

Close to this key was found a small tool or weapon of horn, here figured; it is 6 in. long, and seems to be formed of the antler of a deer; 2 in. of one end have been shaped to fit into a handle, the other 4 in. taper to a fine point. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. round in the thickest part. A portion of a chain was dug out, 3 ft. 6 in. long, with flat links from 4 to 5 in. in length. Also a small skein or knife about 6 in. long, like those found in the crannoges. This specimen was hafted in wood. These skeins probably came down to a comparatively recent period in Ireland.



Horn Implement.

A number of pieces of broken pottery were dug out of the moat, and a few in these recent excavations. In order to ascertain their age, they were exhibited to Mr. Franks and other persons competent to form an opinion on the subject, but it seems very difficult to arrive at oven the century to which this sort of rude mediæval pottery belonged; it was probably in use during the greater part of the period of occupation of the Castle by the Fitzgeralds, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. Plate XXXI. contains sketches of the fragments of pottery described in the following memorandum, which has been drawn up by G. Wallis, Esq., Keeper of Art Division, South Kensington Museum. They are here noticed chiefly in consequence of the curious circumstance that so little of early pottery has been discovered in Irish domestic habitations*.

"The fragments of pottery are too small to permit of any very decisive opinion. The handles Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of a rude and no doubt compar-

* Vide "Lecture on Ireland, Past and Present," by Sir W. Wilde, p. 24. Dublin, 1864.

atively early character, No. 2 being the most primitive. The fragments Nos. 4, 5, 6, are evidently of later date. Pottery of this kind, even so late as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is generally very rude. There is, however, a certain character about Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which would indicate an earlier date, as the method of decoration is very primitive. The under or inside of these handles have the indentations produced by the fingers of the potter while sustaining them during the operation of decoration, which has been effected at once with a rude modelling tool, or suitable pointed piece of wood, the incisions being made in a free manner, and although rude, shew dexterity in the workman.

"There is a wavy line, a rude imitation of a common decoration found on antique water vessels, around No. 5, which has been evidently produced by scratching the surface of the wet clay with the jagged end of a flat stick, in which the grain of the wood has been very prominent.

"No. 6 is a portion of the bottom of a vessel, and the decorations around the edge have been produced by the mere pressure of a finger at regular intervals while the clay was wet, but after it was removed from its fixed position in the wheel on which the body of the vessel was being turned.

"The stick required to produce the fluted effect in No. 4, suggests the probability that this is the most modern example.

"The rude glaze which is found more or less complete in all the specimens, except No. 6, has been apparently produced by throwing salt into the kiln while the vessels were being fired."

"The Art Journal" for Nov., 1864, p. 337, contains an interesting paper on the Early Potteries of Staffordshire, by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., in which the author states that the ancient British pottery included drinking cups and food vessels, as well as cinerary urns. The drinking cups have no handles. The Anglo-Saxon pottery is confined almost entirely to cinerary urns. There are no authenticated examples of Norman Staffordshire pottery, but the author has made an interesting discovery of Norman pottery in Derbyshire, described in the "Reliquary,"

vol. ii. p. 216. The jugs appear of the same form as that in Plate XXXI. These pitchers have the peculiarity of being covered with a green glaze, the colour being of a reddish brown, sometimes nearly black. The mediæval vessels are chiefly pitchers and jugs of the same general form as the Norman.

In the description of the Anglo-Saxon pottery Mr. Jewitt mentions that the pottery of that period is marked by the frequency of small punctured ornaments produced by the end of a stick. The Norman is usually devoid of ornament, except having the ends of the handles foliated by the pressure of the workmen's fingers. In one vessel a kind of herring-bone ornament was scratched into the soft clay.

In a work "On Marks and Monograms on Pottery, &c.," by W. Chaffers, Esq., there is a representation of a water pitcher, of a mottled green glaze, the general form of which is like those found at Desmond Castle, and it has the thumb-marks round the bottom. This is stated to be of the same form as one drawn in a MS. of the eleventh century. Among the drawings from Norman and Early English MSS., No. 17 is of a jug of similar form, of reddish-brown earth, with a dark-green glaze and touches of yellow, partially applied in a wavy or festoon pattern.

Plate XXXI. No. 7 is a drawing of a piece of leather, of which Sir W. Wilde says, "The piece of leather you forwarded to me is most curious and interesting, and so far as I know, the pattern is unique in this country. The holes were evidently effected with a punch or series of punches, but not with one blow, for the inter-spaces are quite unequal: whether it belonged to man or beast is now difficult to decide, but I am inclined to think it was a piece of horse-trapping."

Page 143. LEASE OF THE MANORS AND CASTLE OF ADARE TO THE
EARLS OF DESMOND.

It appears that the lease alluded to in this and the preceding pages, was not granted until the year 1547, for in a letter from King Edward VI. to Sir Richard Rede, Chancellor, he instructs him (*inter*

alia) to grant to the Earls of Desmond the manors and dominions of Croom and Adare, in the county of Limerick, to hold for life. March 24, 1 Edw. VI.¹

Page 146. MANOR, AND MANOR COURTS OF ADARE.

It has been mentioned that Mr. Valentine Quin's purchases from the trustees of the Earl of Kildare included the chief rents of the Lordship of Adare, the Court Baron of the said Manor, and the advowson of Effin.

The deed of conveyance of these estates to Mr. Valentine Quin, bearing date Feb. 23, 1721, contains a list of chief rents and quit rents amounting to £20 17s. 6d., payable for several lands, &c., situate in the manors of Adare and Tubornea; this list, with identifications of the names as far as they can be made out, will be found in Appendix M. The same deed mentions, amongst other things, that the Sergeant or Seneschal of the Manor is to have P. Comba's tenement and garden, and the same plot for fishing for *Luages* in Adare².

The Manor of Adare extended northwards nearly to the Shannon, and comprehended a considerable portion of the parishes of Kildimo and Chapelrussell, and the north-western section of Adare situate in the barony of Coshma, with a portion of Drehidarsna, and parts of Kilkeedy and Croom, lying in the barony of Pubblebrien. The bulk of it is represented by the lands contained in sheets 12 and 21 of the Ordnance Survey. The Manor of Tubornea was situate in the south-eastern part of the county, embracing the extreme southern portion of the barony of Coshma, with the adjacent part of Coshlea, and contained a considerable part of the parishes of Effin, Ballingaddy, and Kilbreedy Minor.

Amongst the Adare documents are two books of the Manor Courts, the earliest of which ranges from the year 1779 to 1786; the other contains

¹ Morrin's Calendar of the Pat. and Close Rolls, vol. i. p. 95.

² *Luages*, an anglicism of the Irish for a 'flounder,' or 'flake.' A small flat fresh water-fish called a fluke, is common in the river at Adare. The Irish word *leathog*, *leithae*, *leithog*, signifies 'flounder' or 'plaice.' In all these terms the root is *leathad*, 'breadth,' in reference to the flatness of the fish.

the proceedings merely of the last few years that these courts were held, about fifty years ago. Some extracts illustrative of their forms, jurisdiction, &c., are given in Appendix N, taken from the older book, as being the fullest and most curious, and as shewing the customs of these courts nearly a century ago. This book contains the denominations of lands in the Manor, residents, juries, proceedings in the Court, and sundry regulations as to trespass, fines, &c. During this period the Seneschalls of the Manor were Pryce Peacock and Stephen Dickson.

Page 146. ADVOWSON OF EFFIN.

Together with the Court Baron and Royalties of the Manor of Adare, the advowson and presentation of the prebend of Effin, in the Cathedral of St. Mary's, Limerick, passed from the family of Fitz Gerald to that of Quin. The *Liber Niger* of Limerick contains two curious instruments in connection with the prebendation of this parish, which will be found, with a translation, in Appendix O. They are of the date 1287, and are not only venerable for their antiquity, but interesting as shewing how the *jus patronatus* happened to be outside the Bishop and Chapter, the presentation to a prebend by a patron other than an ecclesiastic being of rather rare occurrence.

Page 150. SILVER-GILT DISH.

The principal objects of antiquarian interest preserved at Adare, are described at p. 150, seq.; one article, however, a fine silver-gilt dish, was accidentally unnoticed. This dish, according to the family tradition, belonged once to the Franciscan Abbey, but I have not been able to discover upon what grounds the story rested. In order to obtain from the highest authority an opinion as to the age and purpose of this rare and curious specimen of mediæval art, I forwarded it to A. W. Franks, Esq., by whom the following notice was drawn up, and read at one of the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries:—

“The Earl of Dunraven has been good enough to allow me to exhibit to the Society this evening a very interesting dish of silver-gilt, which

has been for many years in his Lordship's family, and which is said to have belonged anciently to the Abbey of Adare. Be this as it may, the dish is a very interesting specimen of metal-work, although I feel some doubts as to its ecclesiastical origin.

"It measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height. The whole is *repoussé* work in unusually high relief; the centre rises into a boss, which presents the form of a double rose. Round the broad margin are representations of the seven deadly vices or sins, each of which forms a subject of three or more figures, with the names of the vices inscribed on labels above. The names on these labels appear to be in Portuguese. In each subject one or more human beings are represented between an angel and a demon, the spaces between the figures being often ornamented with stiff foliage of a somewhat Gothic design.

"The subjects are as follows:—1. *AVAREZA* (Avarice). A man seated on a bench near an iron-bound chest, and holding in his left hand a purse; before him is an angel leaning forward and presenting to his notice a cripple whose right leg is tied up, while his left hand rests on a staff. The rich man is, however, looking back away from the cripple towards a demon with long ears and tail who is bringing a sack of money on his shoulders. 2. *SOBERA* (Pride). A man in armour holding up a sword in his right hand: to his right is an angel holding a skull to warn him of the end of all human pride; he is looking, however, to his left, where is a demon holding up what appears to be a convex mirror or shield. 3. *LUSURY* (Wantonness). In the centre a young man and maiden are embracing; an angel is looking away in despair, while on the other side a devil is encouraging them. 4. *YRA* (Anger). A man in a short dress and cloak appears to be tearing open his dress in rage*; to his right is an angel addressing him, to his left a demon with animal's head and wings. 5. *EMVEGA* (Envy). A man appears to be draining a deep flagon; an angel is addressing him, while behind him is a demon. The connection between this representation

* It may be noticed that the same action is given by Giotto to his representation of this vice in the Arena Chapel at Padua.

and the vice is not clear. 6. *PREGICA* (Sloth). A man is lying down; an angel is raising his head, but a demon is pressing him down again, and placing his leg, which is partly drawn up, into an attitude of repose. 7. *GVLA* (Gluttony). A richly dressed man is seated in a chair of state at a table with dishes of various kinds; an angel is calling his notice to a poor man on crutches, while a devil is bringing in a dish with a fowl of some sort, and a large ring-shaped object, perhaps some kind of cake or bread.

"The middle of the dish rises gradually towards the boss, and has on it representations of the Last Judgment. The good are being conducted into a walled city representing Paradise by St. Peter, who holds the key of the gate; they are represented by seven figures, followed by an angel blowing a horn. Hell has the usual figure of a gaping mouth, into which various human beings are being forced by three demons.

"A double rose forming the central boss has round it a double band twisted together.

"There are three plate-marks, a ship, [*JA*], and [*EG*]. I have not been able as yet to ascertain to what town these hall-marks belong.

"The date of this fine specimen of silversmith's work appears to be about 1480, judging from the costume of the man in armour and the general character of the design. The inscriptions might belong to an earlier time as far as the form of the letters is concerned.

"It appears to me probable that the dish was intended to serve as a basin to hold under the hands when sprinkled with rose-water after meals.

"In the British Museum is a shallow basin or dish of bronze, probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century, which has unquestionably been used for washing hands. It is ornamented with engraving only, representing seven circular medallions; in each of them is a female figure holding some conical substance, perhaps a representation of hemlock; round the side medallions are inscribed the names of various vices, about three names to each figure. Round the central one *HAC RADICE MALA NASCITVR OMNE MALVM*.

"Representations of the Virtues and Vices are, as it is well known,

not uncommon, but to enter on these allegorical subjects would extend beyond the limits of this notice."

Page 163. INGHEAN BAITH WHO FOUNDED KILNABOY.

An ancient chapel and cemetery of this saint, called *Tempull na h-Ingine Baoith* (Church of the daughter of Baith), exists near Glenquin Castle, in the parish of Killeedy, barony of Glenquin[†]. The following account of Kilnaboy is taken from O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," A.D. 1573, note, p. 1669:—

"Cill-inghine-Baoith, i.e. the Church of the daughter of Baeth, now Killinaboy or Kilnaboy, an old church, at which is a part of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where several churches and wells are dedicated to her. The name is now corrupted to Innyswee in the country. Her father, Baeth, was of the royal line of Cas, the ancestor of Dal-Cais."

Page 186. REQUESTS OF THADY QUIN, Esq.

Two interesting memorials of Mr. Quin's charity have been handed down to the present day. One is a chalice presented to the Catholic parish of Adare, and bears the following inscription: "Ex dono Thadæi Quin armigeri de Adare in perpetuum usum parochiæ Sancti Nicholai de Adare anno Domini 1726. Orate pro eo."

The other is a remonstrance preserved in the parish of St. John's, Limerick, and now belonging to the Catholic cathedral of the diocese. The inscription runs, "Ex dono Thadæi Quin armigeri de Adare ad usum parochiæ S^ui Johannis Limericensis in honorem venerabilis sacramenti. A.D. 1725. Orate pro eo."

How little could the venerable donor, when on his death-bed at the ripe age of eighty years—quitting this world, too, at the very period that

[†] Ord. Survey, co. Limerick, sheet 44.

his country was most heavily oppressed by the iniquitous penal laws—have imagined that this bequest would one day be deposited in a noble church*, worthy to compete with those which had adorned his native land in the by-gone ages of religious unity!

Page 195. HISTORY OF THE PALATINES.

While this and the next sheet were being printed, I met with the following interesting account of the introduction of the Palatines into Ireland, in a Dublin monthly newspaper called "The Irish Evangelist," vol. i. No. 9, June, 1860, which professes to be drawn up with great care, and from it the following extracts have been taken. The writer states that—

"In the year 1709, seven thousand 'Protestant Lutherans' were driven from their homes in the Palatinate by the French, under Louis XIV. On hearing the intelligence, Queen Anne sent ships for them, and conveyed them to England. Grants were given by the Crown to permit of their settling in these countries, but about half the number proceeded to North America. Probably a few families stayed in England, and the rest came to Ireland, and were chiefly located on the Southwell property, near Rathkeale. Each man, woman, and child was allowed eight acres of land, for which was to be paid five shillings an acre yearly, for ever. The Government agreed to pay their rent for twenty years, in order to encourage the Protestant interest in Ireland, and make them all freeholders. They supplied every man with a good musket (called a Queen Anne piece) to protect himself and his family. They were embodied in the free yeomanry of the country, and were styled the True Blues, or German Fusiliers, and were commanded by one Captain Brown."

The following list is given of the names of the families that settled in Ireland, "as found in the original document." Those in italics are borne by tenants on the Adare estate:—

"Baker, *Barkman*, Barrobier, Benner, Bethel, Bowen, Bowman, Bovi-

* The new Catholic Cathedral in St. John's parish, designed by Mr. P. C. Hardwick.

nizer (now *Bobanizer*), Brethower, Cole, Coach, *Corneil*, Cronsberry, Dobe, *Dulmage*, Embury, *Figgle*, Grunse, Gruer, Heek, Hoffman, *Hiffle*, *Heavener*, Glozier (probably now *Legeur*), Lawrence, Lowes, Ledwick, Long, *Millar*, Mich, Modler, Neizer, *Piper*, Rhineheart, Rose, Rodenbucher, *Ruckle*, *Seitzer*, *Sparling*, *Stark*, *St. John*, St. Ledger, Straugh, Sleeper, Shoemaker, *Shier*, Sweltzer, *Shoultare*, Shunewire, Tesley (now *Teskey*), Tettler, Ursburlbaugh, Williams, Young."

This opportunity may be taken of correcting an error of date in page 96, where, near the bottom of the page, it is stated that the Palatines settled at *Adare* about 1706, whereas it appears that they were not introduced upon the *Adare* property till just about the time of Arthur Young's visit, namely, 1777-8.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

GRANT OF THE ABBEY LANDS OF ADARE, &c., TO SIR HENRY
WALLOP, KNT., MAY 22, 1595*.

THE Queen having by Patent, dated 24 December, 1587 (30*), demised in
Reversion to Robert Collam of Dublin, Gt.,—

Robert Collam
and Sir Henry Wal-
lop, Knt.

The Scite and Precinct of the late House of Friars Trinitarians
of Adare, called the House of Friars for the Redemption of Cap-
tives, with all the Buildings & Hereditaments therein.

In or near the Burgage of Adare, 7 Cottages, and certain Gardens containing
about 40 A.

In the Town and Fields of Adare, 16 A. arable, 4 A. pasture, a small Park,
& a Pigeon House, 20 A., &c.

In Adare 1 Plowland lying among the Burgesses Lands.

In Castle-Robert, 2 Messuages, 12 A. arable, a ruinous Castle, & other Lands,
containing $\frac{1}{2}$ a Plowland.

In Kilcoill, alias Kill Kryle, 3 Messuages, 2 Cottages, 24 A. arable, 6 A. pas-
ture, & underwood, and the foundation of a Watermill, & other lands containing
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a Plowland.

The Tythes of the Rectory, Church, or Chapel of Adare, with all other its
Tythes and Profits collected in the Towns and Fields of Adare, Choro, Ballynfinter,
Cloghrane, Twothe, Curraghe, Kilvag-Roer [or Kilvag-Boer], Kilcull, Ballyrobert,
Ballyfanning, and half of Ballygoell [or Ballygell], & in all of the Towns within
said Parish (the Alterages & 2 Couples of Corn to the Curate excepted).

A Salmon Weare on the River Maye, the Estate of said Friery.

The Scite & Precinct of the late Friery of St. Augustine's Order of Adare,
containing 2 A., 16 Cottages & 7 Gardens, with all its Buildings and Lands,
containing 35 A.

In the Town of Adare 18 A. arable, and 3 A. pasture—21 A.

* Lodge's Abstracts of the Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, kept at the Birmingham Tower, vol. i.
p. 270; also Rot. Cancellar. Hib. Elizabeth, anno 37, pars 1, facie; and Cal. Pat. Rolls of Chancery of
Ireland, vol. ii, p. 318.

Modullie, alias Modallaghie $\frac{1}{2}$ Plowland & the Tythes thereof, with the Tythes of said 21 a. & of the said Weare.

The Estate of the said Friery of St. Augustine.

The Scite & Precinct of the late Abbey of Newnaghe or Nenagh [rectè Monasterienagh], with all its Possessions.

The late Monastery of St. Catharine, called Kaylagh [or Coylagh], alias Negaylagh [or Caylagh], with all its Tythes & Possessions.

All which Sir Henry Walloppe, Knt., Vice-Treasurer & Treasurer at Wars, then held in Possession by Lease from the Queen, dated 20 July, 1585 (27^o), for 21 years from Easter preceeding, at the Rent of £22 17s. 8d. Irish. And the Queen having demised in Reversion by the aforesaid Patent to the said Robert Collam,—

The Scite & Precinct of the late House of Friers Minors of the Order of St. Francis in Adare, containing 16 a., in which were a Church, a Cloyster, a Hall, a Dorture, a Library, 3 Chambers, a Kitchen, a Bakehouse, a large Park, or Close on the W. side of the House, 2 other Parks, a Watermill, an Eel & Salmon Weare on the River Maye, with all other the Estate of said Friery.

Which the said Sir Henry Walloppe then held in Possession by Lease, dated 23 July, 1585, for 21 years from Easter preceeding, at the Rent of £4 Irish. To Hold to said Robert Collam in Reversion for 50 years after Sir Henry's Leases were determined at the said Rents, making £26 17s. 8d., maintaining two able Horsemen thereon for the Defence of the Kingdom; paying Proxies, Curates Stipends, & all other Services & Charges thereout.

Which reversionary Leases the said Robert Collam by Deed dated 30 December, 1587, sold to Sir Henry Walloppe; & the Queen hereby (in consideration of Sir Henry's Services, & the great Expences he had been at in building upon the Premises, for the better Fortification & Defence of her faithful Subjects in those Parts; & pursuant to Privy Seal, dated at Greenwich 22 May, 1595, 37^o), Inrolled 36^o, 37^o, 38^o facie, R. 12, granted all the said Premises, & all the Possessions spiritual and temporal thereto belonging, to Sir Henry and his Heirs, to hold as of the Castle of Limerick, by Fealty only, at the aforesaid Rents & Services, & to perform the Conditions of Plantation of the Province of Munster. The 4. 1595. said Premises containing 2,000 a. Liberty to impark 120 a., with free Warren & Park.

APPENDIX B.

GRANTS OF ABBEY LANDS AT ADARE TO NICHOLAS LYLLES, Esq.,
JULY 17, 1638^b.

A Grant (in virtue of the said Commission^c, & for the Fine of £10 8s. 0d.)

48. Nicholas
Lylles, Esq.

to Nicholas Lylles, Esq^r, of

The late Abbey, Monastery or House of Friars of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, called the White Abbey, with the Scite thereof, the Tythes great & small within the said Scite, a Pidgeon House & Tucking Mill, in or near the Town of Adare.

Half a Carucate, or Plowland next said Abby in or near Adare.

B. Cerna,
O. Limerick.

The Castle & $\frac{1}{2}$ Plowland of Robertstowne, alias Castle-Robert.

The Field or Parcel of Land called Gortmore.

The Rectory and Tythes great & small within the Parish of Adare and said Lands.

The Abbey, Monastery, or House of Friars Minors Franciscans in Adare, called the Poor Abbey, with the Scite &c. thereof, 2 small Parks & a Piece of Ground adjoining said Abbey, containing 16 A. Arable; a Water mill near said Abbey, with the Tythes &c. of the Premises.

The Towns and Lands of Rowermore, Rowerbeg, Bewbush, alias Beabush, & Glannanore, & all the rectorial Tythes, great & small of Rowermore, Rowerbegg & Glannanore.

The moiety or half of the Abby, Cell, or Chapel of Nephellagh^d, alias Feale,

B. Cannelise,
co. Limerick.

with the Scite, &c. thereof, & the half of the two Plowlands of

the Abby of Neaphellagh & Knockbrear Kenemanragh, alias

Knocknemannagh.

Half of the intire impropriate Rectory or Parish Church of Feale, parcel of the said Abbey. One Footman and one Horseman, £12 19s. 3d.

60. 17 July, 1638. To enjoy all Waifes & Strayes & free Warren.

^b Lodge's Abstracts, vol. vi. p. 135; and Rot. Canc. Hib. Car. I. anno 14, pars 7, dorso.

^c The Commission of Defective Titles.

^d These and the following Abbey lands have no connexion with Adare.

APPENDIX C.

CONSTAT OF THE CIVIL SURVEY OF PART OF THE PARISH OF ADARE, JUNE 17, 1678.

BLACK ABBY: one Quarter Meere or 4th part of a plowland, together with the said Abby & Impropracions thereunto belonging, with sixteen
John Lisaght, of said Abby & Impropracions thereunto belonging, with sixteen
Killmally, Irish gardins in the town of Adare, intermix't with the Burgess &
Papist. White Abby Lands of Adare, together with Ardbane More, being
 Mear'd on the East, South, & North, with part of the Burgess lands, and on the
 west with the lands call'd commons; alsoe the said John hath there othr parcell's
 of lands (vid'), Gortdirably upon the Inches two acres, Gortamurragh, Gorthna-
 vamsher, all being Intermixt with Burgess & White Abby lands: the said Black Abby
 house is repair'd at the states charges, and hath a Meadow adjoyning unto con-
 taining three acres, due to the Earl of Kildare thereof 3s. 6d. per annum Cheefrie.

The abby commonly call'd the Poor Abby, and the tythes great and small there-
 of, and a Mill now ruin'd, one Salmon Weare and one Ele weare, with
Nicholas Lillies. severall gardens thereunto belonging, and three Stone houses unre-
 pair'd, Meareing with the Castle plow land of Adare, West, North, and East, & with
 the River of Maigo on the South, cheefree to the Earl of Kildare 4s. 6d. per annum.

The Abby call'd the White Abby, together with a Castle, Beuone, Pigeon-house,
Nicholas Lillies. Garden, a tucking Mill out of repaire, and the Improprations
 thereunto belonging, & the lands with fifteen gardens and tenne-
 ments interlac'd with the Burgesses and Black Abby lands, oweing per annum
 to the Earl of Kildare, one pound three shillings and three pence.

Rower More, Rower begg, and Glananoy, halfe a plowland, together with the
Nicholas Lillies. Improprations thereof, the River call'd Grinagh runing throug
 the same Meare on the North, with the Lands of Twough and Kil-
 lenockane; the Lands of Riding on the West, the plowland of commons on the
 South, and the lands of Copanamrahar on the East.

Mondeliyh, Eight acres of Great Measure, and the Improprations thereof,
Jo. Lisaght, haveing on it a thatcht house, Meering with Lismorryn and Burgess
propert'. plowland on the North, the River Maigo on the West and Killgob-
 bane on the North and East.

This a true copy of a constat of the Civil Survey of part of the parishe of Adare,
 taken out of the Surveyor Generalls office the 17th day of June, 1678, which constat
 I have to shew.

THADY QUIN.

(Endorsed.) Civil Survey of part parish of Adare about the Abby lands and
 impropracions.

APPENDIX D.

GRANT OF LANDS FROM THE CROWN TO THADY QUIN, ESQ., DECEMBER 15, 1684.*

29. Thady Quin, Esq. A GRANT (for the Fine of £362) to Thady Quin, Esq., of
The Town and Lands of Gortfada, alias Longfield, being part of Lower Balli-
folin, 96 A. . . . 3s. 4d.
- Garranard, alias Granard, 76 A. . . . £1 3s. 0½d.
- B. Connelloe. A Right of Comonage on the Comons adjacent between the said
C. Limerick. Towns, called the Comons of Killfeny and Finiterstowne, 138 A.
- Graige, alias Grange, 75 A. . . . £1 2s. 9½d.
- Rathmore, part of Graige, 28 A. . . . 8s. 5½d.
- Clonlehard, 1,519 A. 3 R. profitable, 2,232 A. 3 R. unprofitable. . . . £14.
- Skeaghmerigoge, 57 A. . . . 17s. 3½d.
- Shanacлоне, & the Fishing Weares thereof, 150 A. . . . £2 5s. 6½d.
- In the Gardens of Croome, 11 A. . . . 5d.
- In Laskillagh, 10 A. . . . 3s. 0½d.
- A Moiety of Baybush, 48 A. More of the same, with a Moiety of the Mill,
12 A. . . . 14s. 6d.
- A Parcel of Land, called the Messuage, & 2 A. arable adjoining to & bounding
with the Lands of the Abby of Franciscans of Adare. A Parcel,
B. Connelloe. called the 12 A., bounding on the South Side with said Messuage,
C. Limerick. and 2 A., all known by the name of Knockanebege, containing 22 A. . . . 3s. 4d.
- B. Connelloe. Grages, alias Graga, cont. 20 A. Irish, 20 A. . . . 3s. 4d.
C. Limerick.
- Keilbegg and Lisarry, Do., 20 A. . . . 3s. 4d.
- Buolibally, 163 A. . . . £2 9s. 6d.
- Mundeleyh, & the Salmon Weyre thereof, 124 A. . . . £1 17s. 8d.
- Black-Abby, 92 A. 3 R. Gardens thereof, 10 A. . . . £1 8s. 2d.
- Wm. Striche's Burges Land in Adare, 36 A. . . . 10s. 11½d.
- A Moiety of White Abby and Gortmore, 32 A. 3 R. . . . 9s. 10½d.
- A Moiety of Poor Abbey and of the Salmon and Eel Weyres thereof, 5 A. 2 R.
1s. 8½d.
- B. Connelloe. Clonagh and Curraghreach, 116 A. . . . £1 15s. 2½d.
C. Limerick.
- The Moiety of Rower, 103 A. . . . £1 11s. 3½d.

* Lodge's Abstracts, vol. viii. p. 282, and Rot. Canc. Hib. 36 Car. II. 1 pars. dorso; also Letters Patent, 36 Car. II. lib. 42, fol. 34.

Stephen Lee's Burges Land in Adare, 1 A. 2 R. . . . 5½d.

A Moiety of Baybush and of the Mill thereof, 36 A. . . . 10s. 11½d.

Pierce Creagh's Burges Land in Adare, and the Salmon Weyres thereof, 117 A. 3 R. . . . £1 15s. 9½d.

Lysaght's Burges Land in Adare, called Gortnaglassie, 4 A. Spittle' Land in Adare, 5 A. . . . 2s. 8½d.

The Burges Land of Gortnedoghny, 53 A. . . . 16s. 1d.

Keilge-Vadrinsmale, 5 A. . . . 1s. 6½d.

Lysaght's Burges Land of Gortnages, 45 A. . . . 13s. 10d.

The Burges Land of Cloghan-crea, distinguished by the names of Inchaghs, Gortshandehoe, alias Johnsfeld, alias Kincorra, and the Fishing Weyres, Banegaruffe, Gortderraleebegg, and Langstowne, containing about 68 A. . . . £1 0s. 7½d.

Seven parcels of the White Abby Lands, 3 A. 2 R. . . . 1s. 0½d.

Braclan, and other parcels of White's Burges Land, 10 A. . . . 3s. 0½d.

Twelve Gardens, part of Pierce Creagh's Burges Land in Adare, 11 A. . . . 3s. 4d.

Gortderralee, Gortanspurragh, and Gortderravanister, 5 A. . . . 1s. 6½d.

Two parcels of Land formerly the property of John FitzGerald and James Lysaght, 1 A. 2 R. . . . 5½d.

Several parcels, called Rice's Burges Land, 6 A. . . . 1s. 9½d.

James Creagh's Garden in Adare, 0 A. 1 R. . . . 1d.

A peice Land of, 1 A. . . . 3½d.

B. Ischiquin. Carrowderrichimple, alias Knockdrombaniffe, alias Craganboy,
C. Clare. alias Derelengh, 169 A. . . . £2 11s. 3½d.

To hold the Lands and Premises from Buolibally inclusive for the term of 1,000 years, from 1st May, 1680, and paying thereout to Gilbert Ormsby, Esq., and his heirs, the Rent of £230.

Which said Rent and Premises, after the determination of the said Lease for 1000 years, are hereby granted to the said Gilbert Ormsby and his heirs for ever, he & they paying the aforesaid respective Crown Rents.

B. Ischiquin. Crosard, alias Crossoughtragh, 50 A.

C. Clare. Clonymulwydaue and Cowade, 30 A.

A right of Comonage in the Commons thereto and other Towns adjacent.

Carrowduffe in several Denominations (except Fenelegree), 191 A.

* Spittle is corrupted from Hospital, belonging to the Knights Hospitaliers.

To Hold for the Term of 99 years, from 1st May, 1666, paying of the Earl of Inchiquin and his heirs, Six pence per Acre according to Strafford's Survey, and no other Rent whatsoever, the Premises being by Patent granted to the Earl and his heirs, freed and discharged of Quit Rent, 15th Dec., 1684.

These grants or Patents from the Crown, under what was called the Act of Grace, may be considered as a sort of Sequel or Appendage to the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. The Commission issued March, 1684.

APPENDIX E.

TAXATIONES ECCLESIASTICÆ.

I. TAXATIO PROVINCIÆ CASSALENSIS, FACTA CIRCA ANNUM MCCCXI.

*Lymericensis Diocesis.**Adare.*

Ecclesia de Adare cum pertinenciis	x. mar.,	decima j. mar.
Ecclesia de Killonwyn, cum pertinenciis	ij. mar.,	decima ij ^a . viij ^d .
Ecclesia de Ballycathan, cum pertinenciis	ij. mar.,	decima iiij ^a .
Ecclesia de Athnyd, cum pertinenciis	xl ^a , . . .	decima iiij ^a .
Ecclesia de Dissert, cum pertinenciis	xl ^a , . . .	decima iiij ^a .
Ecclesia de Mowryn, cum pertinenciis	xl ^a , . . .	decima iiij ^a .
Ecclesia de Ardcahny, cum pertinenciis	v. mar.,	decima vi ^a . viij ^d .
Ecclesia de Kilcurnan, cum pertinenciis	iiij ^h , . . .	decima viij ^a .
Ecclesia de Kildyme, cum pertinenciis	x ^h , . . .	decima xx ^a .
Jurisdicctio Archidiaconi, cum pertinenciis	iiij. mar.,	decima v ^a . iiij ^d .
Ecclesia de Cromothe, cum pertinenciis	x ^h , . . .	decima xx ^a .
Summa Taxacionis	xlvi ^h , inde decima,	iiij ^h . xij ^a .

II. TAXATIO PROVINCIÆ CASSALENSIS, FACTA ANNO MCCCII.

*Lymericensis Diocesis.**[Inter Prebendas Ecclesie Cathedralis.]*

Vicaria de Kydyme	iiij ^h . vi ^a . viij ^d , unde decima viij ^a . viij ^d .
Prebenda de Arceatny	v ^h . ij ^a , unde decima x ^a . ij ^a . qua.

^a The original roll which contains this Taxation is preserved in a leather bag among the ancient records of the Court of Exchequer of England. From the endorsement we learn that it was sent over from Ireland to the Exchequer at Westminster in the year 1323. It is undated, but is presumed to have been written about the year 1291. See Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq.* of Down and Connor, pp. xii. 120.

^b Now the parish of Killonahan, in the baronies of Pubblebrien and Coshma.

^c Now the parish of Ballycathane, in the baronies of Pubblebrien and Smallcounty.

^d Now the parish of Anhid, in the barony of Coshma.

^e Now the parish of Dissert, in the barony of Coshma.

^f Now Mornane, a townland in the parish of Kilcurnan, barony of Kenry.

^g Now Ardennny, a parish in the barony of Kenry.

^h Now Kilcurnan, a parish in the barony of Kenry.

ⁱ Now Kildimo, a parish in the barony of Kenry.

APPENDIX E.

ECCLESIASTICAL TAXATIONS.

I. TAXATION * OF THE PROVINCE OF CASHEL, MADE ABOUT THE YEAR 1291.

*Diocese of Limerick.**Deanery of Adare.*

The Church of Adare, with its appurtenances	10 marks, tenth 1 mark.
The Church of Killonwyn ^b , with its appurtenances . .	2 marks, tenth 2s. 8d.
The Church of Balycathan ^c , with its appurtenances . .	3 marks, tenth 4s.
The Church of Athnyd ^d , with its appurtenances . . .	40s., . . . tenth 4s.
The Church of Dissert ^e , with its appurtenances . . .	40s., . . . tenth 4s.
The Church of Mowryn ^f , with its appurtenances . . .	40s., . . . tenth 4s.
The Church of Ardcanthny ^g , with its appurtenances . .	5 marks, tenth 6s. 8d.
The Church of Kileurnan ^h , with its appurtenances . .	4 pounds, tenth 8s.
The Church of Kildyme ⁱ , with its appurtenances . . .	10 pounds, tenth 20s.
Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon ^j , with its appurtenances .	4 marks, tenth 5s. 4d.
The Church of Cromothe ^k , with its appurtenances . .	10 pounds, tenth 20s.
Sum of the Taxation, £46, tenth of which, £4 12s.	

II. TAXATION * OF THE PROVINCE OF CASHEL, MADE IN THE YEAR 1302.

*Diocese of Limerick.**[Among the Prebends of the Cathedral Church.]*

The Vicarage of Kydyme ^a . .	£4 6s. 8d., tenth whereof 6s. 8d.
The Prebend of Arceatny ^b . .	£5 2s., . . tenth whereof 10s. 2½d.

* The Rectory of Kildimo and Kildicollam constituted the portion of the Archdeacon's prebend situate in the deanery of Adare.

^a Now the parish of Croosa, in the baronies of Coahoma, Pabbie-brien, and Connello Upper.

^b This Taxation is contained in the same bag with the preceding, and was sent over to England at the same time. It is printed in the Reports of the Irish Record Commissioners, vol. ii. pp. 61—63. The portion containing the diocese of Limerick is undated; but the diocese of Emly, in the same roll, bears the date of "Saturday before the feast of St. Gregory, the year of grace 1302;" to which year we may reasonably refer the Limerick Taxation. In the Black Book of Limerick a taxation is enrolled which agrees in the several valuations with the present, but is more correct in the forms of the names, for which reason it is printed in the next section.

^c Rect^y Kydyme, now Kildimo parish.

^d Rect^y Arceatny, now Ardcanney parish.

Prebenda de Balycathan . . iij³. vi⁴. viij⁴. unde decima vi⁴. viij⁴.

Ecclesia de Diserto . . liij⁴. iiij⁴. unde decima v⁴. iiij⁴.

Domus beati Jacobi de Adar . . xl⁴. unde decima iiij⁴.

Decanatus de Adar.

Ecclesia de Clonany . . ij. mar., decima ij⁴. viij⁴.

Vicaria ejusdem . . j. mar., decima xvi⁴.

Ecclesia de Athnyde, per Rectorem, vi. mar., et Vicarium . . vi⁴. decima viij⁴.

Ecclesia de Dunkepehy spectante ad ecclesiam de Cromyth . . xxx⁴. inde decima iij⁴.

Ecclesia de Kylcurnan . . viij. mar., unde decima x⁴. viij⁴.

Ecclesia de Moynhury, per Rectorem et Vicarium . . iiij. mar., unde decima v⁴. iiij⁴.

Ecclesia de Adare cum Capellis de

Kylkyrely et Castro Roberti . . xi. mar., iiij⁴. v⁴. ob., unde decima xv⁴. i⁴. ob.

Exceptis x. marcis annui et liberi redditus quem habent Hospitalarii in dicta ecclesia.

Vicaria ejusdem . . v. mar., viij⁴. x⁴. qua., unde decima vii⁴. vi⁴. ob.

Exceptis iiij. marcis annui et liberi redditus quem habent Hospitalarii in eadem ecclesia.

Ecclesia de Cromyth . . xxviij. mar., unde decima xxxviij⁴. iiij⁴.

Vicaria ejusdem . . xiiij. mar., unde decima xviij⁴. viij⁴.

III. TAXATIO DIOCESIS LYMERICENSIS.

Athdare.

Ecclesia de Clonany . . ij. mar., decima ij⁴. viij⁴.

Vicaria ejusdem . . i. marc., inde decima xvj⁴.

Ecclesia de Athnyd, pro Rectoria et Vicaria . . vj. mar., decima viij⁴.

Ecclesia de Donkipp spectante ad ecclesiam de Crommoth . . xxx⁴. decima iij⁴.

^a Now Ballycathane parish.

^b Now Dysert parish.

^c See p. 36 *supra*.

^d Now Cloonanna, a townland in that part of the parish of Croon which is in the barony of Publicrien.

^e Now Anhid parish.

^f Now Dunkip, a townland in that part of the parish of Croon which is in the barony of Coshma.

^g Now Kilcorman parish.

^h Now Mornane, a townland in Kilcorman parish.

ⁱ Now Kilycurly, a townland in that part of Adare parish which is in the barony of Kenry.

^j Now Castleroberts, a townland in that part of Adare parish which is in the barony of Coshma.

^k In all the Taxations the Military orders were exempt.

^l Now Croon parish.

The Prebend of Balycathan^a . . £3 6s. 8d., tenth whereof 6s. 8d.

The Church of Disert^a . . 53s. 4d., tenth whereof 5s. 4d.

The House of the blessed James of Adare^a . . 40s., tenth whereof 4s.

Deanery of Adare.

The Church of Clonany^a . . 2 marks, tenth 2s. 8d.

The Vicarage of the same . . 1 mark, tenth 16d.

The Church of Athnyde^a . . by the Rector 6 marks, and Vicar 6s., tenth 8s.

The Church of Dunkepehy^b, belonging to the Church of Cromyth . . 30s., tenth 3s.

The Church of Kylcurnan^a . . 8 marks, tenth whereof 10s. 8d.

The Church of Moynahuryn^d . . by the Rector and Vicar 4 marks, tenth whereof 5s. 4d.

The Church of Adare, with the Chapels of

Kylkyrely^a and Castlerobert^c . . 11 marks, 4s. 5½d., tenth whereof 15s. 1½d.

Excepting 5 marks of yearly and free rent which the Hospitallers^e possess in said church.

The Vicarage of the same . . 5 marks, 8s. 10½d., tenth whereof 7s. 6½d.

Excepting 4 marks of yearly and free rent which the Hospitallers possess in said church.

The Church of Cromuth^b . . 28 marks, tenth whereof 38s. 4d.

The Vicarage of the same . . 14 marks, tenth whereof 18s. 8d.

III. TAXATION¹ OF THE DIOCESE OF LIMERICK¹.

Athdare.

The Church of Clonany . . 2 marks, tenth 2s. 8d.

The Vicarage of the same . . 1 mark, tenth thereof 16d.

The Church of Athnyd, for the Rectory and Vicarage, 6 marks, tenth 8s.

The Church of Donkip, belonging to the Church of Crommoth . . 30s., tenth 3s.

¹ This Taxation is taken from the Black Book of Limerick, into which it was copied from an ancient roll of the diocese by Bishop Cornelius O'Dea, in 1418. It is found on p. 137 (formerly 139), col. 2. The earlier portion of the record is wanting in the original, as a leaf of the volume has been lost at this place; but it is found in the transcript which was made by Bishop Bernard Adams in 1616, at which period the leaf was in its place. This transcript is preserved in the Diocesan Registry Office of Limerick. It is unnecessary to add the modern names here, as the recital is almost identical with that in the preceding section.

² This list is referred to at p. 95, line 4 from the bottom, as forming Appendix G, but subsequently it has been deemed preferable to make it a part of Appendix E.

- Ecclesia de Kylcurnan . . viij. mar., decima x^a. viij^d.
 Capella de Moynchury, pro Rectoria et Vicaria . . iiij. marc., inde decima
 v^a. iiij^d.
 Ecclesia de Athdare cum Capellis de Kylkyrille et Castro Roberti . . xi. marc.
 iiij^a. v^d. ob., inde decima xv^a. i^d. ob.
 Vicaria ejusdem . . v. mar. viij^a. x^a. q^a., decima vij^a. vj^d.
 Ecclesia de Crommoth . . xxviij. mar., decima xxxvj^a. iiij^d.
 Vicaria ejusdem . . xiiij. mar., decima xviij^a. viij^d.

APPENDIX F.

Decanatus de Athdare.

- Ecclesia ipsa de Athdare, cujus Rectoria spectat ad monasterium et conventum
 ordinis sancte Trinitatis, et Vicarium presentat Comes Kyldarie . . xxv^a.
 Ecclesia de Kyllonchon de prebenda, et habet Vicarium . . ij^a. vj^d.
 Ecclesia de Kyllynatan vendicabatur per prebendarium de Kylbegan, sed fuit
 in manu Episcopi, et non solvit procuracionem.
 Ecclesia de Crommoth, ad Rectoriam et Vicariam presentat Comes Kyldarie.
 Procuracio . . xxi^a.
 Capella de Drumassyll spectat ad ecclesiam de Crommoth, solvit procuracionem
 per se . . xvij^d.
 Capella Say non solvit procuracionem, sed debet habere unum capellanum.
 Ecclesia de Dolyth est de Rectoria de Crommoth, procuracio ibidem . . ij^a.
 Ecclesia Ville Trostany de eadem Rectoria, et habet Vicarium. Procuracio
 ibidem . . ij^a.
 Prebenda de Dissert Engussa . . ij^a. vj^d.
 Prebenda de Athnyd est Episcopi . . xvij^d.
 Ecclesia de Drohidatarsna de prebenda sancti Munchini, et habet Vicarium.
 Procuracio . . ij^a.

¹ This list was copied from the rolls of the See of Limerick into the Black Book, by Bishop Cornelius O'Dea, in 1418, and is to be found there at p. 136. It is the fullest and most valuable record extant of the churches of the diocese, and it is to be lamented that the first page is greatly defaced by tincture of galls which was employed to restore the faded ink, and which renders the reading of it a matter of great difficulty. Some assistance in remedying the evil is afforded by Bishop Bernard Adams' transcript, called the "New Liber Niger," which was made in 1616, and is preserved in the Diocesan Registry of Limerick; but it is by no means a faithful counterpart of the original. The *procuratio*, Anglicised "proxy," was

- The Church of Kylcurnan . . 8 marks, tenth 10s. 8d.
 The Chapel of Moynchurnyn, for the Rectory and Vicarage . . 4 marks, tenth thereof 5s. 4d.
 The Church of Athdare, with the Chapels of Kylkyrille and Castle Robert . . 11 marks, 4s. 5½d., tenth thereof 15s. 1½d.
 The Vicarage of the same . . 5 marks, 8s. 10½d., tenth 7s. 6d.
 The Church of Crommoth . . 28 marks, tenth 36s. 4d.
 The Vicarage of the same . . 14 marks, tenth 18s. 8d.

APPENDIX F.

Deanery of Athdare¹.

THE Church itself of Athdare, whereof the Rectory pertains to the monastery and convent of the order of the Holy Trinity; and the Earl of Kildare presents the Vicar . . 25s.

The Church of Kyllonchon belongs to the Prebend, and hath a Vicar . . 2s. 6d.

The Church of Kyllynstan was claimed by the Prebendary of Kylbekan, but hath been in the possession of the Bishop, and doth not pay Proxy.

The Church of Crommoth. The Earl of Kildare presents to the Rectory and Vicarage. Proxy . . 21s.

The Chapel of Drumassyll pertains to the church of Crommoth; it pays Proxy by itself . . 18d.

Chapel Say doth not pay Proxy, but it should have a Chaplain.

The Church of Dolyth is of the Rectory of Crommoth. Proxy of same . . 2s.

The Church of Trostany-town, of the same Rectory, and hath a Vicar. Proxy of same . . 3s.

The Prebend of Dissert Engussa . . 3s. 6d.

The Prebend of Athnyd belongs to the Bishop . . 18d.

The Church of Drohidarsna, of the Prebend of St. Munchin's, and hath a Vicar. Proxy . . 3s.

a pecuniary sum or composition paid to an ordinary in commutation for the provision or entertainment which in ancient times was wont to be afforded to him; and when bishops, instead of holding itinerary visitations of their dioceses, summoned their clergy to their presence in the court of visitation at their cathedrals, an equivalent for the cost of entertainment was assessed on their parishes in the form of fees. Out of such a change the present record grew, and the sum total accruing to the Bishop annually from this impost amounted, in 1418, to £32 16s., a large sum at that period. For an account of Procurations, see Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq.* of Down and Connor, pp. 98—100.

Ecclesia de Gleande. Procuracio . . viij^s. vj^d.

Ecclesia de Monehuryn. . Procuracio . . iiij^s.

Et iste due ecclesie dicuntur Kyllcurman.

Capella Russell, cujus presentacio spectat ad Comitem Kyldarie. Procuracio . . xviiij^s.

Ecclesia Castri Roberti et Capella de Kylkyrylle, spectant ad Rectorem et Vicarium de Athdare, et debent habere Capellanos, &c.

Prebenda de Balycathan. Procuracio iiij^s. vj^d.

Ecclesia de Cluaynany, Rectoria spectat ad Rectoriam de Crommoth, et habet Vicarium. Procuracio . . ij^s.

Ecclesia de Kylgobbain spectat ad Ecclesiam Cathedralem. Procuracio ibidem . . xviiij^s.

Ecclesia de Kyldyma et Kyldacolum, que est prebenda Archidiaconi, et habet Vicarium. Procuracio . . viij^s.

Prebenda de Ardcathny habet Vicarium. Procuracio . . v^s.

Summa hujus Procuracionis . . iiijth. xv^s.

The Church of Gleande. Proxy . . 8s. 6d.

The Church of Monehuryn. Proxy . . 4s.

And these two churches are called Kyllcurman.

Chapel Russell, the presentation whereof pertains to the Earl of Kildare.
Proxy . . 18d.

The Church of Castle-Robert and the Chapel of Kylkyrylle belong to the Rector and Vicar of Athdare, and ought to have Chaplains, &c.

The Prebend of Balyceathan. Proxy . . 3s. 6d.

The Church of Cluaynany. The Rectory pertains to the Rectory of Crommoth, and hath a Vicar. Proxy . . 2s.

The Church of Kylgobbin pertains to the Cathedral Church. Proxy of same . . 18d.

The Church of Kyldyma and Kyldacolum, which is the prebend of the Archdeacon, and hath a Vicar. Proxy . . 8s.

The Prebend of Ardcaethny hath a Vicar. Proxy . . 5s.

Sum of this Proxy, £4 15s.

APPENDIX G.*

IDENTIFICATION OF NAMES OF CHURCHES IN THE DEANERY OF ADARE.

1. **ATHDARE.** In Irish *Ath-dara*, variously written Athdare, Adare, Adar. There was also a place of this name in Leinster, on the Barrow. About the year 1250, Magister Tyttel, Vicar of Adare, witnessed a grant made by Hubert, Bishop of Limerick.

2. **KYLLONCHON.** In Irish *Cill Onchu*, 'Church of Onchu,' a saint whose name appears in the Calendar at the 9th of February. It is called Cellonchon in the Inquisitions of 1201^b. Between 1204 and 1207, Bishop Donat O'Brien created a canonry, granting to Oolonneerregan, the canon, the church of St. Michael, and all spiritual benefices of Katherdufduli (Caherdely?) and of Killonchon as his prebend^c. It was subsequently transferred to St. Munchin's prebend. In 1615 the Rectory of Killonahan was appropriate to the prebend of St. Munchin, and so continues to this day. It is now known as Killonahan, and is principally situate in the barony of Pubblebrien^d.

3. **KYLLYNATAN.** Written Kyllinatan and Kellhinatan in the Inquisitions of 1291. Now Killanahan, a townland in the parish of Killeenoghty, barony of Pubblebrien^e. It belonged to the bishop, and in his ancient rental is entered "De Kyllanatan in termino, vij. viij."

4. **CROMMOTH.** In Irish *Cromadh*. See "Annals of the Four Masters," an. 1151, where it is related that Rory, son of Turlogh O'Connor, burned Cromadh. It was at that time the seat of O'Donovan, lord of Uí Cairbre Aebhdha. The name is written Cromoth in the Tax. of 1291, and Cromuth in that of 1302: it had assumed the form of Croom before 1615. To the Rectory of this parish belonged at that period the Chapel of Dromassell, Chapel of Say, Church of Dolyth, and Rectory of Clonanny, as previously set out in the Procuration list. The parish of Croom is principally situate in the barony of Coshma^f. In the north of the parish^g,

* Appendices E and F have been contributed by my friend Dr. Reeves, who, with his accustomed kindness, copied out and drew up the various lists which comprise them; and in Appendix G he has added a most important list of identifications, containing a topographical and etymological analysis, upon which much trouble and pains must have been bestowed; but this characterizes every work which he takes in hand: in the present instance a true historic value has been imparted to this portion of the work, which it could not otherwise have possessed.

^b Black Book, p. 14.

^c Ibid., p. 109.

^d Ord. Survey, sheet 21.

^e Ibid., sh. 22.

^f Black Book, p. 138, col. 2.

^g Ord. Survey, sh. 30.

^h Ibid., sh. 21.

on a bend of the Maigue, is Caherass, (*Cathair-easa*, 'fort of the waterfall,') of which mention is made in the Black Book, in connexion with Dysert*.

5. DRUMASYLL. It was situate in the north-east of the parish of Croom, in Pubblebrien, near Tory Hill†. The name in Irish is *Druim Assail*, 'the ridge of Assail,' Assail being a small territory which lay around, and *Cnoc Droma-Assail*, 'hill of Druim-Assail,' the original name of Tory Hill. See O'Donovan's "Four Masters," 4169 (vol. i. p. 58), and "Book of Rights," p. 92.

6. CAPELLA SAY. Name now obsolete. Probably situate in Croom parish.

7. DOLYTH. It belonged to Croom. *Dolleg* in Petty's map. Now the townlands Dollas Lower and Upper* in this parish.

8. VILLA TROSTANY. The name is now obsolete, but the Visitation of 1615 fortunately supplies Dunnaman as an alias for it. It is a townland in the Coshma portion of Croom, on the north-west of the parish. The church, in ruins, is marked in the Ordnance Survey, on the lower edge of sheet 21, and the old castle, a little to the south, at the top of sheet 30. They are described pp. 198 and 203, *supra*. The name in this record seems to commemorate a Danish or Norman occupant called Thurstan or Trostan.

9. DISSERT ENGUSAL. Now Dysert, a small parish of two townlands in the barony of Coshma‡, and the corps of a prebend of the same name. For a full account of it, see p. 211, &c., *supra*.

10. ATHNYD. Now Anhid, a small parish insulated by Croom, barony of Coshma‡. Called Atnit and Athnit in the Inquisitions of 1201. The name in Irish is *Aithnid*, but the meaning is unknown. There is a parish of Aithnid also in the county of Tipperary, North Riding, barony of Eliogarty. "The tithes of this parish, with cure, forming the corps of Athnett prebend, have been from time immemorial annexed to the See of Limerick, in consequence of which the Bishop of Limerick, in right of his See, is Prebendary of Athnett*."

11. DROCHIDTARSNA. In Irish *Droichet-tarsna*, 'cross-bridge,' now Drechidarsna, a parish in Coshma and Connello Upper‡, a Rectory without cure, forming part of the corps of the prebend of St. Munchin. Written Drochetarsna in the Inquisitions of 1201.

12. GLEANDE. Here set down as one of the components of Kilcornan parish. There is no name corresponding to it in the present parish of Kilcornan; but

* Black Book, pp. 33, 42.

† Ord. Survey, sh. 22, south west corner.

‡ Ibid., sh. 30.

* Ibid., sh. 30.

† Ibid.

‡ Second Report of Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage,

1834, p. 93.

* Ord. Survey, sheets 21, 30.

in Kildimo, on the west side where it adjoins this parish, is the townland of Glennameade^b, where are the ruins of a church called Killulta, in Irish *Cill Utha*, 'church of the Ultonians,' which Dr. O'Donovan declared was much the most ancient ecclesiastical building he had seen in the county^c. The walls of this very small and ancient church were perfect until about two years ago, when the west wall with its doorway were thrown down in a gale of wind, owing to the immense weight of ivy with which it was loaded. The church was externally 22 ft. long, by 15 ft. wide; internally 16 ft. 8 in., by 10 ft. The east window externally is triangular-headed, 1 ft. 6 in. high; the jambs are 9 in. wide at bottom, and 8 in. at top. The jamb-stones of the doorway have been carried away. The original height of the walls was only about 7 ft. Some of the stones in them measure nearly 3 ft. in length, and 1 ft. 6 in. in height. The base course projects like a plinth.

13. *MOYNEHURYN*. Written Mowryn in the Taxation of 1291, Moynhury in the Taxation of 1302. A component of Kilcornan, possibly represented by the townland Mornane in this parish, barony of Kenry^d.

14. *KYLLURNAN*. Now the parish of Kilcornan, barony of Kenry. Written Kilchurnain and Kilchornain in the Inquisitions of 1201. In Irish it is *Cill Churnain*, 'Church of Curnan,' a saint who is thus commemorated in the martyrology of Donegal, at the 6th of January: "Curnan Beg, of Cill-Churnain, in Caenraighe [Kenry], in the county and diocese of Limerick:" "Patron of the parish of Kill-Curnain, in Caenraidhe, in the county and diocese of Limerick, with a fair and holiday^e."

15. *CAPELLA RUSSELL*. Now Chapelrussell, a small parish of three townlands in the barony of Kenry, adjoining the last on the north-east. It contains the village called Pallaskenry, in Irish *Pailis Caenraighe*, where was the chief castle of the territory of Kenry. See Dr. O'Donovan's note on the "Four Masters," an. 1574, p. 1676. *Pailis*, 'palace,' is also found in the form *Pallis*, in the counties of Kerry and Longford. The ancient castle is in Shanpalas (*sean Pailis*, 'old palace'), about half a mile east of the church.

16. *CASTRUM ROBERTI*. Now Castleroberts, a townland in the south of the parish of Adare, barony of Coshma^f. The ruins of this church, and of part of the old castle, were pulled down for materials to build a bridge over the Maigue at Castle Roberts, about seventy or eighty years ago.

17. *KYLYRYLLE*. Written Kelleharli and Kellchaerli in the Inquisitions of 1201, Kylkyrly in Tax. 1302. Now Kilearly, a townland in that part of Adare

^b Ord. Survey, sh. 12.

^c Ord. Survey, Letters, co. Limerick, B.I.A.

^d Ord. Survey, sh. 11.

^e Martyrology, p. 9.

^f *Ibid.*, p. 393.

^g Ord. Survey, sh. 21.

which is in Kenry^b. There is another Kilcurly, to the south-east, in the parish of Monasternanenagh, barony of Pubblebrien¹. The Knights Hospitallers had possessions here according to the Tax. of 1302. Little besides the foundations of this small church is now visible.

18. BALLYCATRAN. In Irish *Baile-Uí-Chathain*, 'town of O'Cahan.' Now Ballycahane, a parish in the barony of Pubblebrien¹, which forms the corps of a prebend in the Cathedral of Limerick.

19. CLUAYNANY. Now Cloonanna, a townland in the north detached portion of Croom parish, barony of Pubblebrien. The ruins of the old church are marked on the Ordnance Survey, sheet 12.

20. KYLGOBRAIN. Now Kilgobbin, a townland in the north point of the parish of Adare, barony of Coshma¹. Written Kellmaegoban and Kellm'coban in the Inquisitions of 1201. The bishop was anciently possessed of it, and Geoffry de Mariscia, between 1222 and 1246, did homage to Hubert de Burgh for the lands of Kilmehallok, Drechenetarse, Kylsculy, Kyllonechon, *Kyleoban*, Kilkelbeg, and Kilerennal². The same bishop, previously to 1250, assigned to the community of the Cathedral the lands of Kilscoly, *Kilgoban*, and Kilsceibeg³. Since that time the benefice of Kilgobbin, united to Crecora, has been possessed by the vicars-choral of the cathedral church. The north, south, and west walls of this small church remain: its external length was 27 ft. 6 in.; and its breadth 19 ft. The walls were 2 ft. 6 in. thick. The stones which formed the west doorway have been taken away.

21. KYLDYMA. Now Kildimo, a parish in the barony of Kenry⁴. Written Keldima in the Inquisitions of 1201. In Irish it is *Cill Dioma*, 'Church of Dima,' a saint, whose commemoration is found in the Martyrology of Donegal, at the 12th of May: "Diomma, son of Cas: he is the patron of Cill-Dioma in Caenruighe of the county and diocese of Limerick, and has a holiday, a festival, and a station. He was also the master of Declan, and Cairbre son of Colum, the bishop, as we read in the Life of Declan; and he was in the Deisi of Munster⁵." About the year 1204, Donat O'Brien, the bishop, assigned the Church of Kildacolum, and the Church of Kildima, with their appurtenances, to the Archdeacon as a portion of his prebend⁶, which grant was confirmed about 1312 by Bishop Eustace⁷. The benefice of Kildimo is still enjoyed by the Archdeacon. The name Kildacolum is now locally forgotten, but the Down Survey marks *Killacollum* as a denomina-

^b Ord. Survey, sh. 12, 21.

^a Black Book, p. 17.

^c Addenda, p. 408.

¹ Ibid., sh. 22.

² Ibid., p. 46.

³ Black Book, p. 109.

⁴ Ibid., sh. 22.

⁵ Ibid., sh. 12, 21.

⁶ Ord. Survey, sh. 12.

⁷ Ibid., p. 114.

tion containing 86 acres, in the south-east of Kildimo parish, bounded by Court on the north, Ballycasey on the south, and the river Maigue on the east. A trace of the name is preserved in Cullam Castle*, near which this ancient chapel of Kildimo probably stood.

22. ARDCATHNY. Written Ardcatni in Inquisitions of 1201; Ardcathny, Tax. 1291; Arceatny, Tax. 1302. Now the parish of Ardcanney, in the barony of Kenry, on the northern boundary of the county. In the townland of Mellon† is the old church, locally called *Tempull a Mhullain*, near which is St. Brigid's Well.

APPENDIX H.

EXTRACT FROM THE LIBER REGALIS VISITATIONIS HIBERNIE, A.D. 1615.

The following extract is taken from the original, preserved in the Probate Office, Henrietta-street; there is also a transcript in the Royal Irish Academy, which may have been taken from another source; any additional information which is derived from the Academy transcript is printed in italics.

Adare Rectoria, Johannes Jephson miles, improp. Church and Chancell well.

Vicarius ejusdem Rich. Harte, minister legens, residens, valet 10^{li}.

Killannahan Rectoria, ad prebendam Sti. Munchini.

Vicarius ejusdem Robert Longe, minister legens residens. *Valor* 5^{li}.

Killenatan, ad mensam Episcopi.

Croome, Rectoria, Nicholaus Leyles.

Vicarius ejusdem Josias Walker, valoris xv^{li}. Non comparuit; ideo deprived and sequestred into the hands of Rich. Ford, minister and preacher.

Capella de Drummashill. Ad Croome Rectoriam spectat.

Capella Say, ad Rectoriam de Croome spectat.

Ecclesia de Dulith, ad Rectoriam de Croome spectat.

Trustanny, alias Dunnaman, ad Rectoriam de Croome spectat.

Vicarius ejusdem, Gulielmus Meritan, minister legens.

Prebenda de Disert. Integra. Richardus Fuller; Philip Jenkyn curatus. *Residens*.

Prebenda de Athnid. Dominus Episcopus ad mensam.

Drehidarsnie Rectoria; de Prebenda Sti. Munchini.

A good church and chancell, both uncovered. Vicaria vacat. *Valor* 30^{li}. Ad Regalem donationem spectat.

Kilcornan. Integra Bartholomeus Gibbins in Collegio Dublinensi studiosus. Curatus ejusdem magister Rogers, minister legens. *Valor* 40^{li}.

* Ord. Survey, sh. 12, near middle.

† Ibid., sh. 4.

Capella Russell sequestratur in manus magistri Rogers ad inserviendum curie.
 Prebenda de Archanny. Rector Latimer Sampson in Collegio Dublinensi studiosus. Vicarius ejusdem Robert Remington. Valor 10^{li}. Francis Rogers per sequestrationem, *non residents*.

Clonanni Rectoria. Ad Rectoriam de Croome. Vicaria vacat. Sequestratur, *in manus dicti Rogers*.

Ecclesia de Kilgoban. Ad Collegium Limericense.

Kildemo Rectoria. Archidiaconus. Vicarius ejusdem Richardus Hutchenson minister legens. Valor 20^{marc}. Francis Rogers curatus.

Ballicane Prebenda. Inc. Robert Rayner. Philip Jenkyns inservit. *Inc. non residents*.

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT FROM A TERRIER OF TYTHES, &c., OF THE PARISH OF ADARE, JULY 31, 1697.

THE Vicarage of Adare is endowed with y^e Vicarage Tythes arising out of these following denominations of Laud, viz., Fanningstown, Lyscolenebeghy, part of Ballygele, Monearle, Rinroe, Knockanes, Castle Robert-more, Castle Robert Begg, Lismurreen, Lyskilley, Stradnecloghy, Ardshaubally; Kilgobbin, Corcum-minister, Cloghrane, Ballylangford, Portnegrougah, Ballymac-clonane, Ballyraheen, Currah-Bridge, Arinagoreencee, Kilnockin, Rowere Connugus, Tuagh, Kilavaraga, Currogh, part of Barne-Licky, Kilgrougah, part of Tuagh, part of Finnerstowne, Greague, Derryvinane, Bouliballa Glani . . . , and y^e Lands of y^e White Abbey. The Lands of the Black Abbey, consisting of a few Gardens, y^e lye scattered up and down in y^e Town of Adare, westward of the Bridge, pay only a sixth part of the Tythes to y^e Vicar of Adare.

The Lands of y^e Poor Abbey being in Quantity Eleven acres, and lying to y^e East and North-East of the Church of Adare, and bounded on y^e North by great Road. Lands towards Limerick pay no Tythes at all to y^e said Vicar. There belong to y^e Vicar of Adare these following accustomed dues or surplice fees, viz.—

	s.	d.
For a publication of Banns	2	0
For solemnising of marriage	2	6
For a churching	1	6
For funeral office in y ^e Church	3	4
In the Church yard	2	0
For breaking y ^e Ground in Chancel of Adare	13	4
And from every Family at Christmas	2	0
From every Family at Easter	2	0

APPENDIX J.

TABLE FROM THE DOWN SURVEY OF THE FORFEITED LANDS ABOUT ADARE, 1642.

The following Table, extracted from the books of the Down Survey, shews the distribution of the forfeited and other lands about Adare, now forming a portion of the estate of the Earl of Dunraven.

Refer. to Map.	Proprietors Names, Anno 1641.	Denominations.	Quantity in Acres.	To whom disposed.
62	Elliner Fitz Gerald, alias Fitz Harris, I. P.*	Skocghamery geoge . . .	57	Sir Edward Ormesbey.
63	The same . . .	Buolyhally . . .	163	Ditto.
65	John Lysaght, I. P.	Mondellighy . . .	124	Ditto.
67	George Thornton, I. P.	Duonemcan and Ballinetrow . . .	704	Ditto.
b	John Lysaght, I. P.	Black Abbey in 5 parcels . . .	49	Peter Wallia.
E	The same . . .	Gardens of Black Abbey in Athdare Towue . . .	92.3	Sir Edward Ormesbey.
	Pierce Cragh, I. P.	12 Gardens in Athdare Towue . . .	10	Ditto.
	Morris Mac Teige, I. P.	Garrytown and a Garden in y ^e same . . .	11	Ditto.
	John Fitz Gerald and James Lysaght, I. P.	Two parcels . . .	1	Ditto.
	William Stritch, I. P.	4 parcels in y ^e same . . .	1.2	Ditto.
	Unforfeited lands 7	White Abbey land in Athdare parcels . . .	6	Ditto.
69	Pierce Cragh Fitz Pierer, I. P. . .	Towne . . .	3.1	(?)
70	The same . . .	4 Burgess land in Athdare Towne . . .	104	Sir Edward Ormesbey.
d	The same . . .	Kealogue . . .	8	Ditto.
e f	The same . . .	Wadrens more . . .	1.3	Ditto.
71	The same . . .	Tragonclagh Burgess land . . .	4	Ditto.
	The same . . .	Cluonagh . . .	116	Ditto.
72	Stephen Lee, I. P.	Gurteen, Ivarrysealls, Ten ^t aud Garden . . .	1.2	Ditto.
b	Glab land . . .	In y ^e Castle lands of Athdare . . .	6.2	Glab land.
S S	Thomas O'Cullaue . . .	3 parcels of Spittle land . . .	5	Sir E. Ormesbey.
73	William Stritch, I. P.	White's Burgess lands in 4 parcels . . .	36.1	Ditto.
74	James Lysaght, I. P.	Burgess land . . .	45.2	(?)
76 to	Nicholas Lyllis, Pierce Cragh, and other proprietors; some Protestants . . .	Castle Robert Begg . . .	66	174 1.20 Sir Edward Ormesbey.
82	The same . . .	Poore Abbey . . .	11.1	174 1.20 unforfeited, not seized or seques- tered.
83	The same . . .	White Abbey in 3 parcels . . .	51.2	
83*	The same . . .	Gortmore, being part of y ^e same . . .	14	
84	The same . . .	Rowermore, Rowerbegg, and Beabus . . .	206	48 Sir Edw. Ormesbey. 48 not forfeited, not seized or sequestered.
84	The same . . .	Beabus . . .	26	
B 1	Bishop of Limerick . . .	Deesert and Carrigreen . . .	316 2	Bishop's land.
B 2	The same . . .	Diétrillassney (Dreiditarsna) . . .	173	
	A great surround of Protestants unforfeited.			
E	Earl of Kildare a part	138	Earl of Kildare, Pro- testant, not seized or sequestered.
K	The same . . .	Comine (<i>ewmerna</i>) . . .	992	
K	The same . . .	Burgess land . . .	6	
L	The same . . .	Lisgillagh . . .	26	

* I. P. signifies Irish Pajast.

APPENDIX K.

For the following additional information concerning the Adare meteoric stones, as well as for some valuable remarks upon aerolites in general, I am indebted to Nevil Story-Maskelyne, Esq., who has collected so fine a series of these singular bodies at the British Museum, and has written several admirable papers upon them. Mr. Maskelyne pointed out to me a paper in the "Philosophical Magazine" for the year 1818, p. 355, which contains an account of this fall of meteoric stones, by W. Higgins, Esq., including a letter from an eye-witness, Mr. Samuel Maxwell, from which the following extracts have been made.

"Friday morning, September 10, 1813, being very calm and the sky clear, about 9 o'clock a cloud appeared in the east, and soon after I heard eleven distinct reports, appearing to proceed from thence, somewhat resembling the discharge of heavy artillery. This was immediately followed by a considerable noise, not unlike the beating of a large drum, which was succeeded by an uproar resembling the continued discharge of musketry in line. The sky above the place from whence the noise came, became darkened and disturbed, making a hissing noise, thence appeared to issue with great violence masses of matter which directed their course with great velocity horizontally towards the west."

He then goes on to describe different specimens which fell:—

"One near Patrick's Hill, weighing seventeen pounds; it was not fractured. . . . One very large mass passed with great rapidity and noise near me, it came to the ground in the lands of Brasky; it appeared fractured in many places, and weighed about sixty-five pounds. . . . Another at Faha, not fractured, weighed about twenty-four pounds. The day continued calm and serene, and was rather close and sultry."

The only inaccuracies in the foregoing account seem to be as to the hour, which was not 9 o'clock but between 10 and 11 o'clock; and the direction, which was nearer north-east to south-west, as a line drawn from Faha to Adare would shew.

With reference to Mr. Maxwell's letter, Mr. Maskelyne observes—

"Every case seems to have something peculiar, and helps to add a new fact to our knowledge. Hindoos liken the reports in the air to the discharge of artillery; Mr. S. Maxwell likens the noise which followed them at Limerick, and which was doubtless caused by the echo, to the beating of a drum, followed by a rolling uproar as of platoon-firing of musketry. He adds, too, a singular observation on the state of the sky at the time, which became darkened and disturbed; while from this darkened sky emerged the solid masses of stone. No doubt, like a squadron of cavalry, that in the distance is but a small object, but coming up at a gallop

rapidly assumes formidable proportions, this celestial squadron of little planets, from all of which molten matter was flying off as dust, began to be seen as a far-off speck in the sky, and rapidly (at first with a velocity of many miles in a second, though afterwards slower, from the friction and obstruction of the air, which resists and fuses the outer parts of the aerolitic stones) approaching the spectator, more and more grew into a cloud of dispersing dust, from which the stones would ultimately emerge, and fall with little (if any) more velocity than that of a falling body. The reports are more difficult to explain, but in a paper in the 'Philosophical Magazine' of January, 1863, I have given what I believe to be the true explanation of them, namely, the bursting of the masses of rock in consequence of the tension produced in them by the cosmical cold of their interior, and the intense heat of their exterior, induced by the resistance of the air. Sometimes they do not burst, sometimes (or rather, generally) they do. Thus, in a shower, most of the stones are found to be fragments, though a few are generally entire. These entire stones, however, are often in reality fragments, but have been severed early enough in the progress of the aerolite through the air, for the fusion of their surfaces (due to the high velocity) to be effected.

"I think the largest piece I am acquainted with of the Adare meteorite is at Oxford; it was presented to the University by the Rev. J. W. Griffith, of Wadham College, and Bishopstrow, Wilts.; it weighs 18 lbs. 11 oz. I have examined in the microscope a section, which I had cut and ground very thin, of the Adare meteorite, and send you the result of my observations. It presents under the microscope a great resemblance to the stone that fell at Alexandria in Piedmont, on February 2, 1860, and also to that which fell at Weston, Connecticut, U.S., on December 14, 1807. It is one of those aerolites (by far the most numerous kind) which contain small spherules, more or less round, of crystalline matter dispersed through the rest of the stone, and which Gustav Rose of Berlin has denominated *chondritic* aerolites. It has however only a limited number of these little spherules, and like the stones I have compared it to, the Adare aerolite exhibits these little spherules interspersed with a comparatively large-grained confused magma of crystalline matter, not porphyritic as in some aerolites, nor finely granular and tufaceous as in others. Meteoric iron (metallic, and probably containing nickel) is disseminated through the whole mass in small grains of a regular form, and often in rather long vein-like fibres, separating, or surrounding, or again, penetrating the particles of the magma and the spherules. Meteoric pyrites (proto-sulphide of iron) of a rich dark bronze colour is mixed with the iron, and is present in nearly equal amount, and in the same form with it. The stony part of the aerolite consists probably of a good deal of olivine, and a smaller quantity of an augitic mineral frequent in these stones."

APPENDIX L.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "LIBER NIGER," RELATIVE TO DISERT-ENGUSSA.

THE earliest mention of Dysert in this manuscript is in the Inquisition of 1201, mentioned at p. 211. It is too extended in its range for insertion here, but it is important as regards the subject under consideration, not only because it furnishes an early instance of *Disiertengussa* in full, as the name by which the Adare Dysert was then familiarly known, but because it enabled Dr. Reeves to discover the true situation of the ancient church of *Disiert-Muirdebra*, as appears by the following memorandum with which he has furnished me.

At the 3rd of November there occurs the following commemoration in the Irish Calendar, called the Martyrology of Donegal: "Muirdeubhair, the Wise, of Disiert-Muirdebra in Uí Conaill Gabhra *." Dr. O'Donovan, not being aware that the name of Aengus was anciently attached to the Disert near Adare, and finding Disiert-Muirdebra placed in Uí Conaill Gabhra, has identified it with that church †, (p. 213 *supra*). This supposition, however, is disproved by the Inquisition of 1201; for in this record we find the Adare Dysert in its proper situation as *Disiertengussa*, but we also meet with *Disiertmurdecar* elsewhere ‡, and in the following position: *Lemchaell* (now Loughill, in the barony of Shanid), *Ardinnir* (now Ardineer, in Shanagolden parish, same barony), *Disiertmurdecar*, *Sengola* (now Shangolden). Thus we are brought to the barony of Shanid, and the immediate neighbourhood of Shanagolden, adjoining which, and ecclesiastically united with it in the Roman Catholic distribution of the diocese, is the parish of Robertstown, wherein is a townland called Dysert §, which is no doubt the place in question. Like the other Dysert, it has dropped, in modern use, its distinctive appellation. Shanid was formerly the western portion of Connello Lower, as Glenquin was of Connello Upper; but each has been severed from its proper division for civil convenience, so that four baronies now represent the original territory and barony of Connello.

By the following Charter, Robert Abbot, of Magyo, or Monasternenagh, grants the land about the white stone cross on the south side of the city of Limerick,

* Martyrology of Donegal, p. 297, Irish Archæol. and Celt. Society publications.

† See his note on the Four Mast., an. 1088, (vol. ii. p. 934); Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dict., p. 622, (Duffy, Dublin, 1864); Ord. Survey Letter, co. Limerick, in Royal Irish Academy.

‡ Liber Nig., pp. 14, 15.

§ Ord. Survey, Limerick, sheet 10.

for the Church of Disertenegus, Prebendal of the Church of St. Mary's (the Cathedral), Limerick.

Among the witnesses is the name of Roginald St. James, a name which appears in the list of mayors of Limerick, in 1230 and 1262.

*Carta Abbatis et Conventus de Magio super terra que jacet iuxta albam crucem
prope Lymericum.*

Universis sancte matris Ecclesie filiis presentem cartam visuris vel auditoris, frater Robertus dominus Abbas de Magyo et ejusdem loci conventus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos, de unanimi consensu et voluntate locius conventus nostri, dedisse concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, totam terram, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, quam habemus vel habere poterimus circa albam crucem lapideam ex parte australi civitatis Lymericensis, ecclesie de Dysertenegus prebendali ecclesie beate Mario Lymericensis, tenendum et habendum dicte ecclesie prebendali, libere quiete bene et in pace, in moris pascuis et rivulis, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, quocunque jure ad predictam terram pertinentibus, prout eam aliquo tempore plenius uberius et liberius eam tenuimus vel tenere potuimus. Et hoc pro quietaclamacione nobis facta de terra de Ballysodyr. Et nos abbas et conventus de Magio predictam terram cum suis pertinenciis, prout superius dictum est, contra omnes homines et ferninas imperpetuum warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec nostra donacio concessio et carte nostre confirmacio perpetuum robor firmitatis optineat, presentem cartam sigilli nostri munimine roboravimus. Hiis testibus, domino Mauricio filio Mauricii, domino Johanne Purcel, domino Galfrido de Lees, domino Thoma de Valle, Nicholao Scurlag, Reginaldo de Sancto Jacobo, Symone Herward, Waltero Scurlag, Roberto filio Lowys clerico, et multis aliis^b.

The following document is a surrender by John Fleming to Robert, Bishop of Limerick, of the land which he had claimed before Robert Bagod, Sheriff of Limerick. Before 1272.

*Quietclamancia Johannis Flandrensis super una carrucata terre cum dimidio
in temento de Dyssert Eugus et Cathyrasse.*

Universis has literas visuris vel auditoris Johannes Flandrensis Salutem eternam in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego, pro me et heredibus meis, quietum clamavi Roberto Lymericensi Episcopo, et successoribus suis, et Ecclesie

^b Liber Niger, No. lxxviii. pp. 26, 27.

beate Mario de Lymerico, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in una carrucata terre cum dimidio in tenemento de Dyassert Enegus et Cathyrasse^a, de quibus contradictum Episcopum breve de recto cepi et me retractavi coram Roberto Bagod tunc Vicicomite Lymericense, quia de proseguendo plegios non inveni, et hoc feci nullo jure vel clamis mihi vel heredibus meis inposterum retento in eadem terra. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus literis sigillum meum apponi feci in pleno Comitatu Lymericensi. Teste Adam clerico tunc Vicicomite Lymericensi, Johanne de Penrys, Thoma filio Rys, Alexandro Bule, et aliis actorum ejusdem conventus^d.

^a *Cathair eneg*, 'Fort of the water-fall,' now Caberass, in the parish of Croon, barony of Coshma. Ord. Survey, sheet 21.

^d Liber Niger, No. xlvii. p. 33.

APPENDIX M.

MANORS OF ADARE AND TOBERNEA.

Schedule of the Chief rents payable out of the Manors of Adare and Tobernea, extracted from the Deed of Conveyance of a portion of the Kildare Estates to Mr. Valentine Quin, Feb. 23, 1721.

<i>The Chief Rents of the Manor of Adare.</i>		£	s.	d.	
Corkamore	.	3	0	0	Corkamore, parish of Kilkenny, barony of Publebric.
Ballyuillane, one red rose, and one penny	.	0	0	1	
Pallis, Ballydoile, and Ballyvenane	.	1	0	0	Pallis, in Chapelrussell parish; Ballydoile in same; Ballyvenane in Kildimo, barony of Kenry.
Dromore and Ballynowlane	.	1	11	3	Dromore and Ballynolan, parish of Kildimo.
Ryly Surrugh, 1 ^h ., Kilmurreen, 5 ^h ..	.	1	5	0	
Calurnearea, 10 ^h ., Carrow, 10 ^h ., Bally-Ui	.	1	1	6	Cloontara (?) and Ballyculhane, parish of Kildimo.
Chelrnanee, 1 ^h ., 6 ^h ..	.	1	1	6	
Tuogh, 7 ^h ., 6 ^h ., Kilgrogane, 2 ^h ., 6 ^h ., Kille-	.	0	11	0	Tuogh, Kilgrogan, and Kylevarragh.
varaga, 1 ^h ..	.	0	11	0	
Curry, 2 ^h ., 5 ^h ., Fenestertowne, 16 ^h ., 6 ^h ..	.	0	18	10	Curragh and Finnisterstown.
Garranistree, 9 ^h ., Kilknockane, 4 ^h ..	.	0	4	9	Kilnockan.
Cranganee, 5 ^h ., Ballyvodane, 3 ^h ., 9 ^h ..	.	0	8	9	Cranganee.
Ballyashree, 5 ^h ., White Abby, 1 ^h ., 3 ^h ., 3 ^h ..	.	1	8	3	Ballyashree and Trinitarian Abbey.
Black Abby, 3 ^h ., 5 ^h ., Poor Abby, 4 ^h ., 6 ^h ..	.	0	7	11	Augustinian Abbey, and Franciscan Friary.
The Glebe land of Adare, 1 ^h ., 6 ^h ..	.	0	2	6	
Spittle of Adare, 1 ^h ..	.	0	7	6	
The Burgess of Gortnadoghny	.	0	7	6	
The Burgess of Gortnaga	.	0	7	6	
White's Burgess	.	0	7	6	
Siggins two Burgesses	.	0	15	0	
Bolle Bally, Parkmore, and Furenbay.	.	0	7	6	Boulatally.
Clogheragh Burgess, 1 ^h ., 2 ^h ., Cloneagh	.	0	8	8	
Burgess, 7 ^h ., 6 ^h ..	.	0	3	9	
The half Burgess of Craganeeulone	.	0	7	6	
Garrot Fitz Morris's Burgess	.	0	7	6	
The Gardens of the Burgesses	.	0	7	6	
Rice Burgess	.	0	7	6	
Adare—Total	.	£15	19	9	
<i>The Chief Rents of the Manor of Tobernea.</i>		£	s.	d.	
Ballymacshane begg	.	0	15	0	Tobernea, East, Middle, and West, three town-
Graganster	.	0	7	6	lands in parish of Eflin and Killebrey Minor,
Allanstowne and Killunhile	.	0	15	0	barony of Coshma.
Ballygaddy More	.	0	15	0	Ballymacshanebegg, in Eflin and Kilquane
Ballygaddy Begg	.	0	4	6	parishes, barony of Coshma.
Ballygaddy Casey	.	0	7	6	Graganster, parish of Eflin, barony of Coshma.
Mill Towne	.	0	5	0	Ballygaddy, townlands North and South, in
Ballynahow and Garry-duffe	.	0	3	0	the parish of Ballygaddy, barony of Coshma.
Gortevonteen	.	0	2	6	
Cloun-more	.	0	4	6	
Garryketten and Calurhowgaruffe	.	0	15	0	Milltown, in Ballygaddy parish.
Thomas-towne	.	0	2	6	Ballynahow, in Ballygaddy parish.
Tobernea—Total	.	£4	17	0	? Ballingarry, P., in barony of Coshma.
					Thomastown, in Killebrey Minor, barony of
					Coshma.

APPENDIX N.

THE MANOR COURTS OF ADARE.

AMONG the earliest entries in the extant books of the Manor Courts held at Adare is the following:—

“At a Court Leet and Court Baron* held at Adare the 15th of September, 1779, the freeholders of the following denominations were summoned to attend this day to pay suit and service to the Lord of the Manor, and to inspect blown meat, undue weights, and all other wrong practices, as by the statute required,” &c.

The denominations are then given, and afterwards a list of persons, according to the Townlands, who are fined 3s. 4d. each for non-attendance. Next, the appointment of the following Jury:—

“John King, James King, Francis Bowland, John Socksmith, George Spearing, James Hogan, Thomas Harragan, Edmund Gibson, John Cushin, Connor German, Richard Westley, and Joseph Alford, twelve inhabitants of the Manor of Adare, having been duly sworn in open court to ascertain what shall be a reasonable compensation to be paid for trespasses to be committed within the said Manor, and also to set forth what shall be the dimensions of the meares and bounds throughout the said Manor, and to appoint weigh-masters and appraisers, have accordingly done so in the following words:—

“We the above mentioned sworn Jury of the Manor of Adare, do ratifie and enact, any trespasses within said Manor, to be levied in manner following,

For each collop on pasture grass by day, 3d.

For ditto, ditto, by night, 6d.

For each collop on waste or fattening grass by day, 5d.

For ditto, ditto, by night, 10d.

For a collop on meadow grass by day, 1s.

For ditto, ditto, by night, 1s. 7½d.

* In explanation of the terms *Court Baron* and *Court Leet*, it may be stated that the Court Baron was incident to every manor and granted with it, for the purpose of the Lord settling disputes of property, punishing the offences of his tenants, and determining actions of debt and trespass. To this Court all freehold tenants were compellable to come to perform their suit and service, and act as jurymen. The Court Leet was a Court of Record, and was understood as the King's Court, for although held by the Lord it was only as representative of the King, from whom it was purchased by, or granted to, him or his predecessors in order that their people might have justice administered near home. It was formerly a Court of great importance, and held enquiry into all manner of criminal offences. In the following extracts both Courts are mentioned as being held, but the proceedings and jurisdiction appear to be such as appertained solely to the Court Baron.

"The meares or bounds of each farm on said Manor are to be five feet in height from the surface, exclusive of fence, and four feet the drain or dyke in breadth.

"Any damaged potatoes or corn to be considered as meadow ground until the first day of May, and after that to be valued by the sworn appraisers of the Manor.

"Where stone walls are bounds, said walls are to be four feet in height, and two feet thick, and the drains, being bounds, are to be seven feet wide.

"We do constitute and appoint Philip Mills a weigh-master in the town or village of Adare; we appoint John Delmege of Kilknockan, and George Speering of Clonnagh, to value or appraise any damages done or committed within said Manor of Adare, and to be paid one British shilling to each appraiser, for each and every visit or valuation of damages, the appraiser's fees to be annexed to the damages and paid by the trespasser.

"John King, foreman."

At a Court Leet and Court Baron held in May, 1782, for the same purposes as the one above noticed, a long list of denominations is given, which appears to be the complete list of the townlands comprised in the Manor of Adare. It is here thrown into a tabular form, with the modern names, &c., appended.

THE MANOR OF ADARE.

Note—The townlands in italics belong to the Earl of Downe.

Townlands in the Manor of Adare, A.D. 1782.	Modern Names on the Ordnance Survey.	Parish.	Barony.	Sheet of Ord. Survey.	Contents.	Observations.
1. Kenry	<i>Pallas</i>	Chapel-russell	Kenry	3, 11	A. B. P. 366 1 19	In the Schedule of Chief-rents this denomination is called <i>Pallas</i> . The principal castle of the barony, called by the Irish <i>Pallas Omerough</i> , now <i>Pallas-kenry</i> , is situate in the parish of Chapel-russell. See "Four Masters," A.D. 1814, p. 1076.
2. Ardlaughen	Ardlahan	Kildimo	do.	4, 12	275 2 22	Ardlahan—Down Survey.
3. Carrens	Carheeney	do.	do.	4, 12	238 2 25	Carheeney—Down Survey.
4. Ballyculhane	Ballyculhane	do.	do.	12	382 2 23	This townland contains the ruins of an ancient castle, and is called by the "Four Masters," <i>Bailis-le-Chastelain</i> , "O'Callaghan's town," A.D. 1804, p. 1759.
5. Culebeg	Cocibeg	do.	do.	12	181 3 23	Cocibeg, "little corner."
6. Ballyvarreen	Ballyvarreen	do.	do.	12	314 3 23	Ballyvarreen—Down Survey.
7. Ballyrune	Ballyrune	do.	do.	12	167 3 1	
8. Kildemo	Kildimo	do.	do.	12	340 3 2	This townland takes its name from the old church which gives name to the parish, and is noticed in the Martyrology of Donegal, under St. Diomsa, at May 12, as <i>Cill-Diomsa</i> , i.e. "Diomsa's church."
9. Kilmoreen	Kilmoreen	do.	do.	12	381 3 6	Kilmoreen—Down Survey.
10. Court	Court	do.	do.	12	607 0 18	So called in Down Survey.

Townlands in the Manor of Adare, A.D. 1782.	Modern Names on the Ordnance Survey.	Parish.	Barony.	Sheet of Ord. Survey.	Contents.	Observations.
40. Clohetacks	Clohetacks	Kilkeedy	Pubble- brien	12	190 3 38	in the <i>Liber Niger</i> calls it "Cloghanny, cujus rectoria spectat ad Bect. de Croom- moth, et habet vicarium." See p. 265, supra. Chomani-Bog. Vol. II, 1615. 'Some of the front.'
41. Kilgobbin	Kilgobbin	Adare	Coshma	12, 21	439 3 14	Kellmannshan- <i>Inquis.</i> 1201 in <i>Lab. Neg.</i> ; Kyleshan- <i>Lab.</i> <i>Neg.</i> , pp. 17, 96. Kilgobbin- <i>Rep.</i> Vol. II, 1613.
42. Mendellibby	Mendellibby	do.	do.	12, 21	342 3 34	Modellibby- <i>Archd.</i> , p. 413. Mo- dellib, also Modellibing- <i>Mor-</i> <i>ris's Catalogue</i> , vol. II, p. 218. Mendellibby- <i>Dunes Survey</i> .
43. Clennyduff						
44. Ballygrale	Ballygrale	do.	do.	21	301 2 15	Ballygeill, Ballygeill- <i>Archd.</i> , p. 417.
45. Killeen	Killeen	do.	do.	21	202 2 20	Oille, 'little church.'
46. Moncarla	Moncarla	do.	do.	21	172 0 14	Moncarla, 'Fari's bog.'
47. Knockane	Knockane	do.	do.	21	472 1 25	Knockane- <i>Archd.</i> , p. 417.
48. Rineroe	Rineroe	do.	do.	21	431 3 21	Chacum, 'a hillside.'
49. Fanningstown	Fanningstown	do.	do.	21	544 0 34	Rineroe- <i>Archd.</i> , p. 417. Rin- erunda, 'the red point.'
50. Lord Carbery's Fillisteen	These are in- cluded in Castle- Roberts town- land, No. 53.					Fanningstown, Ballyfanyage- <i>Archd.</i> , p. 417.
51. Lord Althorpe's part of Fillisteen						
52. Knockanena- crokery						
53. Castle Roberts	Castleroberts	do.	do.	21	783 1 0	Oac-na-crochaire, 'hangman's hill.'
54. Clumecconnell						Castrum Roberti- <i>Top.</i> 1202. Ecclesia Castr. Roberti spectat ad Adare- <i>Lab. Neg.</i> -Robert- stown- <i>Archd.</i> , p. 417.
55. Curraghbeg	Curraghbeg	do.	Kenry	21	121 2 1	Curragh-beg, 'little moor.'
56. Ardahanbally	Ardahanbally	do.	Coshma	21	179 0 16	Ard- <i>can-bally</i> , 'height of old town.'

At the same Court, after the fines, &c., the names of the Jury are given, of whom Isaac Butt ' was foreman, and in addition to what the former Jury was to inspect, they are to enquire into the laws, and customs, and regulations of said Manor, and to inspect blown meat, undue weights, and all wrong practices, as by the statute is required.

Among the regulations we find that all pigs are to have double rings in their nostrils; any pig found trespassing with a double ring to pay 3d., and if with one ring 6d.; any pig which shall do damage to potatoes, corn, or any vegetables, the said damage to be ascertained by the appraisers of said Manor.

"We constitute and appoint Philip Mills, of the village of Adare, peruke-maker,

' Grandfather to one of the most distinguished members of the Irish Bar, the present Member for Youghal.

weigh-master of the town or village of Adare. We also appoint John O'Brien an inspector into Bread, Milk, and Butter, and all other provisions to be offered to sale in this village, and for him to see that said Bread, Milk, and Butter and all other provisions are free from any fraud or deceit whatsoever. Bread, Milk, Butter, and all other provisions to be sold at the same rates such articles are sold in the city of Limerick, as to weight and measure. Any improper provisions to be seized by said John O'Brien, and by him to be delivered to the Rev. William Rose, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Adare, allowing a moiety to said O'Brien for his trouble."

APPENDIX O.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PREBEND OF EFFYN.

Constitutio Episcopi Limericensis super Ecclesia de Effyng.*

"UNIVERSIS sancte matris Ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris vel audituris Geraldus, permissione divina Limericensis Episcopus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ecclesiarum commodis quamplurimum prospicitur, dum personis prudentibus scientia et potentia prout ad earum defensionem et regimen utiliter providetur, ex quorum favore et industria ecclesie in suo perseverare statu et gratis insuper valeant proficere incrementis. Tunc enim tales persone benefactoribus suis et ecclesie ad quarum utilitatem assumuntur, vehementius obligantur, cum sponte illis non expectatis precibus beneficentie manus porrigetur et gratuitis beneficiis alliciuntur. Proinde ecclesiam nostram Limericensem, in rebus et personis nimis exilium, munere favoribus et honoribus congruis attollere cupientes, ejusque manifestissima utilitate pensata, ecclesiam de Effyn nostre diocesis cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinentiis et cum omni integritate sua, salva tamen porcione consueta ejusdem ecclesie Vicario qui pro tempore fuerit, de consensu et voluntate nobilis viri Mauricii de Rupeforti, veri ipsius ecclesie patroni, et unanimi assensu et consensu Capituli nostri Limericensis, Prebendam in ecclesia nostra memorata facimus constituimus et ordinamus imperpetuum, volentes concedentes et statuentes pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod ecclesia predicta de cetero sit prebenda ecclesie Limericensis, et quod dictus Mauricius et sui horedes vel assignati habeant jus presentandi unum clericum ydoneum qui sciat poterit et velit jura ecclesie tueri nobis et successoribus nostris, quocienscunque eadem prebenda vacaverit, et quod nos et

* *Lit. Nig.*, p. 111, A.D. 1287.

successores nostri clericum presentatum recipere, et ad eandem prebendam ad presentationem ipsorum absque difficultate seu contradictione teneamur admittere, et eidem stallum in choro et locum in capitulo assignare, salvis nobis et successoribus nostris Decano et Archidiacono qui pro tempore fuerint episcopalibus et archidiaconalibus et aliis exactionibus consuetis. Ceterum ut predicti canonicus et prebenda plena gaudeant imposterum libertate, volumus et concedimus quod Vicarii qui pro tempore fuerint in dicta ecclesia totius parochie omnimodam curam habeant animarum, et ordinaria et extraordinaria omnia et singula pro rata porcionis ipsis in dicta ecclesia assignata sustinebunt, personalem etiam residenciam et continuam faciant in eadem. Insuper volumus et ordinamus quod duo vicarii sustententur in ecclesia Cathedrali Lymericensi de bonis ecclesie de Effyn prebendarie ejusdem contingentibus, ita quod quilibet eorum recipiat sexaginta solidos annuatim celebrantibus diebus singulis imperpetuum specialiter pro animabus predicti Mauricii et desiderate uxoris ejusdem, antecessorum et heredum suorum, necnon dominorum Nicholai et Willelmi de Clara fratrum et parentum suorum, quociens ad alias missas secundum institutionem prefate nostre ecclesie non fuerint ordinati, et cum ad alias missas fuerint deputati, specialem dicent pro eis collectam. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigillis predicti nostri Capituli et prefati Mauricii ordinacioni presenti ad modum Cyrographi confecte duximus apponenda. Datum in capitulo nostro Lymericensi die Veneris proxima post festum sancti David Episcopi, anno gracie M. CC. octogesimo septimo."

Decree of the Bishop of Limerick touching the Church of Effyng.

"To all sons of Holy Mother Church who shall see or hear these present letters, Gerald, by Divine permission Bishop of Limerick, sendeth health eternal in the Lord.

"The interest of churches is best consulted for when wholesome provision for their defence and government is made by persons of discretion who possess wisdom and power, by whose favour and diligence the churches may not only be maintained in their position, but be bettered by gratuitous augmentations. For then such persons, and the churches for whose service they are engaged, are more strongly beholden to their benefactors, when the hand of beneficence is extended to them spontaneously without waiting for entreaties, and they are gratuitously drawn to acts of goodness.

"Wherefore being desirous of exalting our church of Limerick, which is too slenderly endowed in property and members, by suitable liberality, favours and honours, and having duly weighed what is most clearly for its advantage, we make

constitute and ordain the Church of Effyn within our diocese, with all its rights and appurtenances, and with all its entirety, saving, however, to the Vicar for the time being the customary portion of the said Church, with the consent and will of the noble Maurice Rochfort, the true patron of the said Church, and with the unanimous assent and consent of our Chapter of Limerick, to be a Prebend in our said Church for ever, desiring, granting, and ordaining for ourselves and our successors that the aforesaid Church shall for ever hereafter be a prebend of the Church of Limerick, and that the said Maurice and his heirs and assigns shall have the right of presenting a fitting Clerk who shall possess the knowledge, ability, and desire to defend the rights of the Church for us and our successors, as often as the said Prebend shall become vacant, and that we and our successors shall be bound to receive the Clerk so presented, and to admit him to the said Prebend on their presentation, without hesitation or hindrance, and to assign him a stall in the choir and a place in the Chapter, saving to ourselves and to our successors, to the Dean and to the Archdeacon for the time being, the episcopal and archidiaconal and other customary fees. But that the aforesaid canon and prebend may enjoy full liberty henceforward, we will and ordain that the Vicars for the time being in the said Church, shall have the whole and entire cure of souls of the whole parish, and shall discharge all and singular the ordinary and extraordinary duties, in consideration of the stipend assigned to them in the said church, and shall also keep personal and continual residence in the same. Moreover we will and ordain that two Vicars shall be maintained in the Cathedral Church of Limerick, out of the property belonging to the said prebendal Church of Effyn, in such wise that each of them shall receive sixty shillings a-year, to say mass every day for ever for the souls of the aforesaid Maurice and the deceased wife of the same, his ancestors and successors, and also of the Lords Nicholas and William de Clare, their brothers, and relatives, as often as they shall not be appointed to other masses according to the observance of our Church aforesaid; and when they shall be deputed to other masses, they shall repeat for them a special collect.

"In testimony whereof we have caused our seal, together with the seals of our said Chapter, and of the said Maurice, to be affixed to the present ordinance, drawn up after the manner of a chirograph.

"Given in our Chapter of Limerick the Friday after the Feast of S. David the Bishop, in the year of Grace, One thousand two hundred and eighty-seven."

Concessio Mauricii de Rupeforti super ecclesia eadem^b.

"Venerabili in Christo patri domino G. Dei gracia Lymericensi Episcopo Mauricius de Rupeforti salutem cum omni reverencia et honore. Volentes quantum valemus cultum divinum in vestra Cathedrali Lymericensi ecclesia augmentare, et eam contra insidias inipugnancium eandem reddere forciozem, ut de ecclesia de Effyn, que de nostra advocacione existit, in predicta vestra ecclesia Lymericensi libere et sine contradictione cujuslibet prebendam facere valeatur, et eam perpetuo prebendam pro nobis et nostris heredibus vobis liberam in Domino concedimus facultatem, salva nobis et heredibus libera potestate presentandi ad eandem prebendam ydoneum clericum vobis et vestris successoribus qui pro tempore fuerint quociens dictam prebendam vacare contigerit, tanquam ejusdem prebende veri patroni. Ita quod vos et successores vestri quicunque tenebimini et tenebuntur ydoneum presentatum per nos vel heredes nostros ad dictam prebendam sine difficultate quacunque admittere et sibi stallum in choro et locum in vestro capitulo tanquam alteri canonico assignare, ordinationem per vos faciendam de duobus vicariis sustentandis de fructibus prebendarum contingentibus ratam habentes et gratam. In ejus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Lymericum die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti David Episcopi, Anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto decimo."

Grant of Maurice Rochfort touching the said Church.

"To the venerable Father in Christ the Lord G., by the grace of God Bishop of Limerick, Maurice de Rochfort, health, with all respect and honour.

"Desirous as much as in us lies to advance Divine worship within your Cathedral Church of Limerick, and to render it more secure against the devices of those who would impugn the same, we will that a prebend should be made of the Church of Effyn which is in our gift, within the aforesaid your Church of Limerick, freely and without hindrance of any person; and we, for ourselves and our heirs, grant to you free power in the Lord, saving to ourselves and our heirs the full power of presenting for the same prebend to you and your successors for the time being a fit Clerk, as often as it shall happen that the said prebend shall become vacant, as the true patrons of the said prebend, in such wise that you and your successors and each of you and them shall be bound to admit the fit person presented by us or our heirs to the said prebend without let whatever, and assign him a stall in the choir and a place in your Chapter as to any other canon, ratifying and approving

^b *Lib. Nig.*, pp. 112, 113.

the ordinance to be made by you concerning the maintenance of two Vicars out of the accruing profits of the said prebends.

"In testimony whereof our seal is appended to these presents on the Thursday next after the Feast of S. David the Bishop, in the sixteenth year of the reign of Edward the King."

The following extract from the Table of Procurations in the *Liber Niger* affords evidence that the right of presentation to this parish was still in the Rochfort family in 1418.

"Ecclesia de Effyng prebendata per pensionem solvendam ecclesie cathedrali annuatim, et habet Vicarium, ad presentationem Domini de Rochefort. Procuratio ibidem una cum capella de Kylbygyll. [. . .]"

"The Church of Effyng is attached to a Prebend by a pension annually payable to the Cathedral Church; and hath a Vicar, in the presentation of the Lord of Rochefort. . . The Proxy thereof together with the chapel of Kylbygyll¹, [. . .]"

The annexed document mentions the Rochfort family in connexion with Effin.

"A.D. 1381. The King to the Escheator of Ireland, and the Sheriff of Limerick, also to Richard Colman, clerk, and Thomas Byrrell, (reciting that Stephen, late Bishop of Meath, was bound to the King in divers debts), commanding them to cause to be seized into the hands of the King, all the lands and tenements which belonged to John de Rocheford, knight, deceased, who held of the King's grandfather *in capite*, in Typernevyn, Effyng, and elsewhere in the county aforesaid, the custody of which the said Bishop enjoyed in his lifetime²."

The following extract relative to Effin is from the Irish Patent and Close Rolls³ :—

"Presentation by Henry VIII. of Thady Boll to the Rectory of Effing, in the diocese of Limerick, in the King's gift *pleno jure*." April 1, 37th year.

¹ The name is written *Kilbygy* in an instrument of the date 1210, in which year an agreement was made between Hubert de Burgo, Bishop of Limerick, and Lord G. de Prendergast, touching the advowson of the churches of Kilconegau (now Kilquane), Kilbygy, and Effyng. (*Liber Niger*, p. 101.) By this it appears that Kilbygy was anciently a distinct benefice. The modern parish of Effin is divided horizontally, along the line which separates sheets 47 and 55 of the Ordnance Survey, into two portions, the northern one of which is in the barony of Cosma, and the southern in that of Coblic. The former represents Effin proper, and the latter the chapelry of Kilbygy, the site of whose church is in the townland Brickfield, and still retains the old name Kilbygy, although all traces of the building have disappeared.

² Calcut. Rot. Cancell. Hib., p. 169 b, No. 92.

³ Morrin's Calendar, vol. i. p. 123.

THE subjoined woodcut of a portion of the Church of the Franciscan Priory in ruins, was not received in time for insertion in its appropriate place in the body of the work: a description of the features which it serves to illustrate will



Tower and Transept, Franciscan Abbey.

be found at pp. 80, 81, where the simple yet well-proportioned and slender Tower is especially alluded to. This sketch shews also the long chancel and the south window of the transept, with that plain intersecting tracery which is so characteristic a feature of the Adare Monasteries, and is so frequently found in Irish Friaries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

1. ADARE MANOR HOUSE, WEST FRONT.

THIS view embraces, on the left hand, the entrance Towers, and between them the west window of the Gallery. The design was taken from the entrance to the Cloister Court of Eton College. In the centre is the bay window of the Hall, and to the right or south, the Wyndham Tower and west end of the Library.

2. THE RUINS AT ADARE FROM ARDSHANBALLY HILL.

THIS view, which faces the south, is taken from an old tinted sketch, executed, probably, before the beginning of this century. At the left-hand corner are seen the ruins of the Franciscan Abbey; next, those of Desmond Castle; in the centre, the old Bridge, and the Augustinian Abbey in ruins; and on the right, the Trinitarian ruins, with the hill of Knockferna in the background.

3. VILLAGE OF ADARE AND RUINS OF THE TRINITARIAN ABBEY PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1810.

THE fine old Tower of the Trinitarian Abbey is here well shewn. To the left is the inn or club-house mentioned p. 103.

4. VILLAGE OF ADARE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THIS drawing, from a photograph, is taken from nearly the same point of view as the last, but a little further from the Tower. It shews the restored Chancel, the new Lady-chapel, and a portion of the Convent School; also the fountain memorial-cross, of which p. 6 contains a woodcut; these works were all designed by P. C. Hardwick, Esq.

5. AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY AND ANCIENT BRIDGE.

THIS view shews the side of the Old Bridge within the Demesne, and the Choir and Tower of the Augustinian Abbey.

6. ADARE HOUSE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

THIS drawing is from a picture at Adare Manor. It represents the south front of the House in its original form, as built, probably, by Thady Quin, Esq. Such of the elms as were remaining in 1814, were blown down by the great gale of that year. To the left of the House, the Tower of the Augustinian Abbey is seen; to the right, that of the

Franciscan, and in the distance Carrigunnell Castle. In grouping them as here represented, the artist must have availed himself of the liberty granted "*pictoribus atque poëtis*."

7. ADARE MANOR ABOUT A.D. 1815.

We now pass to the Manor House in its second stage: the roof has been raised, and a story added; the entrance is no longer on this (the south) side, and the old trees have all disappeared.

8. ADARE MANOR HOUSE, NORTH-WEST VIEW.

This view, from a photograph, shews the Bell-Tower, the design of which was taken from Haddon Hall; the Gallery; and the Wyndham Tower.

9. ADARE MANOR HOUSE, SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

In this drawing, also from a photograph, taken from the right or east bank of the river, the different parts of the building are well seen, including at the right side the Kitchen and a portion of the Offices. The centre bay-window belongs to the Billiard-room, on the right of which is the Dining-room, its large bay-window being concealed by the cedar. The whole of this portion of the building was designed by the late Lord Dunraven. Mr. Hardwick's work commencing to the left, or west of the Billiard-room.

10. PLAN OF ADARE MANOR.

This plate requires no explanation further than to point out that the plan of the old Manor House is placed on the paper at right angles to the new. D, F, and E in the new, answer to Dining-room, Saloon, and Drawing-room in the old house. The singular approach to the great Gallery by the passage C, was suggested by a similar mode of access to the principal rooms, made in the thickness of the wall, as seen in one of the old castles on the Rhine.

11. THE HALL.

This picturesque room was designed by the late Lord Dunraven. The staircase, organ-case, organ gallery, and ceiling, are from designs by A. W. Pugin. The height and fine proportions of the room are hardly done justice to in the drawing, which was most difficult of execution.

12. THE GALLERY.

This view, taken from towards the east end of the Gallery, gives a faithful idea of this noble apartment, as far as the effect can be produced without colour: both this and the preceding view of the Hall, are from carefully executed drawings by G. V. Du Noyer, Esq.

13. PLAN OF THE TRINITARIAN ABBEY AT ADARE, NOW THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In this plan, the walls belonging to the ancient Church and monastic buildings are drawn black. To the north of the Church is the small Convent and Schools, under the

care of the Sisters of Mercy. The peculiar arrangement of the cells in the tower of the Church can be easily perceived by reference to the plan of the upper floor.

14. TRINITARIAN ABBEY FROM THE CONVENT GARDEN.

This view, facing north, shews on the right a gabled tower of the old Monastery, now converted into the kitchen of the Nuns, over which is their Oratory. Adjoining it are the conventual buildings, beyond which is the large schoolroom.

15. PLAN OF THE AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY AT ADARE, NOW THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The pillars, which separate the Nave from the Aisle, are here represented as they existed previous to the recent arrangement under the superintendence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' architect, by which the ancient character of the interior has been sadly marred.

16. AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY, EAST AND WEST VIEW.

The first of these sketches gives the east view of this group of buildings, in the centre of which is seen the old stepped gable of the Refectory. To the right, the schoolmaster's house, erected about forty years ago. On the left of the east window of the Chancel is the Tower of the Trinitarian Abbey.

The second view shews the schoolmaster's house; the Refectory, now the large schoolroom; in the centre the Mausoleum, and west end of the nave and south aisle of the Church.

17. THE CLOISTERS OF THE AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY, ADARE.

In this view, sketched by M. Du Noyer, from one of the bays on the east side of the Cloisters, the Mausoleum is seen above their western side.

18. PLAN OF THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, ADARE.

The scale of this plan is only three-fifths of that of the other two Abbeys, consequently the eye fails to estimate their comparative size.

19. FRANCISCAN ABBEY FROM THE SOUTH.

This sketch, taken from the west bank of the river, shews the Bridge on the Limerick approach, erected about the beginning of the present century. To the right the Franciscan ruins, with the south transept window in the centre.

20. FRANCISCAN ABBEY, WITH THE MANOR HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

The fine east window of the Church, and the peculiar shape and graceful proportions of the Tower are well shewn in this view. In the distance is seen a portion of the north side of the Manor House.

21. FRANCISCAN ABBEY, CHURCH AND TOWER-ARCH.

This view is taken from the nave, shewing the east window of the Choir, and also the shallow sepulchral recesses arched on the wall-face, of which there are so many examples in this Abbey.

22. CLOISTER OF THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY.

The western side of the Cloisters is here represented, which is of a different character from the remaining three sides, as may be seen by reference to the ground-plan, or to the woodcut at p. 87.

23. PLAN OF THE OLD PARISH CHURCH AND ADJOINING CHAPEL.

This plate needs no explanation.

24. SMALL CHAPEL IN ADARE CHURCHYARD.

This view shews the east end and north side of this well-proportioned little Chapel, in which may be noticed the batter of the walls. To the left, the ruins of the Parish Church are seen, luxuriantly mantled with ivy, and behind, the Tower of Desmond Castle.

25. DESMOND CASTLE AND FRANCISCAN ABBEY FROM THE BRIDGE.

In this drawing justice is by no means done to the peculiar beauty of the combination of ruins and water which is seen from this point of view, looking east. The western or principal gateway of the outer ward of the Castle is shewn; on the right, part of the ancient Norman building, described pp. 122—124, as being the earliest portion of the Castle, just beyond which is the picturesque Water Tower. In the distance, the western side of the Franciscan Abbey.

26. PLAN OF DESMOND CASTLE.

Since this plan was engraved, the ground between the walls of the Castle buildings and the river has been removed (vide p. 136), so that the water should be represented as washing their bases.

27. EXTERIOR OF DESMOND CASTLE WITH ANCIENT BRIDGE.

The same remark applies to this, as to the foregoing plate, so that the Water Tower now stands out boldly in the water; and a great deal of the ivy represented in this drawing has been removed.

28. INTERIOR VIEW OF DESMOND CASTLE, SHEWING ENTRANCE GATEWAYS
TO THE OUTER AND INNER WARDS.

On the left side of this drawing is the east end of the ancient Norman building: the gateways are probably of the fourteenth century.

29. PLAN OF ADARE FROM THE DOWN SURVEY MAPS.

This curious map gives a minute indication of all the small divisions in the Town and its environs. It will be observed how singularly the Black and White Abbey lands are intermixed. Near the Bridge, on the right bank of the river, the Castle, now called Desmond Castle, is marked, and beyond it the Franciscan Abbey: it will be observed that there is not a vestige of the Town upon that side of the river. The Black or Augustinian Abbey is close to the bridge on the west side, and further on, towards the south-west, the Trinitarian or White Abbey. The road from the Market-place to the Spittle-gate, is the present avenue within the Domesne leading from the Town to the new Stables, which are erected near the words *Spittle-gate*. The Manor House is situated at the bend of the river in *P. Creagh's Burgess land*. The marks of the old fence or ditch, extending from *Spittle-gate* to *Castle Ploland*, are still plainly visible. It is evident from this map that there were but few houses in the Town when the Down Survey was made, there being little or no indication of streets. The points of the compass are not shewn, so it may be well to state that the top of the page is the east side.

30. CHURCH OF DUNNAMAN.

This plate requires no explanation.

31. FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, &c. FOUND AT DESMOND CASTLE.

These are fully described in the text.

The age of this ware is probably from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, figs. 1, 2, 3 being the most primitive: they are fully described at p. 243. Fig. 7 is a curious and apparently very old specimen of stamped or punched leather, found in the bed of the river under the Castle walls.

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ERRATA.

- p. 1, line 3 from bottom, for "tarb" read "tarbh."
- p. 1, bottom line, for "Supplement" read "p. 33."
- p. 5, line 2, for "the first Earl" read "the late Earl."
- p. 18, line 12, for "1694" read "1716."
- p. 19, line 30, for "Sir John Carowe" read "Sir John Carar."
- p. 19, line 34, for "Francis Wyndham" read "John Wyndham."
- p. 22, line 4, for "1694" read "1716."
- p. 22, line 8, for "William Wyndham" read "John Wyndham."
- p. 35, line 4 from bottom, for "Monasticism" read "Monasticon."
- p. 37, line 17, for "were examined" read "have been sought for."
- p. 38, note, for "Comes" read "Comitia."
- p. 44, line 16, for "are" read "is."
- p. 54, line 17, for "Monasticon" read "Monasticon."
- p. 56, line 20, for "Edw. III. (1399)" read "Edw. I. (1299)."
- p. 56, line 21, omit "de Clare."
- p. 56, line 24, after Patent Rolls, insert "2."
- p. 61, last line but one, for "Negelange" read "Negelange."
- p. 62, line 22, for "brought" read "bought."
- p. 64, line 15, for "Records of the Rolls" read "Lodge's Abstracts of the Records of the Rolls, in Ulster's Office."
- p. 67, line 10, omit "a," and for "head" read "heads."
- p. 68, line 2, for "1315, as appears by the following Patent" read "1315. The following Patent was."
- p. 77, line 18, for "erected" read "appropriated."
- p. 94, line 10, for "appurtinencies" read "appurtenances."
- p. 95, line 9, for "comprising" read "comprised in."
- p. 95, line 4 from bottom, for "G" read "E, No. 3."
- p. 95, note c, line 2, omit "probably."
- p. 96, line 7, for "Jepson" read "Jephson."
- p. 101, line 11, for "which" read "who."
- p. 101, line 15, for "leuce" read "have."
- p. 102, line 3, for "BOTELER" read "BOTILLER."
- p. 105, before Chapter heading, insert "1V."
- p. 106, note, after 8 omit "and," and for "37" read "39."
- p. 115, line 19, for "Lixnow" read "Lixnaw."
- p. 123, note, for "large" read "largest."
- p. 131, line 16, for "Airthia" read "Airthie."
- p. 131, line 17, for "Naunin" read "Nairn."
- p. 137, line 17, for "Earl" read "Marquis."
- p. 146, line 3, for "I" read "J."
- p. 146, note y, for "Kildrino" read "Kildrimo."
- p. 163, line 17, for "Insi-ul" read "Inis-ul."
- p. 188, line 4 from bottom, and 184, line 11, for "Lere" read "letter."
- p. 202, lines 4 and 8, for "Countess" read "daughter of the Earl of."
- p. 205, before Chapter heading, insert "1X."
- p. 275, line 19, for "Hill" read "Well."



ADARE MANOR HOUSE. WEST FRONT





J.R. Adare

THE RUINS AT ADARE. FROM ARDSHANNALLY HILL. ABOUT THE CLOSE OF THE XVIII CENTURY





J. H. Roberts

VILLAGE OF ADARE AND RUINS OF THE THINITARIAN ABBEY, PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1810.





VILLAGE OF ADARE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH.





J.R. Robinson

AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY AND ANCIENT BRIDGE.





ADARE HOUSE IN THE XVIIITH CENTURY.





J. E. Johnson

ADARE MANOR ABOUT A. D. 1912 FROM THE SOUTH





ADARE MANOR HOUSE, NORTH WEST VIEW.





J.H. Johnson

ADARE MANOR HOUSE, SOUTH EAST VIEW.



R

RAVEN



*loor, with
e. under
e Earl and*

A I G U

L o

RACE

G

D

H

C

B

F

F

E

PLAN OF
ADARE MANOR
NEAR
LIMERICK

THE RESIDENCE OF
THE RIGHT HON^{BLE} THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN

REFERENCE.

A. Entrance beneath Gallery.	
B. Hall.	
C. Passage to Gallery.	
c. Gallery in the Hall.	
D. Dining Room.	
E.E. Library.	
F. Billiard Room.	
G. Butlers Room.	
H. Serving Room.	
I. Wyndham Tower.	
K. Kitchen.	
L.L. Offices.	

The Rooms shown on this Plan are on the Ground Floor, with the exception of the Gallery which is on the Floor above, under the Gallery is a suite of private rooms occupied by the Earl and Countess of Dunraven.

Terrace leading to Park

SCALE OF FEET.







HALL AND STAIRCASE, ADARE MANOR.



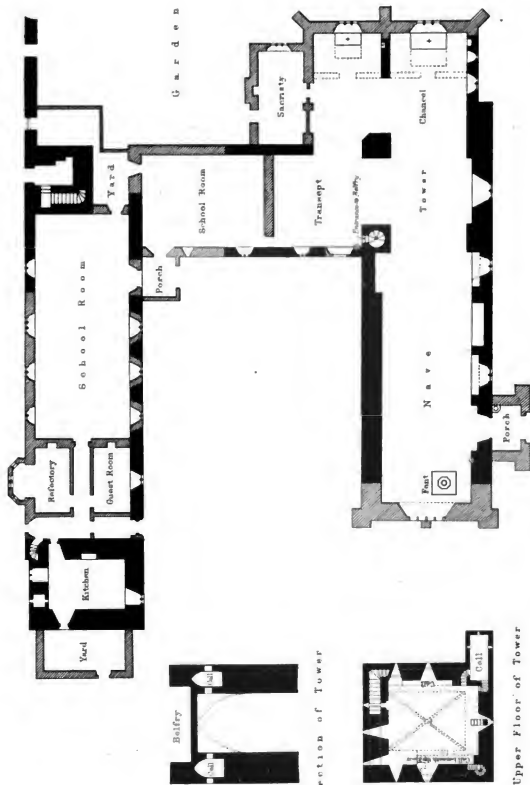


J.H. Ashburn

THE GALLERY, ADARE MANOR.



PLAN OF THE
TRINITARIAN ABBEY,
AT ADARÉ NOW THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH.



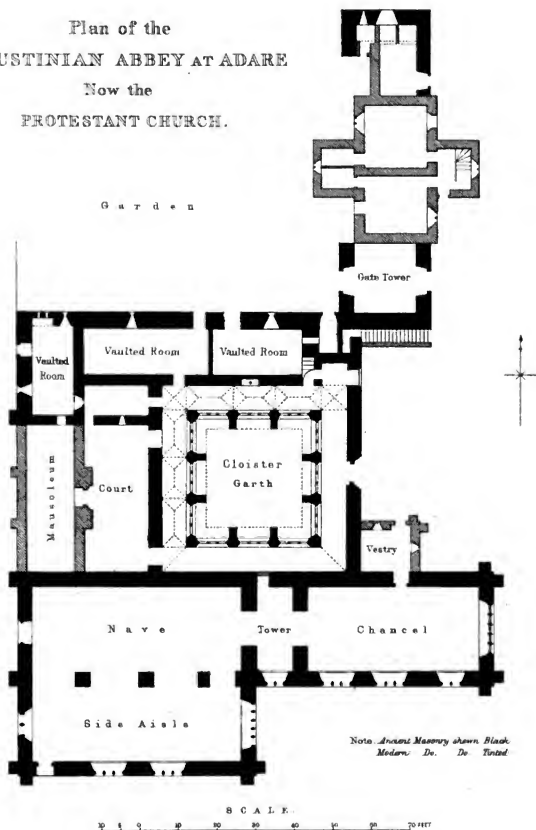




THINITARIAN ABBEY FROM THE CONVENT GARDEN.



Plan of the
AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY AT ADARE
Now the
PROTESTANT CHURCH.







AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY EAST VIEW

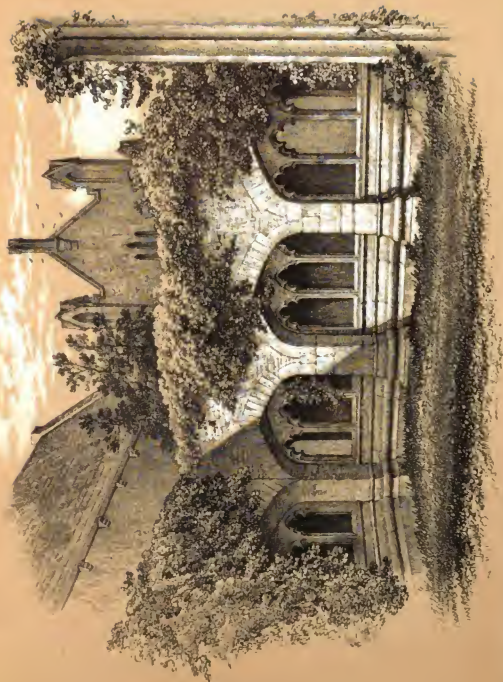


JR Jobbus

AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY WEST VIEW



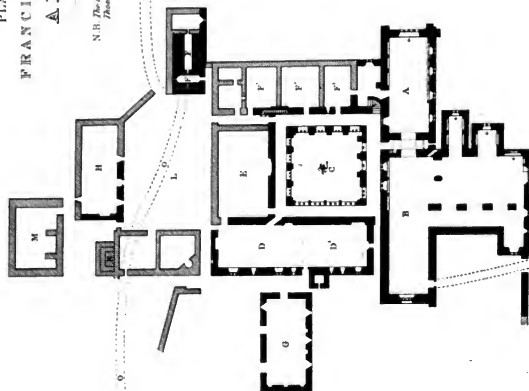
THE CLOISTERS OF THE AUGUSTINIAN ABBEY, ADARE





PLAN OF THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, ADARE.

N.B. The House Walls are shown in perfect condition.
Those of a lighter tint are dilapidated.



SCALE OF FEET

REFERENCE.

- A. Choir.
- B. Nave.
- C. Yew Tree in Cloisters.
- D. Kitchen.
- D'. Prior's House?
- E. Refectory or Library.
- F. Gardens.
- F'. Rooms under Dormitory.
- G. Probably Infirmary.
- H. Guest Chamber?
- I. Mill.
- J. Gateway.
- K. Fenced Court.
- L. Kitchen to Guest House?
- M. Barracks of Cross.
- N. Mill Stream under cover.
- O. Road to the Abbey.





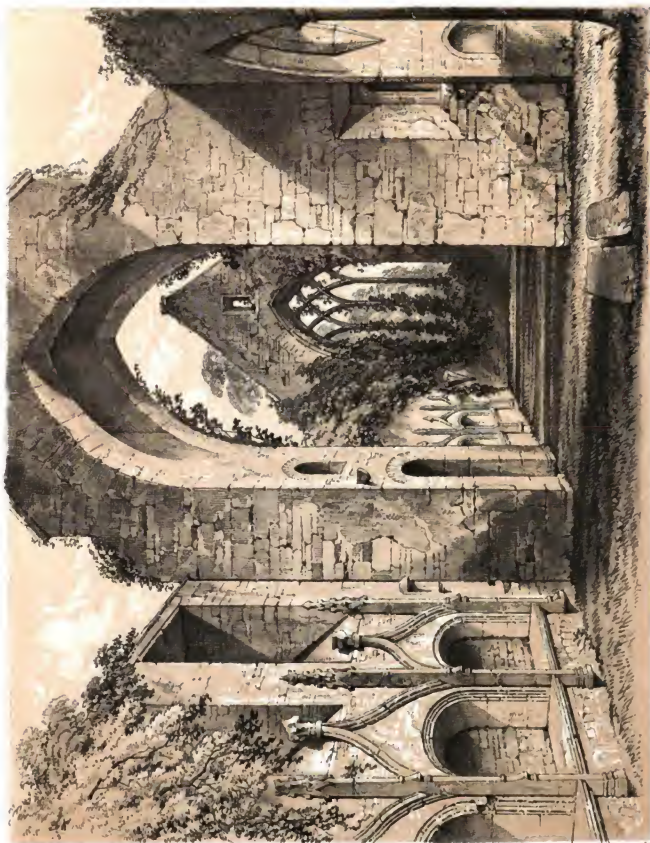
FRANCISCAN ABBEY AND BRIDGE OVER THE MAIGUE.





FRANCISCAN ABBEY, WITH MANOR HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

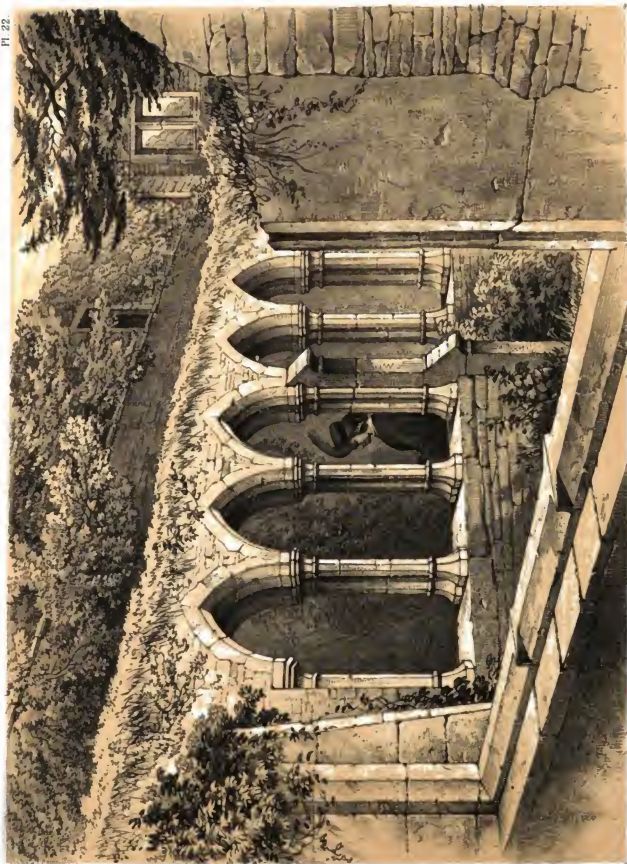




JR Johnson

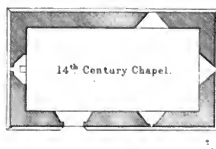
FRANCISCAN ABBEY. CHURCH AND TOWER ARCH.





CLOISTER OF THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, ADARE.



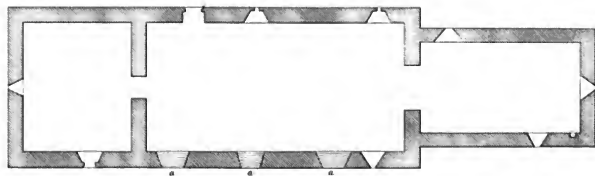


Plan of Small Chapel in Adare Church Yard.

78' 0"



Plan of Adare Old Parish Church.

*a.a.a. Wide openings at the summit of the Wall.*

SCALE OF FEET.







J. F. Johnson

SMALL CHAPEL IN ADARE CHURCH YARD.

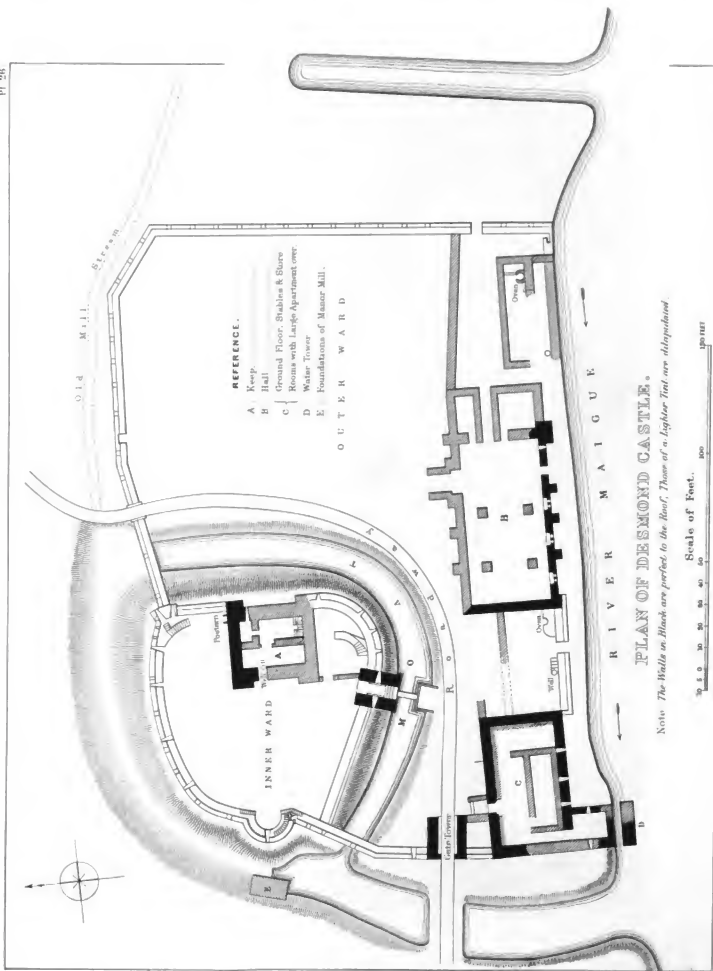




J.R. Johnson

DESMOND CASTLE AND THE FRANCISCAN ABBEY, FROM ADARE BRIDGE.









J.R. Jackson

EXTERIOR OF DESMOND CASTLE WITH ANCIENT BRIDGE.





J.R. Johnson

INTERIOR VIEW OF DESMOND CASTLE, SHEWING ENTRANCE GATEWAY.
TO THE OUTER AND INNER WARD.

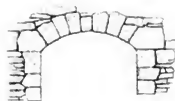




CHURCH OF DUNNAMAN, LIMERICK.



Inside of Window



Outside Head of Door



Plan of Window.

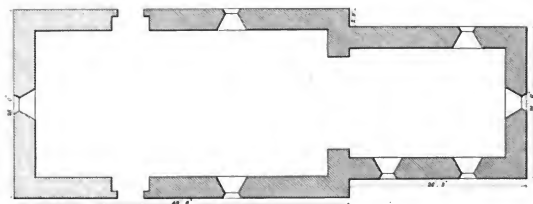


Door Jamb

Bowl of Font



2' 6" x 2' 0"
11" deep



GROUND PLAN OF CHURCH

Scale of Feet.





FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY &c
Found in the Mont. and in the River at Deadmont Castle.

Fig 3



Fig. 2.



Fig 1

Fig^s 1 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ the real size

Fig. 4.



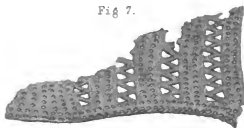
Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig 7.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ real size.



CH. 2. 2.



BOUND BY
COMPRESSOR
LONDON

